

BIOGRAPHIES  
OF  
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and  
now given in the present Form,

TO THE  
Library of Hahnemann Medical College  
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY  
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.  
For Many Years its Librarian

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It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.



## PERCY, FREDERICK BOSWORTH

FREDERICK BOSWORTH PERCY, Brookline, Massachusetts, professor of materia medica in Boston University School of Medicine, is a native of Bath, Maine, born July 23, 1856, son of David Thomas Percy and Adrianna Bosworth, his wife. His elementary and secondary education was acquired in the public schools of Bath, and his higher education in Yale College, where he graduated A. B. 1877. He was professionally educated in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating thence in March, 1880. From the time of graduation until September of the same year he practiced in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and then located permanently in Brookline, where in connection with his professional career he has served as mem-

ber of the medical staff of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, consultant to Westboro Asylum for the Insane, consultant to Emerson Hospital, member of the medical staff of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary, and professor of materia medica in his alma mater—Boston University School of Medicine. He likewise has served as member of the Brookline school board and as trustee of the Massachusetts State Sanatorium, in the latter capacity eight years. This sanatorium is at Rutland, Massachusetts, and was the first state institution for the care and cure of tuberculosis. Dr. Percy is a member of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Hughes Medical, the Viginti and the University clubs of Boston. He married, first, June 15, 1881, Ada Lieber Goodsell, by whom he had children: Annie A. Percy, Ada Lieber Percy, Frederick Bosworth Percy, Jr., and Karlton Goodsell Percy. He married, second, January 30, 1893, Elinor Bellows Wheelock, and had children: Robert Bosworth Percy and Donald Bellows Percy.

King Vol 1V



PERKINS, CHARLES WILLIAMSON





**P**ERKINS, DANIEL CHASTELAR,  
M.D., of Rockland, Maine, was born  
August 5, 1837, in Waldo county,  
Maine.

He attended the public schools until eighteen years of age and then took several terms at the academies and seminaries in the state. Later he taught school for two or three terms.

In 1858 he emigrated to California where he was a miner, a mechanic, a ranchman, a teacher and a student. He began the study of medicine in that state in 1863, but in 1865 returned to the east and took lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia where he graduated in the year 1868.

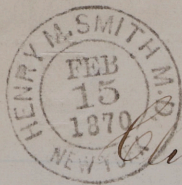
The Doctor practiced medicine in Kennebec county Maine, until the year 1888 when he purchased the business of Dr. S. H. Boynton of the city of Rockland and moved to that place, where he has since maintained an extensive practice.

In 1888 Dr. Perkins published, through Boericke & Tafel, a work entitled "The Homœopathic Therapeutics of Rheumatism." This work was kindly received by the profession and has had a large sale. The Doctor has held some public offices but is not in politics.

In a medical way he was secretary of the Maine State Homœopathic Medical Society for five years and president of the same in 1890-91.

Dr. Perkins was married in 1869 but has no children.





Clinton Me. Feb. 14<sup>th</sup> 1870

Henry M. Smith M.D.,  
Dear Dr.

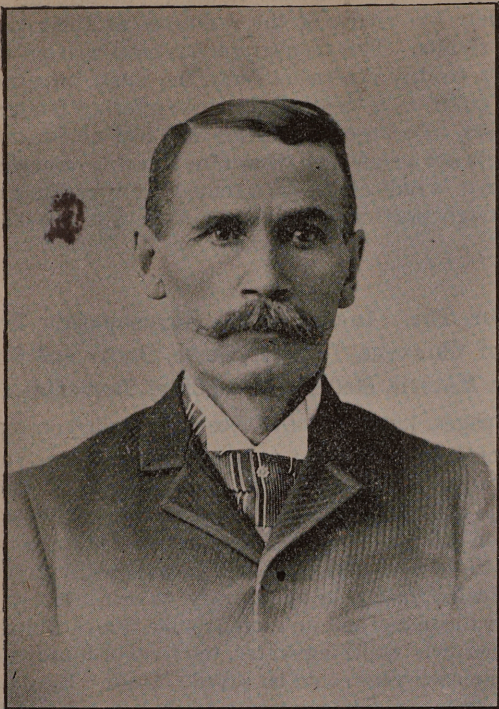
I observe  
that you are about getting  
out a directory of Homoeopathic  
Physicians and herewith forward  
you such information, in regard  
to myself as I think you  
will be likely to require.

I graduated at Homoeopathic  
Med. College of Penn. Feb. 1868.  
I came to this place (Clinton  
Kennebec Co. Maine) about May 1<sup>st</sup>  
of the same year and since that  
time have resided and practiced  
here. If I can in any way assist  
you in your efforts I shall be happy  
to do so.

Yours, &c.

Daniel C. Perkins M.D.





D. C. PERKINS, M. D.

1870

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b. 1868.  
Clinton  
May 1<sup>st</sup>  
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N.D.







PERKINS, E

Name in full

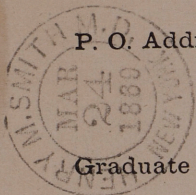
*E. Perkins M.D.*

P. O. Address in full

*Canton, Fulton Co, Ill.*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*"Hahnemannian" Chicago*





PERKINS, HENRY P

Henry P. Perkins, M. D., died suddenly at his home in West Newton on November 26. Dr. Perkins was born in 1864. He received the degree of M. D. at Harvard Medical School in 1881. After graduating he settled in Newton, where he had been practicing since. He had long been connected with the Newton Hospital, and in 1896 became its senior surgeon. He was a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical So-



## PERKINS, NATHANIEL ROYAL

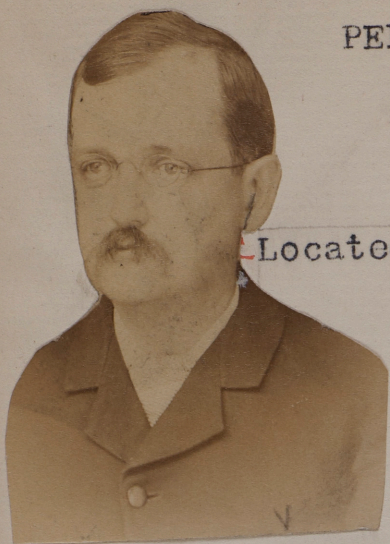
NATHANIEL ROYAL PERKINS, Dorchester, Massachusetts, was born in Plainfield, Vermont, September 10, 1847, of Amhurst and Experience Reed Perkins. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of John Perkins, who came from England in the ship Lyon in 1631 and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He attended the common schools of Vermont and the Vermont Conference Seminary at Newbury. He then took up the study of medicine with a private tutor, J. H. Jones, M. D., of Bradford, Vermont, then studied at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and next at the Boston University School of Medicine, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1876. He first began practice in Winchendon, Massachusetts, in 1876, and continued there until 1890, when he removed to Dorchester, where he has since practiced. In 1888 he was made a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and since 1901 he has been a member of the Massachusetts board of registration in medicine. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts and the Boston Homœopathic Medical societies, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, and is also past master of Arteson Lodge, F. & A. M. Dr. Perkins married, May 23, 1872, Clara A. Livingston. Their children are Roscoe L. and C. Aleda Perkins.

King Vol IV



PERKINS, N. R.

1



Located at Springfield, Vt., in



ROGER GRISWOLD PERKINS.

Roger Griswold Perkins, M.D., Major C. S. A. Army, died of typhoid fever, at Camden, S. C., August 29th, 1861. Formerly practiced in New York, which city he left in September, 1859. He was a native of New London, Conn.

Dr. Perkins was a young man of more than common intellectual powers, having before him a brilliant prospect of fame and wealth: all blasted, killed by attachment to a chimerical abstraction: the *ignis fatuus*, "State Rights:" the shroud and grave of a full million of the best, most promising sons of America.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1870.

PERKINS.—At Camden, South Carolina, February 13, of pneumonia, Caroline Jumell, wife of the late Roger Griswold Perkins. 1898



PERKINS, ROBERT SHIELD

Graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Phila in 1872  
and at once commenced practice in Norfolk, Va., wher in  
1876 he was still located' (W.C.)



PERKINS, THEODORE EDWARD

VISITS, \$1.00. OFFICE PRESCRIPTIONS,  
25 CENTS.

TERMS FOR OFFICE, CASH.

OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.  
2 TO 4 P. M.  
7 TO 8 P. M. } NO SUNDAY EVENING HOURS.

**T. E. PERKINS, M. D.,**  
823 W. Cumberland Street, Philadelphia.

**SPECIALTY:**  
**Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.**

**DIRECTIONS.**

Take.....pills every.....hours.....

Take no other medicine with this.

PERKINS.—On September 16, 1905, Dr. EDWARD T., husband of Laura Perkins (nee Fornias) and son of the late Prof. Theodore and Mary Perkins, aged 38 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 7.30 A. M., from his late residence, 2510 North 8th St. Mass at St. Edward's Church, at 9 A. M. Interment strictly private.

but just as sure in the  
end. Have been promised  
accession lists tomorrow Tuesday  
and shall get right to work  
on them, - would have begun today  
but Father who was I have had  
them went to Chester, - will see  
you tomorrow and talk.

Your faithfully  
H/30/1900. Perkins



T. E. PERKINS, M. D.,  
2122 N. 13th Street,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sam

Dear Doctor, I have been  
sick & can't come over, - but  
shall be on hand tomorrow  
at 823 Amsterdam at one o'clock.  
All our envelopes will have to  
be addressed, according to  
Dr. Graham's directions, which  
will take a little more time



DR. PERKINS will attend out  
patients from this office. Visits \$1.00

823 W. CUMBERLAND STREET.

DR. T. L. BRADFORD. Hours:—3 to 5 P. M.

DR. T. E. PERKINS. Hours:—1 to 3 P. M.

**DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.**

TERMS, IN ALL CASES, CASH.

**DIRECTIONS.**

Take.....pills every.....hours, dry on the tongue.

Take no other medicine with this.



PERKINS, THEODORE EDWARD













531 Park Ave.  
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Doctor Baagard, -

The key should have  
been returned long since, and  
necessity for your sending for  
it avoided. I really forgot  
it. Am just recovering from  
my usual Winter recreation  
(bronchitis) and am feeling  
decidedly "on the run"

Cordially yours  
Edward S. Purce

Dec 17<sup>th</sup> / 1894



## PERRIN, WILLIAM

WILLIAM PERRIN, Rochester, New York, was born January 1, 1876, at Conesus Centre, Livingston county, New York. From his father, William L. Perrin, he inherits French blood, and from his mother, Sarah E. Foote Perrin, he inherits English blood. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of Olean, New York, and of Louisville, Kentucky, the Rochester high

school and the University of Rochester in the class of 1898 but was not graduated. He received his medical education at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, graduating in 1901. From May of that year until October of the next year he was interne to the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital. He is now physician to the dispensary and assistant obstetrician to the institution just mentioned, and also physician to the Home of the Friendless. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Societies, the Western New York and the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical societies of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity of the University of Rochester, and of the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. Dr. Perrin married, August 14, 1901, Elsie Curtrice Brooks of Rome, New York.

King Vol IV





ERRINE, GEORGE W., M.D., of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., December 16th, 1816. He graduated at Geneva Medical College, in 1839. He first practised at Syracuse, N. Y., and afterwards at Lyons, N. Y., in both places making extended and favorable reputation. In 1855, he removed to Milwaukee, where he remained the balance of his life. Previous to

his removal to Milwaukee, in the year 1853, he adopted the tenets of homœopathy, having previous to that time been prominent as an old school physician. Resolutions of respect to his memory were unanimously adopted by the members of the Illinois Homœopathic Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the physicians of Milwaukee in public meeting, and the vestry of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, of which church he was from his youth a zealous and devoted member. He died April 20th, 1872, aged fifty-five years.



GEORGE W. PERRINE, M.D.

Among those deceased members whose memorials should have been included in an earlier report, not the least deserving of special record is the name of Dr. George W. Perrine, who died April 20th, 1872, aged 55 years.

To an appreciative and just obituary notice contained in the *Investigator*, of Chicago, and written by our colleague, Dr. J. S. Douglass, of Milwaukee, we are indebted for the following facts:

Dr. Perrine was born at Lyons, N. Y., December 16th, 1816, graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1839, practiced his profession in Syracuse and Lyons in Central New York for sixteen years, after which he removed to Milwaukee, where he remained till his death. He had become a convert to homœopathy about two years before his removal to Wisconsin. During his residence in Milwaukee he had risen rapidly in the estimation of the profession and the public, both as a physician and surgeon.

He was tenacious of his principles, but charitable towards those who differed from him, and hence was on good terms with numbers of his allopathic competitors.

A significant circumstance worthy of record is that a call for a meeting of physicians of his city, to take measures in regard to his funeral, was responded to by nearly an equal number of each school, who resolved to attend the funeral in a body, and an equal number of each volunteered to act as bearers.

He was an active and valuable member of the Institute, and of various societies for the cultivation of medical science, and especially for the defence and promotion of homœopathy. He was a contributor of excellent practical papers to their Transactions, and was ever diligent in promoting harmonious co-operation among the members.

As a member of the Episcopal Church he was zealous and consistent, but not obtrusive. He possessed fine social qualities, which were thoroughly appreciated by the community in which he lived.

*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1874.*



Name in full

Geo. W. Perrin M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Milwaukee Wis.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



General Med. College  
New York



PERRINE, JAMES KINGSLAND MORANGE

JAMES KINGSLAND MORANGE  
PERRINE, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was  
born in that city, November 20, 1870, and  
received a thorough medical education at  
Hahnemann Medical College of Philadel-  
phia, graduating M. D. with the class of  
1893. In 1894 he took a post-graduate  
course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and  
the same year went to Europe, continuing  
his studies during 1894 and 1895 in Berlin,  
Germany. He is ophthalmologist at the  
Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, and is  
connected with the staff of the Eye and  
Ear Homœopathic Dispensary. He is a  
member and now president of the Alle-  
gheny County Homœopathic Medical Soci-  
ety, and a member of the American Insti-  
tute of Homœopathy and the Homœopathic  
Medical Society of the State of Pennsyl-  
vania. King Vol 1V



PERRY. RALPH St JOHN

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL  
OF PHILADELPHIA

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct 20 1913

Ralph St J Perry M D

Dear Doctor,

Can you furnish me with the three numbers of your Acologist  
for our College Library? We will pay or say thank you as you may elect.

Yours very truly

*T. L. Bradford*  
Librarian

*My Dear Dr Bradford - after the post-office department "sat down on" the Acologist  
I kept only one copy of each issue for posterity and the rest were distributed long  
ago. Am sorry I cannot supply you.*

*R. St J Perry*



## PERRINE, WILLIAM LARUE

### WILLIAM LARUE PERRINE, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dr. Perrine was born November 8, 1813, at Bloomfield, N. J. His father, the Rev. Dr. Humphrey M. Perrine, was an eminent and accomplished teacher, who was for many years the head of a flourishing school in Newark, under whose immediate guidance his own education was conducted. At seventeen he became an assistant teacher in his father's school, in which position he remained until twenty-one. He then took charge of the academy at Madison, N. J., in which he was assisted by his sister. In 1839, he became a teacher in the academy of his native town, and still later he was engaged for about three years in the celebrated school long kept by Madame Chigary in Astor Place, New York City, and in 1843 in association with a French gentleman, opened a French and English school for boys at 739 Broadway.

While occupied in teaching in the city our friend attended medical lectures at the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in due course graduated therefrom in 1845. Having received his Doctorate and decided to change his profession, he gave up his school and entered the office of Prof. Willard Parker as an assistant. This position he retained for more than three years, profiting by the many opportunities thus afforded for advancement in medical and surgical knowledge. After enjoying advantages of practical training under the example of so distinguished a chief, Dr. Perrine removed to Stockbridge, Mass., where he established himself in practice with a success corresponding to his abilities. He soon became well known as one of the leading physicians of the Berkshire region.

It was during his settlement in Stockbridge that his attention was first seriously engaged in the investigation of the claims of homœopathy. Having pursued the examination until satisfied of the truth of its fundamental principles and by experience of its advantages in practical application, he quietly and gradually adopted it in his treatment. Appreciating the advantages of a larger sphere for the exercise of his newly acquired resources, Dr. Perrine formed an association with the late Dr. A. P. Cook, of Hudson, N. Y., in 1851, and removed to that city. There he remained about four years, practicing his art as a thorough-going homœopathist with success and the general appreciation of that intelligent community.



Dr. Perrine removed to Brooklyn in 1855, and there formed a partnership with Dr. David Baker. On the occasion of his removal from Hudson he received from the managers of the Orphan Asylum, of which he had been Medical Governor, a valuable silver vase as a token of their grateful sense of his services and success.

Though the partnership with Dr. Baker was soon dissolved, Dr. Perrine continued to occupy the same office in Myrtle avenue for several years, removing later to Montague street, where he resided until a short time before his death.

In that wide and rapidly extending field of labor he found ample employment for his ability and zeal. He was one of the constituent members of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, in the affairs of which he was ever deeply interested, exercising at various times therein the offices of Censor, Treasurer, Vice-President and President, some of them for a number of successive terms.

In 1870, a controversy having arisen in the Society, Dr. Perrine, at that time being President, and twenty-five other members resigned and withdrew. In 1875, he again applied for membership. He was cordially re-admitted, and in a few months was again elected President and re-elected the following year. He was a delegate member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society from Columbia county in 1855, and from Kings county in 1863, and was elected a permanent member in 1876. At the annual session of the Society in 1855, in Albany, he delivered by appointment the annual address, which, by a vote of the Society, was ordered published in the *Transactions* and reproduced in the *N. A. Journal of Homœopathy* of that year.

Dr. Perrine joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1858, and became, by virtue of his twenty-five years' membership, a senior in 1883.

In all that concerns the interests of our school throughout the land, he was ever on the alert; its growth, its increasing influence, its literature and educational institutions; but his personal labors and practical sympathy were largely devoted to the useful work immediately surrounding him and for which Brooklyn has become distinguished. He was, from the first, a zealous promotor of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, laboring for it at all seasons, and was a member of its medical staff from its opening till the end of his life. The Training School for Nurses, in connection with the hospital, deeply enlisted his services. The last active duty he per-



formed was the delivery of one of his regular lectures before the class. Similar service was freely and continuously given to the Training School at the Maternity. He was also consulting physician to the Brooklyn Nursery. He by no means restricted his voluntary and earnest labors to the public institutions for the aid of the poor and suffering, but freely gave his time, his advice and charitable service wherever needed. He turned not his face from any poor man, but was ever ready to listen to the complaints of the distressed and relieve with aid and sympathy.

As a citizen he was universally recognized as public spirited, upright, liberal, progressive. For many years he was a member of Holy Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Brooklyn, devout and faithful in his religious duties.

His death occurred at his residence, 15 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, December 16, 1889, at the age of 76 years, after forty-four years of assiduous exercise of his profession, preceded by other years of faithful and intelligent educational work. The cause of his death was ulceration of the bowels.

Dr. Perrine married, in 1850, Miss Lizzie Howland Wright, daughter of John Bogart Wright and Nancy Delano Howland, of New York City, who died in 1881. Two sons and a daughter, Major Howland Delano Perrine, Augustus W. Perrine and Mrs. J. Howard Foote, survive him, and are all residents of Brooklyn.

**Am Inst Hom 1890**

Name in full

*Am L. R. Perrine*

P. O. Address in full

*Brooklyn, New York*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York*



**Re Dr. Jno. C. Peters.**

The *Medical Record* of January 26, 1907, contains a well-written letter giving somebody's reminiscences covering a given period of time and in this cycle there fall the life and doings of one John C. Peters who was born on the 6th day of July, 1819, in Long Island, and who died on the 21st day of October, 1892. This allopathic correspondent describes Dr. Peters with a faithful pen, following his life like one who had truly known the object of his writing. The writer makes this statement: "The example of a relative who was an influential homeopathic physician in the city of New York, prevailed upon the young, inexperienced doctor to join homeopathy. His social connections with many of the prominent families of the city partook of the sectarian infection which had spread rapidly on account of the persecution from which the homeopaths had to suffer at the hands of the regulars—a short-sighted and suicidal policy—secured for the cultured, witty, and refined newcomer an extensive and lucrative practice. During that period of his life he began his literary career. Between 1853 and 1856 he published books and pamphlets on apoplexy, headache, diseases of the eye, on married females, on the brain and nerves. They were

in part original, and in part adaptations of the writings of Rückert, a German homeopathist, and every one of them homeopathic. His paper on *Materia Medica* written from 1856-1860 bore the same stamp. For years he was the chief editor of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, the author of several works on homeopathic practice, and the leader, or surely one of the leaders, of what at that time was called a school. You may be able to appreciate the surprise both of friends and foes, when on August 17, 1861, he published in the *American Medical Times*, then the most influential weekly of the United States, his renunciation of homeopathy. Many hands were raised against him, many armed with clubs. One of the most ethical of our brethren, fed on the dogmatic rule of the code of ethics of the American Medical Association which prohibits newspaper advertising, declared he would not be satisfied until Dr. Peters would publish his renunciation in the daily papers. But he himself remained anonymous, like other cowards. That no friend was left to John C. Peters among his homeopathic colleagues



is self-understood. But such was the character of that staunch and steadfast man that neither the suspicion of what was the regular profession, nor the enmity of his associates, nor the loss of a lucrative practice, swerved him from what to him was the plain duty of a scholar, a man, and a gentleman. He survived enmity, however, jealousy, and pecuniary injury, and enjoyed to his last days the profound respect of the profession."

This is a queer, sere leaf out of the past. How many are there in our ranks to-day who knew of Dr. Peters, or who read his contributions? We can imagine what a furore his renouncement of Homeopathy must have created in those early days, when a man was a homeopath almost more as a religious belief than as a matter of medicine. It must have been a sore trial to live down the accusations. But, after all, he did. He has been gathered unto his reward and there are none left to-day to say one unkind word of this former homeopathic brother. This is not only the act of Time which is said to be able to heal every wound, but it is distinctively American—to forgive and forget a former foe. Have we not a most glorious and notable, almost divine example in the present mingling of the Blue and the Gray in Memorial Decorations? Think of that noble example set at Appomatox Court House in that beautiful meeting between Grant and Lee? What greater strife was ever known in modern times than the fratricidal strife between the North and South; and yet in how short a period the acrimony was forgotten, the hatred buried, the arms and flags returned to the defeated ones, and NO indemnity required! And so with Homeopathy. It is too grand and noble to hold any of its former members in any the less love and esteem because later in life that member may have seen a different light. He is at rest, and Homeopathy has not suffered because of his desertion.

**Amer Physician July 1907**



## PETERS, JOHN C

DR. JOHN C. PETERS, an authority on cholera and germ diseases, died on Saturday at his home in East Willison, L. I. Dr. Peters was born in this city seventy-four years ago, and was educated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and at the universities of Berlin and Vienna. He was one of the founders and at one time president of the New York Pathological Society, and was president of the New York County Medical Society. Dr. Peters made a specialty of cholera, and his library on that subject was said to be the most complete in this country. He wrote many works on this subject as well as on a variety of other medical subjects. He retired from active practice about eight years ago.

John C. Peters, M. D., it is said, was formerly a Homœopath. The law he never absorbed, for he says, in the *New York Times*, Nov. 18: "The law *similia similibus* has frequently and satisfactorily been proved to be, at the utmost, a mere fragment of a greater law; but, more properly, it is really the figment of a learned, pragmatical and eccentric man, Hahnemann, who was preceded by the celebrated quack, Paracelsus, in the universal adoption of it."

To this another correspondent aptly replies: "I don't know of any law in nature that was based on a principle, nor do I know any law in

nature, broad or small, that was a complex composition of fragments. But that is, perhaps, a *modus loquendi*, and "*le style c'est l'homme*."

A lively discussion, Dr. Arthur Hills tells us, is being carried on in the above paper every week. The New York Homœopaths are after J. C. P. with a sharp stick.

U S Med Inv Dec 15 1877



The death of Dr. John C. Peters, October 21st, at the age of 74 years, removes from the profession one who for many years was one of its most active workers, not only in general practice, but in the fields of scientific investigation and medical literature. Educated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, Dr. Peters entered practice in New York, his native city, in 1842. After a short time he affiliated with the Homœopathic school of medicine, being one of the founders, and for some years an active member of the Hahnemann Medical Society, the first society in New York devoted to a study of the Homœopathic therapeutics. During these early years of professional life, when his practice included many of the oldest and wealthiest families of the city, he prepared for the press a life of Hahnemann and several monographs from the Homœopathic standpoint, and also as one of the founders and an associated editor with Dr. E. E. Marcy, of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, contributed liberally to its columns. Dr. Peters also aided materially his brother-in-law, Dr. Snelling, in editing and revising the third edition of Jahn's Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, which, with the previous editions was for many years the leading text book of the school. With the able and thoroughly educated and progressive men who were the founders of the school in this city, and through whose ability it early gained a strong foot hold, Dr. Peters worked in harmony, but when he found it, through the influence and enthusiasm of younger men, narrowing its boundaries, becoming more and more exclusive and drifting into extreme infinitism, he stepped out of its ranks onto what he claimed was the broader platform of the old school, incorporating the truths he had studied with so much care into his new life work as a physician, thereby materially changing the views and practice of many of his new professional associates. The step taken by Dr. Peters was considered unwise by his old medical associates, as his skill as a physician and his thorough independence rendered him a most efficient agent in promulgating the truths of the new philosophy, and keeping them free from the barnacles which are almost sure to cling to and impede the progress of every great movement. If Dr. Peters suffered in purse from this change of base, as he undoubtedly did, the ability and strength which he brought to the investigation of the great medical problems of the day—*cholera* and *yellow fever*—and the reputation he obtained, and the good accomplished by this and other scientific works of like character, was to a certain extent a compensation. Dr. Peters was one of the founders of the Pathological Society and for several years its president. He was a warm friend, a genial companion, and left a record of unselfish and intelligent work.

N Y Med Times Dec 1893



*Renunciation of Homœopathy.*—Dr. John C. Peters, late editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, has renounced that system, and declares that he does “not believe or practice according to any one medical dogma or exclusive system.” He says “he commenced the study of medicine under the impression and with the fervent hope that Homœopathy, in its future and rational developement, would supply all that was deficient in medicine,” but never “has been a convert to the use of infinitesimal doses,” “always felt absolutely degraded when making, what I conceived to be, necessary trials with them; that I was doing something foolish or wrong when giving them, and trifling with the lives of my friends and patients to depend upon them in serious attacks, and with their time and comfort in milder attacks, and have been more and more successful, in strict proportion, as I gradually increased upon the very small quantities which I first used, and in proportion as I departed from a slavish adherence to one system of medicine.” He says, furthermore, “careful study of the Homœopathic materia medica early convinced me that it was very visionary and unreliable. I labored long and zealously to do my share towards giving it a more practical and common sense shape.” The dogma “*similia similibus curantur*,” was a great stumbling block to him, and he regards it as “only an apparent and *fragmentary truth*, not a complete exhaustive law;”—“a mere fragment of the greater law of alterative antagonistic action which has been practised upon for ages.” Still, he says, “the Homœopaths have discovered some new remedies, and renewed the use of many forgotten old ones, but it is not at all necessary to use them in infinitesimal doses.” The defection of so prominent an advocate of that system will go far towards weakening the faith of its followers. Whether the “blow” will be fatal to it remains yet to be seen. Quackery does not die easily.

**Med & Surg Reporter**

**AUG. 24, 1861**



PETERS, #1J ELLWOOD

The sudden death of Dr. J. Ellwood Peters of apoplexy May 17 at the age of forty-nine years, removed one of the most prominent residents of Jenkintown, Pa., and vicinity. The death of Dr. Peters was brought on by a serious accident last winter, which almost resulted fatally at the time. He fell on the icy sidewalk near his home, and for several days was at the point of death with a blood clot on the brain. His life was saved by an operation by Philadelphia specialists. Dr. Peters is survived by a widow and four children.

Med Visitor June 1904



PETERS, M. RUTHERFORD, M.D., of Allen, Pennsylvania, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1855.

He attended the free schools of that city for some years, and later Maple Seminary of southern Pennsylvania. This was followed by a two years' course at Union Seminary, at New Berlin, Pennsylvania.

After leaving college young Peters was engaged in the agency business from 1876 to 1878, but he was not satisfied with the business, so in the spring of 1878 he again commenced the study of medicine. He had read somewhat during the year 1874 and '75. Dr. J. H. Marsden acted as his preceptor.

Dr. Peters graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, March 10, 1881, after the usual period of attendance.

Peters, Milton Rutherford, Boiling Springs, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1881; aged 72; died January 9. 1928.



PETERS, WESLEY

WESLEY PETERS, M. D.

Wesley Peters, M. D., died at his home in Lancaster, Ohio, August 12th, 1908, from dysentery after a week's illness.

He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1885. He practiced medicine at Groveport for two years, and then removed to Lancaster, where he remained to the time of his death.

Dr. Peters had a large clientage, and was greatly beloved by his patients. The physicians of Central Ohio speak in the highest terms of him, not only as a citizen, but as a most

genial and successful physician. He died in the prime of manhood at the age of 51 years.

Trans Ohio Hom Soc



Peterson, Alfred C., San Francisco; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1877; aged 75; died, July 18, at Oakland, of cerebral hemorrhage. 1929.



PETERSON, JAMES.

*Weare.*—In 1843 Dr. James Peterson of this place, a distinguished allopathic physician, became an enthusiastic convert to homœopathy, and, his services being sought from great distances, introduced it into many towns.

In 1855 Dr. Freeman Horton of Nashua, an eclectic, adopted homœopathy and associated himself with Dr. Peterson; he continued until his death, March 3d, 1861, aged forty-five. Dr. Peterson died April 8th, 1870, aged seventy. He was greatly esteemed and beloved by the people, and after his death a public meeting was called at which eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent citizens, and suitable resolutions were adopted.

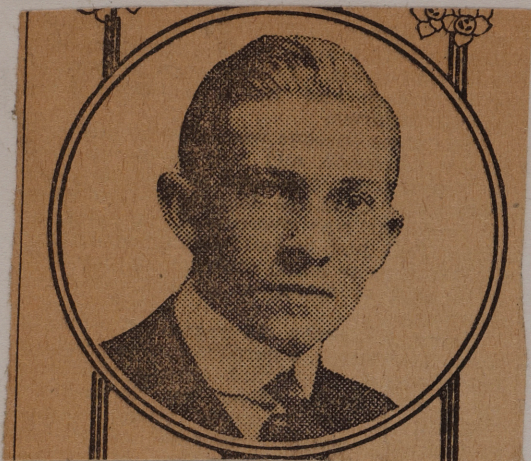
NECROLOGICAL.

**Peterson**—Dr. James Peterson, partner of Jas. P. Whittle, M D, of Weare, N. H., died April 8, 1870.

*Am Hon ofs Sept 1870*



PETWRSON, REUBEN A E





NECROLOGICAL.

Very painfully we record the death of our talented colleague,  
J. C. PETERSON, M. D.

Dr. Peterson wrote to us under dates of Sept. 25 and 30, last. In the former letter he informed us how much he had been overworked. During an epidemic of malignant dysentery he had treated 157 cases of that disease, working steadily for forty days as he never did previously. For twenty days never going to bed, merely procuring a little sleep while in his carriage. His success was most gratifying, only five deaths to 157 cases, and these were of young children, where the brain became involved.

The constant activity of the mind, and denial of natural repose, produced cerebral irritation. We know that the strongest intellect must succumb to such pressure. Anxiety for the suffering ones under his care, and desire to aid them to the extent of his skill, diverted his attention from his own needs. We know not what happened between the date of his writing the last letter we received from him (Sept. 30, in which he enclosed the articles which we printed in the November number,) and the fatal day. It may be that some of his friends observed unusual irritability, his natural quickness of perception heightened.

On Monday, Oct. 7, at a quarter before three o'clock a citizen of Waterloo called at the Doctor's office, and on opening the door, was horrified at beholding the Doctor lying on the floor, in the agony of death, his head in a pool of blood. Near by him a revolver, with which he had shot himself.

On a desk was found the following note to his wife:

*"Waterloo, Oct. 7.*

"MY DEAR GUS:—Oh! with what feelings do I write this! In five minutes I will be a dead man! I am crazy, and will never be sane again. O, my God, I want to kiss you! My God!

J. C. PETERSON.

"I die by my own hand. Poverty does this."

The idea of poverty was an hallucination. With a large practice, and greatly respected by his fellow-citizens and by the profession, who recognized his talents, he might naturally have looked for a large measure of competence and honor.



If our friend had been prostrated by nervous fever, produced by overtasking his strength for his patients, and had thus died, we should have regarded his death in the light of self-sacrifice. Why should we not think of his end in this point of view now? When we consider the sacrifices he made, we must cherish his memory with gratitude.

At the commencement of the late war, Dr. P. was practicing at St. John, N. B. His business was large and income good. Having received a military education at West Point, he naturally thought that the United States had a claim upon his services, and he so informed his patrons at St. John. At that time their sympathies were with the South, and they did not feel disposed to part with Dr. Peterson. They even threw obstacles in his way, and refused to pay their bills. This somewhat excited the Doctor's indignation, and calling a meeting of his debtors, at his office, he got out all the books and accounts against them and made a bonfire of the whole, in their presence. Shaking the dust of the city off his feet, he came here, in 1861, and served us during the war, as Captain in the 15th Regular Infantry.

He graduated at Cleveland Homœopathic College, in 1852, about three years after leaving West Point. For four years he practiced at Hamilton, C. W. After resigning his commission in the regular army, he practiced for some time with his father, P. H. Peterson, M. D., at Union Springs, N. Y.

Shortly before his death he prepared a monograph on dysentery, which he desired us to publish. He also prepared a large amount of matter for the "*United States Homœopathic Dispensatory*." Many valuable articles from his pen have been published in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and in the *Observer*, and some MSS. we have reserved for publication hereafter.

Our deepest sympathies are enlisted for his widow, his parents and relatives. May the Heavenly Father administer to them those consolations which alone can bring them relief.

Am Hom Observer Dec 1867



Am Hom  
Observer  
Jan 1866

PETERSON.—Our co-laborer, J. C. Peterson, M. D., has removed to Waterloo, the County seat of Seneca County, N. Y. One of the most efficient physicians we have in our ranks, we may expect to hear that he meets with more than ordinary success. Dr. Peterson graduated at Cleveland, session of '51-2, settled at Hamilton, Canada West, and established homœopathy in that city. He removed to St. Johns, N. B., in 1856, and remained there until August 1861, when he accepted a Captain's commission in the regular army. (In his youth he received a military education.) He remained a Captain for three years, when he resigned from the army and was soon after appointed a Colonel and served as such till the close of the rebellion. During his service as Captain, he was upon the staff of Major Generals Buell and Rosecrans as Inspector General of the department, and established a system of inspections and reports that were ultimately adopted by the department at Washington, for the whole army. He was detailed to organize the Invalid Corps, with ample power to dispose of all inmates of convalescent camps and hospitals in the Departments of the Cumberland, Ohio and the North. During this time the many thousands sick and wounded examined by him and his surgeons added much to his pathological knowledge, and gave him a wonderful experience in all the diseases peculiar to an army.

While at Hamilton, C. W., he organized the Canadian Homœopathic Society, which has since grown to be a legally incorporated institution, by a special Act of Parliament.

At St. Johns he fought the old school with pamphlets and in the public press. "Homœopathy demonstrated," and "Reply to 'The Delusions of Homœopathy'" attracted considerable local attention, and rapidly advanced the cause in the minds of leading and reflecting people. During the sessions of Parliament, strong efforts were made to banish homœopathy from the Province by legal enactments, but the determined manner in which he met those attempts defeated them by handsome votes. At this time, he was the only practitioner in the Province, his patients were scattered over New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and the Eastern border of the

State of Maine. He established a free Dispensary, which was well patronized as long as he had time to attend to it. An account of this will be found in the North American Journal for 1857, page 282. Afterwards he was appointed as one of Associate Editors of that Journal, and continued as such until he entered the army. Since leaving that, he has been a partner with his father, in practice, and has completed the "Homœopathic Dispensatory," which we expect to publish soon.



Dr. O. W. Peterson, of Waterloo, N. Y., died suddenly February 27th. Dr. Peterson was one of the oldest physicians in western New York, having graduated from Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, then the Philadelphia Homeopathic College, in 1859. He had practiced in Waterloo for thirty-six years.

Med Surg Rep Apr 1904

Name in full

O. W. Peterson

P. O. Address in full

Waterloo N.Y.

Graduate or Licentiate of

Homeopathic Medical College of Penna. Phila

Successor to Dr. M. C. Ernstburger 1857

L. A. C. Peterson Deceased



PETERSON, PETER H

Name in full

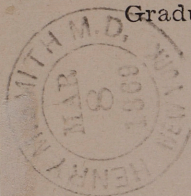
*Peter H. Peterson*

P. O. Address in full

*Union Springs N.Y.* (Cayuga)

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Charland Ohio 1852*







PETERSON, WILSON, M. D., of New York city, was born in Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., October 17th, 1831. He is the son of Jacob and Susan Peterson; the former being a prosperous and prominent farmer, as well as a sincere, enterprising and staunch Christian. He received his education at the Academy at Aurora, N. Y., which he finished by studying the higher branches of classics, mathematics, etc., etc.

Being desirous of adopting the medical profession as a pursuit in life, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he attended lectures, and graduated in the spring of 1858. On obtaining his degree he returned home, where he remained for one year, thence removing to Montreal, Canada, thinking that city a better field for his exertions. He went into practice, but the climate proving too severe for his constitution, he was compelled to abandon it, deciding to settle in New York city, which he did in 1860. Here he at once entered into partnership with Dr. Evans, which association lasted till 1862. In this year he entered the United States Army, with the grade of Acting Assistant Surgeon. This new field of duty afforded him many advantages in becoming acquainted with the various phases of field surgery and hospital practice, proving to him a very profitable school. He met with great success in treating his patients, which he did according to the homœopathic system; this fact was, however, not known at the time. He was no less fortunate in his surgical operations, which were so skilfully

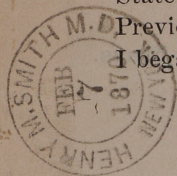
and successfully performed, and his medical treatment so efficient, that he received the compliments of his superiors in command. His brother, who was Adjutant in the 78th New York Regiment, having lost a leg at the battle of Antietam, he treated him with such skill and ability that the attention of Dr. B. H. Vanderkief, Surgeon of United States Volunteers, was drawn to the circumstance, which, in connection with his remarkably able hospital treatment, induced that officer to specially urge him to accept an appointment in the army. Having consented

to this, he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Surgeon-in-chief and all parties concerned.

On quitting the army he returned to New York, where he once more went into private practice, which he has continued to the present day with the most satisfactory results. He is a member of the New York County Society, and has contributed some articles to the homœopathic journals; though his particular qualifications appear to be more those of a quiet worker in the cause, by the faithful fulfilment of the duties of a large practice, than those of a polemical writer.



My full name is *Wilson, Peterson*  
I graduated at *Homoeopathic* Medical College, in the year *1858*  
My present address is *36, & 31 N.Y.* county of *N.Y.*  
State of *N.Y.* where I have resided since *1860*  
Previous to that time I practised in *Montreal, C., & one year*  
I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1858* at *Montreal C., &*





*Tribune* DR. WILSON PETERSON. *Feb 21/98*

Dr. Wilson Peterson, of No. 656 Madison-ave., who had practised medicine in this city for the last thirty-six years, died at his home on Saturday last in his sixty-seventh year. Dr. Peterson was some years ago connected with several hospitals. He leaves a widow and three children. The funeral will be held at 10 a. m. Wednesday at St. Thomas's Church.

PETERSON—On February 19, at his residence, No. 656 Madison-ave., Dr. Wilson Peterson, in the 67th year of his age.  
Funeral from St. Thomas's Church, 5th-ave. and 53d-st., Wednesday, February 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. *1898*

Med Times OBITUARY. Mar 1898

DR. WILSON PETERSON died at his residence, 656 Madison Avenue, February 19, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Dr. Peterson for many years had a large and influential practice, from which during the last few years he had in a measure retired. A wife and three children survive him.



PETIT, EVYLYN S

person that you saw in the street only a few days ago, and here is that person curled up like a dog in a perfectly besotted and apparently intoxicated state; he looks that in appearance, mottled and purple as if completely drunk with some awful drug, whisky, or morphine. He is wonderfully bloated, not with edema, but his face is puffed, yellowish, sickly, and as the mouth opens the stench that comes out of the mouth is strong. This is the aspect, and this state will be overcome by baptism. The prostration, the besotted aspect, the desire to be alone and curled up, the muttering delirium, talking and jabbering, and the general appear-





EVELYN S. PETTIT, M. D.,  
New Brighton, Pa.

PETTIT, EVELYN S.





ETTET, JONATHAN, M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in Hal-dimand, Northumberland county, Ontario, October 31st, 1845. He early showed an aptitude for learning, and commenced the study of French, Latin and Greek, in his native town, in 1860. He entered the Model Grammar School, in Toronto, Ontario, in 1861, in which he outstripped all his classmates, but was obliged, on account of delicate health, to return home. In January, 1862, he entered Victoria College, in Cobourg, Ontario, where he took the customary honors, and in addition mastered the German language, and in 1866, graduated B. A. In March, 1867, he emigrated to Ohio, entered the employment of the National Art Association, and remained till August, 1867. He then took charge of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, just opened, in the college of which he took his first course of medical lectures. In the spring of 1868, he was appointed Apothecary in the United States Marine Hospital at Cleveland. In 1869, the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College gave him the degree of M. D.; the membership of the Hahnemann Society, M. H. S., was conferred on him, and the degree of M. A. sent him by his Alma Mater, Victoria College; he still retaining his apothecaryship. In 1870-'71, he acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, and the succeeding summer was elected to and filled the chair of Physiology in the Woman's Medical College at Cleveland.

September 26th, 1871, he married Miss Emma Guillet, daughter of John Guillet, of Cobourg, Ontario. An attack of varioloid, about this time, prompted him to investigate closely the small-pox, which investigation led him to use the non-humanized vaccine, drawn from carefully-selected, healthy heifers, in his practice. In the epidemic which traversed Cleveland at the time, he did not lose a patient, and by this means established his theory and gained the confidence of his professional brethren, as well as the public. In 1872, he was admitted to membership in the

Ohio Medical State Society, and at its succeeding session, appointed on the Committee on Materia Medica. In 1870, he represented the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1871, he was admitted a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, and appointed Attending Physician to the Cleveland Homœopathic Dispensary. January, 1873, he was engaged as editor of the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, T. P. Wilson, its former editor, having gone to Cincinnati. In May, 1873, he received the *adeundem* degree of M. D. from Victoria University, and in June was admitted a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, to which he presented a paper on the "Physiological Proving of Vaccine on Sheep," and also a paper on "Small-pox and its Prophylactics."



PETTET—WOLKE.—Dr. J. Pettet was married to Miss Delia Wolke, at Cleveland, May 24, 1879, the ceremony performed by Rev. T. M. House, at Christ Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage. We present our hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 16. p 392





**PETTINGILL, SARAH BROOKS,**

M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 16th, 1810, and was the eldest of seven children. Her father was Jacob Felt, a merchant of Charlestown, who afterwards studied medicine and practised in Portsmouth, N. H., until the failure of his health compelled his return to Charlestown. Here he engaged in the iron business, which he followed until the time of his decease. In 1808, he travelled through some of the Southern and Western States for his health. Stopping on one occa-

sion at a spring in Tennessee, his attention was attracted by the color of the soil in the vicinity, and, procuring some of it, took the specimen to New York, where a chemical examination proved it to be yellow ochre, the first discovered in the United States. He returned and leased the land, which subsequently yielded a handsome revenue. Soon after, when travelling in New Jersey, he discovered a fine clay, which on analysis proved to be a valuable article for manufacturing purposes. He purchased the land that contained the vein, and derived from it a considerable profit.

Dr. Pettingill was connected, through her mother, with Dr. John Brooks, of Medford—formerly Governor of Massachusetts—so that her love for the study and practice of medicine was inherited from both her parents. Her early education was conducted at home by a governess; afterwards she was placed in the Charlestown Seminary, where she finished her literary course.

On the 16th of August, 1827, she was married to John Pettingill, a merchant of Charlestown. In 1833, they removed to Concord, N. H., where Mr. Pettingill was engaged in mercantile and official business, until the failure of Mrs. Pettingill's health compelled her absence from home each fall and spring for two years, before they decided to make Philadelphia their home. In April, 1856, her innate love of the study of medicine led her to commence a regular course of instruction for her own improvement. After two years of study, she concluded to continue the third year, if she could graduate honorably from the Pennsylvania Medical University, of

which she had become a member. She did so, at the time having a very good practice, which has been steadily on the increase.

Dr. Pettingill having been a homœopathist for many years, desired to enter the Homœopathic College, and applied to the Dean for permission. She was told, in reply, that the rules forbade her admission, but she was allowed to attend the lectures on practice and Materia Medica, if she would sit like a "veiled nun" behind a partition, screened

from the students. She accepted the condition, and during two winters attended the lectures, and gained much valuable instruction on homœopathy, which she sought to make available to her success as a practitioner among her own sex.

It is eminently due to Dr. Pettingill to say that she is the pioneer woman in the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia, where her success has been very great. She is winning fresh laurels from day to day among the rich and the poor. Her ear is ever open to the calls of the suffering; her hand is ever ready to extend to them the valuable aid which it is in her power to give; and like her blessed Master, the adorable Redeemer, she goes about on her ministry of mercy, seeking to accomplish her life work with a zeal that knows no languor.

She was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1871, the year when women were first admitted as members.

Dr. Pettingill has five children, now living, two sons and three daughters; three of whom, viz. two sons and one daughter, have entered the medical profession. Elia Felt Pettingill graduated from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, in 1864, and from the Pennsylvania Medical College, in 1865, having attended four years courses of lectures before her first graduation. She is now associated with her mother in practice. John Brooks Pettingill is a graduate of the class of 1870, from the University of Pennsylvania, and is now giving his attention chiefly to surgery. George Dean Pettingill has for several years been a successful surgeon dentist.



HELEN BRINKS PETTINGILL, M.D.

She was the

202 NORTH TENTH STREET

OFFICE HOURS

8 TO 12 A.M.

4 TO 6 P.M.

Shiluda Nov 28<sup>th</sup> 1892 Shiluda June 15<sup>th</sup> 1897

Dr Henry W. Smith NOV 29 1892

JUN 21 1897

Dear Dr

Dr Sarah B. Pettingill in the circular of the  
died March 29<sup>th</sup> 1877

of Louis.

Elyse H. Pettingill.

300 & 10<sup>th</sup> St

a member of the Institute, she joined while it was  
in session in St. Louis within a year or two before I left.  
I have been in St. Louis four years. She died March 29

Please if you have opportunity to add her name  
to the list.

Please let me hear from you about it.

Yours

S. Pettingill.



SARAH BROOKS PETTENGILL, M.D.

Was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 16, 1810. She was the

300 NORTH TENTH STREET

OFFICE HOURS

8 TO 10 A.M.

2 TO 4 P.M.

Philadelphia June 15<sup>th</sup> 1897

JUN 21 1897

Dr Henry M. Smith

Dear Doctor.

I see in the circular of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, for the Session of 1897, that there is to be a Memorial Service, in honor of Deceased members, and in the list of names. My mother's name Sarah B. Pettengill M.D. is not mentioned, she was a member of the Institute, she joined while it was in session in Phila either a year or two before I died. I have been in twenty five years. She died March 29<sup>th</sup> 1877.

Please if you have neglected to add her name, to do so.

Please let me hear from you about it.

Very Truly yours.

Eliza L. Pettengill.

93, 152



SARAH BROOKS PETTENGILL, M.D.

Was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 16, 1810. She was the daughter of Dr. Jacob Felt. In 1827 she married John Pettengill, a merchant in Charlestown. In 1833 they removed to Concord, N. H., where Mr. Pettengill was engaged in business. Mrs. Pet-

tengill's failing health compelling her to be away from home in the fall and spring, they decided to make Philadelphia their home. In 1856 Mrs. Pettengill began the study of medicine for her own improvement, and after two years' study she concluded to continue the third year and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical University. She had been a Homœopathist for several years and desired to enter the Homœopathic College, but the rules forbade her admission. She was allowed, however, to listen to the lectures on Practice and Materia Medica if she would sit behind a partition, screened from the other students. Under these conditions she attended two winters and gained much valuable information. She was admitted to membership in the Institute in 1871 at the meeting held in Philadelphia, with Drs. Harriet S. French, Mercy B. Jackson and Harriet J. Sartain. She died March 29, 1877.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.



1.  
MAR 25 1893

Sarah Brooks Pettingill, M. D.,  
of Philadelphia was born in  
Charlestown, Mass., May 16<sup>th</sup> 1810,  
and was the eldest of seven  
children. Her father was Jacob  
Belt, a merchant of Charles-  
town, who afterward studied  
medicine and practiced in  
Portsmouth N. H. until the  
failure of his health compel-  
led his return to Charlestown.  
Here he engaged in the iron  
business which he followed  
until the time of his decease.

Early education was conducted

now however of making the



(2.)  
In 1808, he travelled through  
some of the Southern and Western  
States for his health. Stopping  
on one occasion at a Spring  
in Tennessee, his attention was  
attracted by the color of the  
soil in the vicinity, and, pro-  
curing some of it took the  
specimen to New York, where  
a chemical examination proved  
ed it to be yellow ochre,  
the first discovered in the  
United States. He returned  
and leased the land which  
subsequently yielded a hand-  
some revenue. Soon after

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Early education was conducted  
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(3)  
when travelling in New Jersey  
he discovered, and secured  
the control of, a fine clay  
which proved to be a valuable  
article for manufacturing to  
purposes.

(5)  
Dr. Pottungill was connected,  
through her mother, with Dr.  
John Brooke of Medford -  
formerly Governor of Massa-  
chusetts - so that her love  
for the study and practice  
of medicine was inherited  
from both her parents. Her  
early education was conducted  
now however of making the



(4)  
ed at home by a governess;  
afterwards she was placed and  
in the Charlestown Seminary, where  
she finished her lit-erary  
course.

(5)  
On the 16th of August, 1827,  
she was married to John  
Pettingill, a merchant of  
Charlestown. In 1833, they  
removed to Concord N. H.,  
where Mr. Pettingill was  
engaged in mercantile and  
official business until the  
failure of Mrs. Pettingill's  
health compelled her absence  
now however of making the



from home each fall and  
Spring for two successive  
years, when they decided  
to remove permanently to  
Philadelphia. On April,  
1856, her innate love of  
the study of medicine led  
her to commence a regular  
course of instruction <sup>merely</sup> for her  
own improvement. After  
two years of study she con-  
cluded to continue the third  
year, with the determination  
now however of making the



(6)  
practice of medicine her life  
work. She graduated in  
1859, from the <sup>old</sup> Pennsylvania  
Medical University. De-  
siring afterward to enter  
the Homoeopathic College  
she applied to the Dean  
for admission but was told  
that ~~although contrary to~~  
the rules forbade it; <sup>she might</sup> how-  
ever, ~~she might~~ be allow-  
ed to attend the lectures  
on Practice and Materia  
Medica, if she would sit



(7)

like a "veiled nun" behind  
 a partition, screened from  
 the students. She accepted  
 the condition and attended  
 the two winters' lectures.

Although when beginning  
 practice ~~and~~ she was  
 fifty years of age and  
 the mother of an adult  
 family of children her  
 success was immediate  
 and brilliant; and for  
 seventeen years her large  
 and lucrative practice was

Eliza Felt Pettingill, of

(9)

ing  
 a pa-  
 ricker

and

ing  
 71 she

member

Justi-

try,

romer

ted.

Dr.



(8)  
an eloquent witness not  
only of her skill as a  
physician but of the  
peculiar personal magnet-  
ism and sweet woman-  
liness, that made her  
beloved of all who knew  
her. It was her often  
expressed wish that she  
might die, not old and  
decrepit, but while actively  
engaged in alleviating human  
suffering - and so she  
did; for on March 29<sup>th</sup>

Eliza Felt Pettengill, of



1877 while returning  
from a visit to a pa-  
tient she was stricken  
with heart failure and  
died before reaching  
home. In 1871 she

was elected a member  
of the American Insti-  
tute of Homoeopathy,  
the year when women  
were first admitted.  
Of her children Dr.  
Eliza Bell Pettengill, of



(9.)

Philadelphia and Mr.  
John B. Pettin gill of  
Chicago are practicing  
physicians; and of her  
grand children Mr. Geo.  
A. Barrows of Phila-  
delphia.



PETTIT, ALONZO REDFIELD

ALONZO REDFIELD PETTIT, Patchogue, New York, born Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
March 18, 1848; graduated from New York Eclectic Medical College, 1874.



**P**ETTIT, THOMAS J., M. D., of Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y., commenced teaching school in 1836, having previously qualified himself for such duties by a thorough course of instruction under competent masters. Employing himself in this way first in the town of Easton, Washington county, he pursued his calling for fifteen years, during that time giving it his undivided attention. He then commenced the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Mott, of Saratoga county, an allopathic physician, continuing to teach meanwhile, and remained under instruction in this way until 1852. He was then led to examine some homœopathic works which had come under his observation, and perceiving their scientific character, and the advantage over the works he had previously read on the application of remedies to disease, in the directness of their effects, he entered the office of Drs. Scudder and Seymour, of Rome, New York, in order to obtain a more perfect knowledge of that way, and remained with them for two years. Pursuing his investigations with the patient and careful attention of a student and teacher, he attended the medical lectures of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1854. The following year, he removed to Fort Plain and commenced to practise as a homœopathic physician, and after a few years completed his collegiate course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. For eighteen years, he has remained at the place of his first settlement, and has sustained well the cause of rational medicine, meeting with deserved success.

Name in full

(Thomas Jefferson)

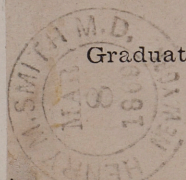
T. J. Pettit

P. O. Address in full

Fort Plain Mont<sup>g</sup> Co N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York Hom. College





PETIT, WILLIAM H

Dr. William H. Pettit, one of Iowa's prominent physicians, died at his home in Cedar Falls last month. He was born in 1850 in Boone county Illinois and graduated from Hahemann Medical College with the class of '74. He was married in 1877 to Miss Emma Glasner of Belvidere, Ill., who still survives him. He enjoyed a large practice and his sudden death caused a severe shock to the community where he had lived during the past twenty years. Med Vis May 1899



# Journal Belge D'HOMŒOPATHIE

N° 6

1902  
NOVEMBRE-DÉCEMBRE

Vol. 9.

## Le Dr Malapert du Peux.

La mort vient de frapper à nouveau dans nos rangs; après avoir successivement fauché dans ces dernières années plusieurs de nos meilleurs collaborateurs à une époque de leur vie où en raison de leur grande expérience, leur collaboration était particulièrement précieuse, voilà qu'elle nous enlève le Dr MALAPERT DU PEUX de Lille.

Cette mort prématurée à l'âge de quarante ans est une grande perte pour l'homœopathie dans le nord de la France et aussi pour le Journal Belge d'homœopathie que le défunt avait aidé à fonder.

Nous reproduisons ci-après le discours prononcé par le Dr Parenteau, président de la Société Française d'homœopathie.

MES CHERS CONFRÈRES,

Au moment de reprendre possession du fauteuil présidentiel, je me vois, comme au jour où je m'y suis assis pour la première fois, dans la douloureuse obligation d'ouvrir la séance par des paroles de deuil.

Il semble en effet que la mort s'acharne de plus en plus sur le corps homœopathique déjà si cruellement éprouvé pourtant. Après la perte des Docteurs PIEDVACHE fils, NIMIER et de notre regretté confrère le Docteur CHANCEREL père, voici que disparaît prématurément et sans avoir encore pu donner toute sa mesure le Dr GASTON MALAPERT DU PEUX qui, il y a quelques années à peine, succédait à son père à Lille.

Je n'ai eu que de rares occasions de rencontrer le père; mais en revanche je connaissais beaucoup le fils, qui était de mes amis et que j'avais pu suivre depuis le moment où il préparait, à Paris, ses examens de Doctorat.



A ce moment déjà, l'élève promettait ce qu'a tenu plus tard le praticien. En effet le Dr GASTON MALAPERT DU PEUX, suivant en cela d'ailleurs les traces de son père, réussit à acquérir ces deux qualités qui sont peut-être celles que je prise le plus chez un médecin, à savoir l'honnêteté professionnelle et la tolérance.

A notre époque parfois si veule, les MALAPERT furent de ceux qui ne s'abaissèrent jamais à mettre leur drapeau dans leur poche, et toujours, en toutes circonstances, ils se proclamèrent bons et loyaux homœopathes. Mais en même temps, accordant à autrui la liberté qu'ils revendiquaient pour eux-mêmes, ils surent vis-à-vis de tous se montrer tolérants. Et ce ne fut pas, pour moi, une médiocre surprise, ni une mince joie d'entendre, tant à Lille qu'à Paris, des confrères allopathes me vanter les bons rapports qu'ils avaient eus ensemble, et déplorer la mort de ces hommes de bien comme s'ils eussent été des leurs.

Mais ce ne furent pas les seules mérites des MALAPERT. Ils en eurent un troisième qui a bien aussi sa valeur, comme document. Ils eurent du succès. Et pour ne parler que du dernier le Dr GASTON MALAPERT laisse (ses livres sont là qui en font foi) une clientèle qui, même à Paris, pourrait être considérée comme très enviable.

Acquise simplement, et sans l'ombre de la plus petite réclame cette clientèle prouve une chose, c'est que le Dr GASTON MALAPERT fut un bon médecin, et que, pour employer une locution chère à mon vieux maître ABADIE, il fit en somme de la bonne besogne.

Nous devons donc savoir gré au Docteur GASTON MALAPERT DU PEUX d'avoir continué à propager dans le Nord de la France la doctrine homœopathique qui nous est si chère à tous, de l'avoir fait connaître, de l'avoir fait aimer et surtout de l'avoir fait respecter même de nos adversaires.

Et je pense être l'interprète de tous les membres de la Société en envoyant à sa veuve l'expression de nos confraternels regrets et de nos respectueuses condoléances.

Je profiterai de l'occasion pour apprendre à ceux d'entre nous qui l'ignorent encore que mon jeune ami et élève le Dr EMILE TESSIER vient d'être appelé à recueillir cette lourde succession. Je lui envoie naturellement mes meilleurs vœux de réussite, persuadé d'ailleurs qu'il saura maintenir intactes les belles traditions qui lui ont été transmises.



107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is

I graduated at

My present address is

State of

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1861 at

*Robert H. Phillips*

*Hahnemann*

*Chicago* Medical College, in the year 1861

*Birmingham*

county of *New Haven*

*Conn*

where I have resided since 1864

*W. S. Putney*

*Syracuse N.Y.*



**Dr. A. W. Phillips Honored.**—A banquet was given on Tuesday evening, at Union League Club in New Haven, by the Hahnemann Club of that city in honor of Dr. A. W. Phillips, of Derby, who, on February 14th, had been a graduate for fifty years. The table was well decorated, banks of smilax with daffodils being used very effectively. Wax candles shed a soft light over the table. Covers were arranged for twelve guests, the place cards being heart-shaped valentines. The menu was an elaborate one. Toasts and short remarks were in order. Dr. Phillips was graduated at Hahnemann College of ~~Philadelphia~~ *Chicago* on February 14th, 1861, and immediately enlisted in the army. At the close of the Civil War he settled in Derby (then Birmingham) to practice medicine, and has been there the past forty-seven years. Of the twelve guests present at the beginning of the banquet, eight were members of the American Institute of Homœopathy and twelve before the company dispersed, and a treat to the next meeting at Narragansett Pier, R. I., in June, was naturally in order. Dr. Phillips received an engraved testimonial from the Hahnemann Club. In response he gave an interesting resume of his work, mentioning the change and progress in ways and methods that the years had brought. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the arrival of a bouquet of fifty carnations, sent to Dr. Phillips by Mrs. M. J. Adams. The guests were Dr. Phillips, Dr. W. S. Putney, of Milford; Dr. C. E. Landford, of Bridgeport; Dr. E. H. Linnell, of Norwalk; Dr. E. B. Hooker, of Hartford; Dr. Evans, of Branford; Dr. Webb, of Wallingford; Dr. H. A. Roberts, of Sheldon; Dr. M. J. Adams, Dr. Henry Sage and Dr. Linquist, of New Haven.

**Hahn Monthly** ~~Mar 1911~~



J. L. Bradford

Dear Sir;

I have  
a large number of unbound  
(Homoeopathic) Medical  
Magazines - would like  
to dispose of them - including  
Gabriellian Monthly  
New England Med. Gazette  
Medical Counsellor  
North American Jour. Homoeopathy  
New York Journal Homoeopathy  
The Hom. Recorder  
Medical Record



Medical Jurisprudence  
Several years of each -

Let me hear from you  
And what prices you  
pay —

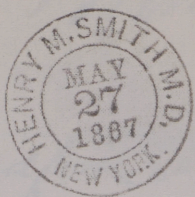
Yours truly

A. W. Phillips

Birmingham Et.

October 25<sup>th</sup> '92





Birmingham Conn  
27<sup>th</sup> May 1867  
Henry M. Smith M.D.  
Dear Sir:

Enclosed I

Send application for membership  
of American Institute of Homoeopathy

I am unacquainted with any  
other physicians in this locality  
members of the Institute save  
the two whose names are upon  
the certificate, and if you can,  
would be much obliged to you  
if you would add your name.

I hope to be able to attend  
This may fail

Yours rec

A. M. Phillips



Birmingham Conn.

13<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1891

J. L. Bradford M.D.

Dear Sir

Please send me by mail  
5 Copies Davis Pathology etc.

Enclose Money Order \$4.<sup>50</sup> in  
payment of same

Yours truly  
A. M. Phillips



DR. EDWARD PHILLIPS.

THE subject of this notice was born in County Cork in 1822. He studied medicine in Cork and Glasgow, and passed the London College of Surgeons in 1843. He commenced homœopathic practice in Manchester as assistant to the late Dr. Davids. On the death of this practitioner Phillips succeeded to his practice, and gradually obtained a very large practice. He was associated with the late Dr. Walker in the dispensary originally founded by Dr. Davids, to which an hospital was added. Dr. Walker, however, owing to some differences with Dr. Phillips, deemed it his duty to retire from his connection with the hospital and dispensary. This was a great misfortune for that institution, as we believe that had Dr. Walker remained at its head his

scientific character and high professional tone would have tended to raise the opinion of the medical profession respecting homœopathy in Manchester and in the kingdom at large. Dr. Phillips received the Lambeth Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1856, and removed to London in 1862, where he continued to enjoy a large practice until his death, which occurred on the 5th of January of this year.

Dr. Phillips was an active and successful practitioner, and possessed in an eminent degree those qualities that gain the confidence of patients, but he was not a man of science or learning, and he added nothing to the development of homœopathy as a branch of the science of medicine, though no doubt by his personal influence and professional success he helped to make homœopathy more widely known among the public.

Brit. Jl. Hom.

B g Hm



Phillips, Hubbert Samuel, Dunmore, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1884; aged 85; died October 30, 1929, of chronic myocarditis.



PHILLIPS, JOHN.

Of Stockport, Columbia Co. N. Y. Adopted Homoeopathy  
in 1841. He died in 1850. (W.C.2.)



## PHILLIPS, JOSEPH RICHARD

### JOSEPH RICHARD PHILLIPS, M. D.

"Joseph Richard Phillips, M. D., was born near Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., January 18, 1851. He was a son of the late Bishop Tyler and Jane (Smith) Phillips, the former a native of Connecticut and of English descent, the latter of Pennsylvania birth and Scotch extraction. Bishop T. Phillips spent the most of his life as an agriculturalist of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1876, surviving his wife six years.

"Their son, J. R. Phillips, early in life determined upon the practice of medicine as a profession, and to that end, upon the completion of his general education and graduation from Allegheny College, in June, 1879, began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. E. C. Parsons, of Meadville, Pa. He then entered the Homœopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. The four following years he was engaged successfully in the practice of his profession at Corry, Pa.

"The next two years he spent abroad, and during this period availed himself of the very superior advantages afforded the student of medicine at the Royal Collège of Physicians and Surgeons at Berlin, Germany, which institution he attended for four terms. He then returned to the United States. December 3, 1889, Doctor Phillips settled in Erie City, immediately after his return from Germany. On the 20th day of June following he performed at the Hamot Hospital the first ovariectomy in the history of that institution. The patient was 62 years of age; the tumor weighed sixty pounds, and recovery was uninterrupted and complete.

"Dr. Phillips was a member (and president) of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Dispensary and Hospital Association of the City of Erie."

His career was one of such unbroken success and high achievement that his name will ever rank among the first of the medical practitioners of Erie. In public affairs and in his private practice he strove energetically to carry out an ideal of duty to be well done for its own sake, rather than for applause, and he deemed no fatigue or privation too great in the pursuit of his profession. He stood high in the esteem of his colleagues, and with the public holds an enviable reputation, in his social as well as in his professional relations.

Dr. Phillips was an attendant at the Presbyterian Church.

His death occurred Jan. 27, 1909, from apoplexy after an illness of less than a week.

He was unmarried, and left one sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Kebert, and four nephews.

Dr. Phillips joined the Institute in 1902.

**Am Inst Hom 1910**

—Edward Cranch.



JOSEPH RICHARD PHILLIPS, Erie, Pennsylvania, was born in that state in 1857. He received his degree in 1883 in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Col-

lege, and in 1887-89 studied in Berlin, Germany. Dr. Phillips is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society.

#### King Vol IV

He was a result of illness in childhood, and through the Philadelphia, and through the years then they were afterward the son's opportunities for an age of nine, and for many years he first aided his father in the a wood engraver, but with the times in view he attended school teacher. His determination se-

cine and graduated from the Homœopathic College of Missouri in 1891. He practiced in Tennessee, but for the past sixteen years was a very successful practitioner in Ludlow, Vt., where he was the means of converting many to the wonderful science of Homœopathy. His skill as a physician was widely known, not only in his own State, but in many surrounding States. He was a close student of the materia medica.

Dr. Kilmer's life was wholly given to his profession, going about his labor with a missionary spirit, cheerful in his ministrations to the sick, and a man of genial temperament. He was a man of many noble characteristics, held in high esteem, and has left a vacancy which, in the minds of the people, cannot be filled.

Dr. Kilmer is survived by his widow and two daughters. He joined the Institute in 1905 and died March 3d, 1909.

#### GEORGE CHRISTIAN HALLER, M. D.

Dr. George Christian Haller, the son of George C. Haller, Sr., and Elizabeth S. Haller, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8th, 1871, and died in the same city, Sept. 5th, 1900.

He received his preparatory training throughout in his native city: the Public Schools, Pierce's Business College, and Temple College.

He attended Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1897.

Later he took a surgical course at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, where he served as Resident Physician; also at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, holding a similar position there.

He practiced for a time at Hulmeville, Bucks County, Pa., then located in Germantown, Phila., where he served until his death as a very successful physician and surgeon.

The activity and interest of Dr. Haller in his chosen profession and in civic affairs are indicated by the organizations of which he was a member: The American Institute of Homœopathy, Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College, Ward's Island Alumni Association, State, County, Germantown and 23d Ward Homœopathic Medical Societies, American O. O. and L. Society,



OBITUARY.—DR. LESLIE A. PHILLIPS. The death of Dr. L. A. Phillips, occurring April 3, 1896, was a sudden and unexpected event. Up to the hour of his fatal illness he had no premonition of disease. An attack of rheumatic fever ten years previous was thought to be a predisposing cause of the sudden heart failure. Leslie Almond Phillips was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1847. At the age of twenty one he moved to Quincy, Ill., and for three years engaged in teaching. He then went to Colorado and was successively editor, publisher and railroad contractor. Returning to Quincy, he remained for two years in the office of Dr. John Moore, through whose influence he finally decided to study medicine. He graduated with high rank from the Boston University School of Medicine in the class of 1877. He was prosector of anatomy for the class, and during vacation assisted Dr. Woodbury, then professor of women's diseases in the college, and had medical charge of the Home for Little Wanderers. He settled first in Waltham for a few months, and later moved into Boston to assist Dr. Woodbury. In January, 1879, Doctor Phillips purchased the business of Doctor Woodbury, together with the well-known estate, corner Berkeley and Boylston Streets, and there enjoyed a lucrative practice until the day of his death. He was a prominent member of many medical organizations, local, state and national. He was especially identified with the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, of which he was an ex-president, and for many years the energetic and efficient secretary. He was a frequent and valued contributor to current medical literature. In his specialty, diseases of women, he was most successful. He was elected to honorary membership in the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York State Homœopathic Society, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy. He possessed in a high degree those characteristics which made him a skilful surgeon, a trusted and beloved physician, and a loyal friend.

*nam j Hom Aug 1896*

#### LESLIE ALMON PHILLIPS, M.D.,\*

Of Boston, was elected to membership in the Institute at Brighton Beach in 1881. He was a regular attendant at our meetings, contributed papers, and took an active part in the discussions. From 1884 to 1892 he was a member of the Bureau of Gynecology, and its chairman in 1886.

Dr. Phillips was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1847. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that place. After spending some time as teacher, editor, publisher, and railroad contractor, in Illinois, Colorado, and elsewhere, he returned to Illinois, and spent two years in the study of medicine with Dr. John Moore, of Quincy. In 1877 he graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine, and began practice in Watertown, Mass., whence he removed to Boston to become associated with our late associate, Dr. John H. Woodbury, a former preceptor, to whose business he succeeded in January, 1879, one year previous to Dr. Woodbury's death, and was soon in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He was a prominent member of many medical societies, local, State, and national, and was particularly identified with the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, of which he had been president, and for many years secretary. He died April 3, 1896. *A I N. 1898*

*omitted in 1896.*



## OBITUARY.

—:O:—

*DR. HENRY HUBBARD DARLING.*

HENRY HUBBARD DARLING, M. D., died of pneumonia at his home in Keene, N. H., on Sunday May 10, 1896, aged seventy-two years. He was born at Cambridge, Vt., on Mar. 22, 1824. Living on a farm till he was nineteen years old he undertook to study and practise medicine, but soon relinquished this for the insurance business and with others organized the Mechanics Mutual Benefit Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In 1852 he again turned his attention to the study of medicine in New York, and in 1854 located at Charlton, Mass. After a short time he moved to East Douglas, Mass., in both of which places he was quite successful. In 1863 he removed to Keene, N. H., taking the practice of Dr. William B. Chamberlain, and continued there till his death. He had a large practice and was extensively known. With a large and somewhat striking figure, he was also endowed with great powers of endurance and often made rides of fifteen or twenty miles in the mountainous country around Keene. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, was at one time president of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Society, and for a while was a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. His wife, to whom he had been married forty-seven years, died one week before him. Three daughters survive him.

*DR. LESLIE A. PHILLIPS.*

The death of Dr. L. A. Phillips, occurring Apr. 3, 1896, was a sudden and unexpected event. Up to the hour of his fatal illness, he had no premonition of disease. He had been driven from the club rooms on Newbury Street, where he had actively participated in the festivities of a social evening at his favorite club, the "Bostoniana," of which he was one of the founders and the treasurer, to his residence in Brookline, on Commonwealth Avenue and Kinross road, a distance of three miles, on a cold, raw evening. Arriving home, he complained of acute, severe pains in the chest. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but he expired before the doctors arrived, every effort at resuscitation proving of no avail. An attack of rheumatic fever ten years previous was thought to be a predisposing cause of the sudden heart failure.

Leslie Almond Phillips was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1847. Enjoying only the limited educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native town, at an early age he exhibited that earnestness of purpose and energy in the pursuit of knowledge which characterized his later life, being then as always an eager and ambitious student, and laying broad and deep the foundations of a successful career.

At the age of twenty-one he moved to Quincy, Ill., and for three years engaged in teaching. He then went to Colorado and was successively editor, publisher and railroad contractor. Returning to Quincy, he remained for two years in the office of Dr. John Moore, through whose influence he finally decided to study medicine.

He graduated with high rank from the Boston University School of Medicine in the class of 1877, completing the course in two years. He was prosector of anatomy for the class, and during vacation assisted Doctor Woodbury, then professor of women's diseases in the college, and had medical charge of the Home for Little Wanderers.

He settled first in Waltham for a few months, and later moved into Boston to assist Doctor Woodbury whose failing health compelled him to retire from practice. In January, 1879, Doctor Phillips purchased the business and good will of Doctor Woodbury together with the well-known estate, corner Berkeley and Boylston Streets, and there enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until the day of his death.

He was a prominent member of many medical organizations, local, state and national. He was especially identified with the Massachusetts Surgical and



Gynæcological Society, of which he was an ex-president, and for many years the energetic and efficient secretary. He was a frequent and valued contributor to current medical literature, being master of a vigorous and incisive English style, the fitting vehicle of his strong convictions.

In his specialty, diseases of women, he was most successful, his patients coming from all parts of the country; his professional correspondence in the last week of his life containing letters from points so remote as Los Angeles, Cal., and Paris.

He was elected to honorary membership in the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York State Homœopathic Society, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy.

He possessed in a high degree those characteristics which made him a skilful surgeon, a trusted and beloved physician and a loyal friend. He was singularly free from that blind reverence for traditions which has always been the obstacle to medical or surgical progress. He held his mind open to the truth, whatever its source. Error had no attraction for him, though entrenched in long-established usage and held high in popular esteem. When once he was thoroughly convinced, after careful investigation and study, that a remedy or a surgical operation would benefit his patients or relieve suffering humanity, he was ready to defend the treatment against any and all comers. In medical discussion his shafts of sarcasm were keen but not envenomed. They left no rankling wound. He opposed measures not men. In the heat of debate he never descended to the use of unkind or discourteous language.

His reputation was national. A well-known surgeon of the West in a letter of condolence justly says; "Doctor Phillips was in the front rank of our strongest men, and he will be greatly missed by the profession throughout the country." His rare power of sympathy, sunny disposition, kindly wit, invincible courage, sanguine hopefulness and staunch loyalty endeared him to his friends and patients in a remarkable degree, and won for him the deserved name of a well-beloved physician.

At a largely attended funeral service, at the Church of the Unity, an eloquent eulogy was pronounced by the pastor, Rev. Minot J. Savage, who spoke of the loss sustained by the community in the death of such a man, and alluded feelingly to his own personal loss in the death of Dr. Phillips who had for many years been his trusted and beloved family physician, always ready to respond to any call, and unselfishly and entirely devoted to his profession.

Prior to the funeral exercises a memorial service was held by physicians representing the profession in New England, at which brief addresses were made by Drs. J. H. Sherman, N. R. Morse, O. S. Sanders, N. H. Houghton, A. Boothby, E. P. Colby and F. W. Elliott. The following resolutions were adopted in honor and memory of the deceased.

F. W. E.

#### LESLIE A. PHILLIPS, M. D.

Inasmuch as in accordance with the Divine Plan, our friend and colleague, Dr. Leslie A. Phillips, has been suddenly taken from our midst, we desire to place on record our high appreciation of his character and work, and to express our great sorrow that so early he was called to answer the summons which comes to all.

As a token of kindest remembrance, we wish to offer the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, Our colleague, Leslie A. Phillips, M. D., after long and honorable service has entered into rest,

*Whereas*, We feel most sincere and profound sorrow at what to our poor and human vision seems an untimely event,

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Leslie A. Phillips the medical profession of Massachusetts has lost one of its most prominent members, an indefatigable co-worker, an earnest and able counsellor,

*Resolved*, That we extend to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, yet bidding them mourn, not as those without comfort, but with grief softened by the remembrance of a life graced with many virtues and devoted to the service of mankind.

DR. A. BOOTHBY,

DR. F. C. RICHARDSON,

DR. F. W. ELLIOTT,

*Committee on Resolutions.*



ex-president, and for many years the frequent and valued contributor to a vigorous and incisive English style.

most successful, his patients coming al correspondence in the last week note as Los Angeles, Cal., and Paris. the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York Institute of Homœopathy.

characteristics which made him a skillful a loyal friend. He was singularly which has always been the obstacle mind open to the truth, whatever though entrenched in long-established. When once he was thoroughly dy, that a remedy or a surgical suffering humanity, he was ready mers. In medical discussion his d. They left no rankling wound. f debate he never descended to

surgeon of the West in a letter of the front rank of our strongest session throughout the country." kindly wit, invincible courage, deared him to his friends and the deserved name of a well-

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service was held by physicians ich brief addresses were made anders, N. H. Houghton, A. wing resolutions were adopted F. W. E.

D. our friend and colleague, Dr. midst, we desire to place on rk, and to express our great mmons which comes to all. er the following resolutions: , after long and honorable

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OOTHEY,  
RICHARDSON,  
ELLIOTT,  
Committee on Resolutions.





changed. Doubt that the foetus changes presentation so often in later months. I would like to know of the remedies so useful in after-pains?

Dr. Frederick W. Hamlin: I did not mean to infer that milk-fever was due to sepsis from the mammae, but rather from the outside.

Dr. George M. Dillow submitted, through the secretary, the following amendment to Article II. of the Constitution, so as to make it read in conformity with the present medical status in this State: "Any physician residing in this county, who is licensed to practice in accordance with the laws of this State, may be elected to membership," etc.

Meeting adjourned 10:30 P. M.

H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE, M. D., *Secretary*.

**Memorial address of Leslie A. Phillips, M. D., given before the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, June 10, 1896, by Dr. F. W. Elliott.**—In October, 1875, a young man knocked for admission at the doors of the Boston University School of Medicine.

His previous life had not been uneventful. Born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1847, he enjoyed only such educational advantages as the primitive country schools afforded, working as opportunity offered in store or shop, but even then exhibiting that energy and earnestness of character which were the certain prophecy of success in after life; the leisure hours spent by most young men in the pursuit of pleasure or in recreation he seriously devoted to reading and study, and at the age of twenty-one already possessed a mind richly stored with useful knowledge and trained by a discipline all the more effective because self-imposed. Becoming dissatisfied with the limited advantages and narrow horizon of his native village, like many another young man he went West, where for seven years with varying success he was in turn school teacher, manager of an academy, editor, publisher and railroad contractor. At last in Quincy, Ill., he met the man who was to exercise a molding influence upon his future. He spent two years in the office of Dr. John Moore, through whose advice he decided to devote himself to a medical career.

The three years course in Boston University he accomplished in two years, graduating No. 3 in a class of forty-five; acting also as prosector of anatomy, delivering a course of lectures on physiology in a young ladies seminary, assisting Dr. Woodbury, the then professor of women's diseases in the college, and having medical charge of the Home for Little Wanderers.

Leslie Almond Phillips, M. D., the new graduate, had his diploma and little else save those qualities of mind and heart that have always won friends and commanded success. In his bright lexicon of youth there was no such word as fail. A few months were spent in general practice in Watertown, where he met and married his wife, whose wise counsel and ready sympathy were ever recognized as most important factors in his happiness and prosperity.

Men at sometime are masters of their fate. The great opportunity of his professional life was doubtless the offer of the good-will and practice of his preceptor, Dr. Woodbury, whose failing health compelled him to retire from practice. The well-known estate, corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets, was included in the transfer, and the extensive business of Dr. Woodbury passed into the hands of Dr. Phillips. How well the high reputation of Dr. Woodbury has been maintained by his successor, all know. The Woodbury building, erected on the old site and named in honor of his benefactor and teacher, is a monument of the enterprise and business sagacity of Dr. Phillips, as the large and lucra-

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tive practice drawn from all parts of the country is the evidence of his distinguished professional success.

His death was sudden and entirely unexpected. For years he had not been detained from business a single day because of ill-health. His remarkable capacity for work and exceptional physical vigor remained unimpaired to the last. The disease that struck him down gave no warning. He had just enjoyed an evening at the Bostoniana Club, his favorite social organization, of which he was one of the founders, an active officer and an enthusiastic promoter; entering into the festivities of the occasion with even more than his usual zest and spirit. He was driven from the club rooms, on Newbury Street, to his home on Kinross Road and Commonwealth Avenue, in Brookline, a distance of about three miles. The change from the heated and close atmosphere of the reception room to the chilly night air outside was noticeable. Immediately on arriving home he complained of a severe, sharp pain over the heart. Physicians were quickly summoned, but he expired before their arrival, every effort at resuscitation being made but without avail. An attack of rheumatism some ten years previous was thought to have been a predisposing cause of the fatal attack.

His death seemed to us untimely. His life seemed to be cut down in its flower. Its ending was as a broken pillar, an uncovered house, a ship going down in mid-sea, and it is ours only to say a brief word of love and appreciation and to thank God that even for a few years was given to us to enjoy his rare and gracious presence.

What then were some of the characteristics that made Dr. L. A. Phillips a skillful surgeon, a trusted and successful physician, a loyal friend, a true man? He was for some years the Secretary of this Society, and after being honored by the Presidency, in a very characteristic way, again accepted the Secretary's position, as no one else was available who was able or willing to assume the work. The fidelity and efficiency with which he performed the important and arduous duties of that office is attested by the esteem in which he was universally held and the reluctance with which his resignation was accepted. On that occasion representative members justly said that to him more than to any other one man was due the growth, high standing and exceptional prosperity of this organization. In his position as Secretary, his genial wit and power of ready repartee found an appropriate opportunity. It is not unknown for doctors to disagree, and often by a happy rejoinder he poured oil upon the troubled waters of what might otherwise have been an acrimonious debate. He was a prominent and active participant in the meetings of many medical societies. Several State organizations had elected him to honorary membership in recognition of the importance and value of his professional work. His acquaintance with representative physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country was remarkably large and intimate, and his voice and presence were welcome in the sessions of medical societies, both State and National. He was a frequent and valued contributor to medical literature, being the master of a terse, forcible and incisive English style, the fitting vehicle of his strong convictions.

He was an enthusiastic advocate of any measure that he believed would benefit his patients. He was singularly free from that irrational reverence for traditions and methods which has ever been the most serious obstacle in the progress of medical science. His mind was open to the truth, whatever its source, however humble or despised its origin. For him error though entrenched in long established usage and held high in popular esteem, had no attraction. When he was once con-



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vinced after careful personal investigation and study that a remedy or a surgical operation held out a promise of relief to suffering humanity, he was ready to defend the treatment against any and all comers. He was thus naturally in the fore front of the conflict, aggressive, strenuous, confident. He dealt sledge hammer blows. His shafts of ridicule and sarcasm were keen, but not envenomed. They left no rankling wound. He sometimes was the champion of an unpopular cause and as such aroused active opposition, being the subject of attacks perhaps unjust and unfair. In the heat of debate he never lost his self-poise nor descended to unkind or discourteous language. He opposed measures, not men. Personal criticism to him standing on the high vantage ground of truth was a confession of a weak or failing cause. He held, with Dr. Johnson, that "a man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down." He therefore always enjoyed a great personal popularity among physicians, and maintained pleasant personal relations even with those who sometimes strongly differed with him as to medical or surgical measures. One of these who had known him for many years, at the memorial service held by the profession just before the funeral service at the Church of the Unity, voiced this characteristic sentiment: "We did not all of us always agree with Dr. Phillips. I have known him long and intimately, and he never in my judgment did any brother physician a wrong or injustice intentionally."

He had no enemies in the profession. While his distinguished success in his specialty could hardly have been expected to have escaped envious remark, yet his own frank, sunny nature disarmed any unkind personal criticism. He never spoke ill of any honorable physician and if aught was said against him it was his unvarying custom to keep silence opposing only the shield of a remarkable professional success and a spotless personal character.

Toward the younger members of the profession he was kind and helpful. Many a young physician launching his bark on the stormy and untried sea of professional life, in time of stress and peril, has been saved from possible shipwreck by his judicious and timely advice or by his assistance freely and unselfishly given.

His prominence and success as a gynæcologist attracted the attention of several colleges, and from them at different times came the offer of a professorship in his specialty, but his business interests were so important and varied that he did not feel justified in accepting the proffered chair, for which he was so well fitted both by natural aptitude and by extensive clinical experience.

A prominent surgeon of the West, in a letter of sympathy, says: "In the death of Dr. Phillips we all feel a deep sense of personal loss. Homœopathy can ill afford to spare him at this time. He was in the very front rank of our strongest men."

It has been said that he whom the Gods love dies young, which may be interpreted to mean that he whom the Gods love can never grow old. Such perennial youth seemed the peculiar possession of our friend. His elastic step, warm hand-grasp, tireless activity in matters professional and social revealed an abounding physical and mental vitality with which only a favored few are endowed.

His relations with his patients were almost ideal. They honored, and trusted, and loved him. Very many of the families to which he succeeded on the death of Dr. Woodbury remained attached to him to the very last. The gratitude and affection of these patients is his memorial more lasting than statue of marble or tablet of bronze. ~~In the week~~



PHILLIPS, RICHARD OLIVER

RICHARD OLIVER PHILLIPS, Yonkers, New York, born West Hurley, Ulster county, N. Y., September 11, 1848; literary education, Andes Collegiate Institute, 1867-1868; Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y., 1873-1874, graduating in the latter year; student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1877, honorable mention; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



PHILLIPS, ROBERT SIMMONS

ROBERT SIMMONS PHILLIPS, Providence, Rhode Island, born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 18, 1873; literary education, New Bedford High School, 1891; Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1896 with Ph. B. degree; medical, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D. degree in 1900; took special course in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1901; one course with Dr. Louis Heitzman of New York, and in 1900-01 served as interne to Flower Hospital, New York city; member American Institute of Homœopathy.



PHILLIPS, WALTER H.

## DR. WALTER H. PHILLIPS DIES SUDDENLY IN SAN FRANCISCO

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN AND BUSINESS MAN WAS ON TOUR  
OF PACIFIC COAST WITH FRIENDS. BODY EXPECTED  
FRIDAY. SERVICES TO BE HELD SUNDAY.

Dr. Walter H. Phillips, 59 years of age, died suddenly of an acute heart attack in a hotel in San Francisco early last Sunday morning. He, accompanied by Mrs. Phillips and former Mayor and Mrs. Frank B. Mecray, was on a vacation along the Pacific Coast, and had just completed a two weeks visit with his brother William in Los Angeles, where the party expected to return after a visit to other California points of interest.

Members of the family and friends here were notified Sunday by telegram. The body was shipped from San Francisco and is expected to arrive here Friday.

Dr. Phillips had practiced medicine here for about thirty years following his father, the late Dr. Edward H. Phillips who had practiced here for many years.

He was the Public School Physician, a director of the Merchants National Bank, and a member of the firm of Eldredge and Phillips, Inc. He is survived by his widow and four brothers, Edward of West Cape May, Albert of this city, William of Los Angeles and Russell of New York.

The remains will be on view Saturday evening between 7 and 9 o'clock at the late residence, Ocean and Hughes streets, and services will be held there at 1:30 Sunday afternoon. Interment will be made in the Cold Spring Cemetery under direction of Earl Hollingsead, mortician.

Mrs. Phillips before her marriage was Miss May Hackett of Scranton, Pa.

Cape May "Star and Wave" - Feb. 28, 1929.  
Died Feb. 24, 1929.

Walter Hand Phillips, Cape May, N. J.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1892; aged 59; died February 24th, at San Francisco, of chronic myocarditis. 1929.



PHILLIPS, WILLIAM ALVAH

WILLIAM ALVAH PHILLIPS, Cleveland, Ohio, born 1840; literary education, Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio; graduated M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1866; post-graduate courses at New York Ophthalmic Hospital and in clinics in Europe; member of clinical staff, Huron Street Hospital; eye and ear clinic of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-secretary and ex-president of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-president of the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.



W. A. Phillips, M. D., - - Doan.  
 Simeon J. Jones, M. D., - Vice Doan.  
 Charles C. True, M. D., - Registrar.  
 Harlan Pomeroy, M. D., - Treasurer.

# The Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.



Cleveland,

Apr. 29<sup>th</sup> 98.

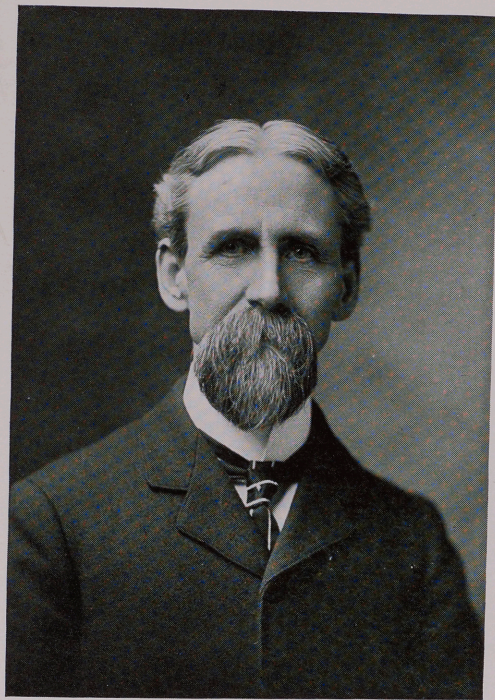
Dr Pemberton Dudley.

Dear Doctor:-

I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. I heartily commend your wide-awake program and regret that I cannot accept your invitation to "take a hand"; but our State meeting occurs the 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> of May and I feel that duties at home must occupy first place. Hoping you will have a full attendance and a most enjoyable time, I am

Fraternally yours  
 W. A. Phillips.





Wm A. Phillips M.D.

Prof. W. H. Allen  
St. Louis



PIERCE, ALMON NATHAN

ALMON NATHAN PIERCE, Lake Charles, Louisiana, born Kilbourne City, Wisconsin; graduated from State University of Nebraska, 1882; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1885.



PIERCE, HELEN FRANCES

HELEN FRANCES PIERCE, Plymouth, Massachusetts, was born in that city, March 1, 1861; literary education, Plymouth High School, graduated 1878; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1887; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



PIERCE, LEVI.

Graduated at the Hom. Med. College of Penna. in 1854.  
He went to Fransestown, N. H. in 1857 where he re-  
mained for two years then went to New London and in  
1864 removed to Massachusetts. (W.Conv.)

Name in full

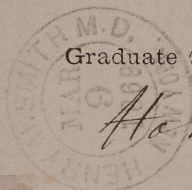
*Levi Pierce*

P. O. Address in full

*Charlestown, Mass*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Homoeopathic College Philadelphia*





PIERCE, LEVI JUDSON.

*Antrim.*—In the same year (1858) Dr. Levi J. Pierce, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, located in this town, and remained until his death in 1863, aged twenty-eight.

Died of Diphtheria which he contracted from a patient.



PIERCE, THOMAS

In 1848 or 1849 Dr Thomas Pierce commenced practice in Norristown, Pa., removing from there to Winona, Minna.



WILLIAM A. D. PIERCE, M. D.

Was born in this city July 9, 1840. His father was a prominent manufacturer and controlled at one time the manufacturing of whalebone as applied to the use of umbrellas. He was an intimate friend of the late William A. Drown, after whom Dr. Pierce was named. Dr. Pierce's early education was received from the public schools of this city afterwards graduating from the Central High School. After leaving school he turned to conveyancing intending to follow that line of life. He was for a while in the office of Alfred Fitler, brother of ex-Mayor Fitler. After leaving there he entered the wholesale paper business with headquarters in Baltimore. During this time the science of homœopathy was giving him much studious thought and he finally abandoned mercantile pursuits and joined the followers of Hahnemann. One year he spent attending the lectures of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, afterwards joining the Hahnemann Medical College of this city. Two years spent here and he received his diploma in spring of 1869. Since then he has been in continuous practice. For twelve years he practiced in the neighborhood of Devon, Chester county, afterwards removing to this city where he is at present. Through the influence of Dr. Kent he was induced to join the Faculty of the Post Graduate School of Homœopathy and he is now in charge of the department of Clinical medicine in that institution. He is a member of the State and County Homœopathic Societies; International Hahnemannian Association; Homœopathic Medical Council, of which latter he was at one time President and now Secretary; the Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties' Societies; and the Materia Medica and Organum Society. He married Miss Massey, of Chester county. Dr. Pierce's practice is a general family practice.



PIERSONS, A MANLEY

My full name is *A. M. <sup>Manley</sup> Piersons M.D.*  
I graduated at *New York Homeo.* Medical College, in the year *1868*  
My present address is *49 East 125 St.* county of *New York*  
State of *New York* where I have resided since *ditto.*  
Previous to that time I practised in  
I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1868* at *49 (new no.) E. 125 St.*





**P**IERSON, HERMON W., B.S., M.D., was born on a farm in Mecca, Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 14th day of July, 1856.

He is descended on his father's side in direct line from the Rev. Abram Pierson, first president of Yale college. He was prepared for college, entering the class of '76 in the University of Wisconsin. After completing his college course he purposed studying law, but was prevented by sickness which led him into such intimate relations with physicians in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, that he decided to make the study of medicine his life work, entering the office of Dr. S. S. Yoder of Lima, Ohio, now Commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans' Union, for that purpose. After one year's preparatory study he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1878, taking a two-years' course at that institution. In the summer of 1880 he entered the office of Professor Henry J. Herrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, and matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster in the fall, with appointment of assistant to the chair of surgery. Graduating from that institution with honor in the spring of 1881, he located in the city of Findlay, Ohio, where he remained until 1884. He then removed to the city of Akron, Ohio, where he was actively engaged for a number of years. In 1887 he was persuaded by a homœopathic physician of that city to investigate the truths laid

down by Samuel Hahnemann, and notwithstanding the prejudices adduced by instruction given in the University of Michigan he became convinced of the plausibility of the law of "Similia Similibus Curantur" and with his characteristic determination to master whatever he attempted, the next few years found him a close student of the new theories. The result of this close application led him to abandon his preconceived opinions and to earnestly espouse the new ones, continually seeking the fullest exemplifications of its teachings in his regular practice. The desire to secure all that could be known on the subject brought him to Chicago in September, 1892, to investigate the new Hering College. This investigation led the faculty to place him in charge of the Histological Laboratory. His connection with the college and natural incli-

nation toward journalistic work induced him to accept the position of editor-in-chief and general manager of the *Medical Advance*, the most influential homœopathic journal in America. In 1887 Dr. Pierson married the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baldwin of Akron, Ohio. To them have been born three children, one son and two daughters. He is a member of the International Hahnemannian Association, the American Institute, and of several local organizations. His journalistic work, together with his college duties and general practice, makes him a very busy man.





*Very Truly Yours,  
A. W. Purson.*



PIERSON, MARSHALL JULIUS





PIKE, A. J.

The introduction of homœopathy into WINDSOR COUNTY was made in the year 1844 by Dr. A. J. Pike and Dr. Amos Dean, who came from Lowell, Mass., and located at Woodstock, Vt., where they spent about one year practicing in partnership, and making many friends to the system in that town and vicinity. Woodstock being the location of the Vermont Medical College made it much more difficult to introduce any new methods of cure.

In 1845 Dr. Pike, having an increasing practice in the adjoining town of Bamard, decided to leave Woodstock and locate among his more numerous patrons. He applied for board and rooms at the hotels and was refused on account of his medical notions, the doctrine of homœopathy being *then* regarded, as it has been since, as an infringement upon inalienable rights and privileges; and at that time the hotel was controlled by a relation of the practicing physician, and all hands joined in the attempt to keep out the intruder upon time-honored customs. But the doctor was not to be thus thwarted; and, although unable to find a boarding-place in the village, at last found a home under the hospitable roof of Lot Chamberlin, who said "he believed the doctor had a better way than the old, and he should not be driven away." Although his office and home was fully three miles from the village he remained there about two years, enjoying a very favorable patronage; after which time his health, which was delicate when he came to the country, having become firm again, he removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he continued in practice until his decease, a few years since.

World's Convention. 1876. Vol. 2.



PIKE, A. W.

Introduced homoeopathy into Dover, N. H. in  
He remained there until December, 1853.



PIKE, JOSEPH G W

Name in full

Joseph G W Pike

P. O. Address in full

103 Camden St  
Boston

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Mass  
Vermont University





PILGRAM. RALPH EDWARD





PILLSBURY, CHARLES B., M.D., of Duluth, Minnesota, was born at Bangor, Maine, on the 14th of June, 1852.

His early education was received in the public schools of Racine, Beloit and Janesville, Wisconsin, and his collegiate training at the Lawrence University, of Appleton, Wisconsin. Unfortunately he was obliged to leave college during the junior year on account of ill-health.

Charles commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Conger, Menasha, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1873. He then attended two courses of lectures at the Boston University School of Medicine, and one at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, the latter of which he graduated from in 1877.

Dr. Pillsbury was resident physician, for one year after graduation, at the Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago.

He was married first, December 24, in the year 1878. Mrs. Pillsbury died October 21, 1885, and the Doctor was married again on the 21st of May, 1888.

The Doctor is a member of the Minnesota State Institute of Homœopathy and vice-president of the same; also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



## PINART, PEDRO

### OBITUARY

DR. PEDRO PINART, editor of the *Revista Homeopatica*, of Barcelona, Spain, was carried off on New Year's day, by an acute attack of pneumonia, and his premature death, in the midst of his full vitality and usefulness, has overcome and depressed his innumerable friends and colleagues, both in Europe and America.

He was endowed with those fine qualities which always gain for a physician a high position of esteem and affection. He was sincere, willing to listen to the claims of others, liberal in his ideas, but a stern, earnest defender of Similia.

I became closely acquainted with him when, together with friend and co-laborer, Dr. Comet Fargas, the editor of the *Revista de Medicina Pura*, he solicitously endeavored to obtain all data concerning American methods and measures to efficaciously combat against tuberculosis. The data obtained, he prepared and presented to the National Congress of Saragossa, held last year, the most complete and valuable report about the preventive measures and sanitary laws ever enacted for the extirpation of the dreaded malady. It was then also that I learned how deeply impressed Dr. Pinart became with American methods and how frankly he admitted his predilections for them. Among the many complimentary remarks he made before the National Congress, none so flattering and fair, as when he stated that in the United States, public hygiene was becoming private, which did not surprise him in a country where the press and citizens so intelligently co-operated with each other for a better understanding of the situation, and were willing to see the sanitary laws enforced and obeyed.

Let us join our European colleagues in their bereavement and grief.

E. FORNIAS, M.D.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1910.

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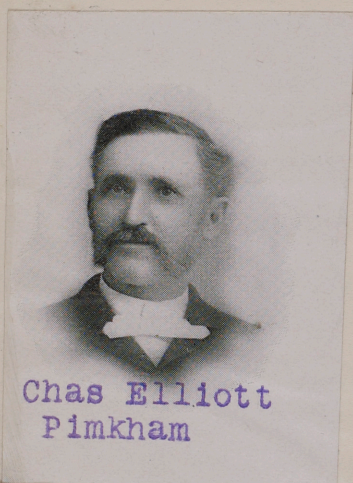
# PINKHAM, CHARLES ELLIOTT

## CHARLES ELLIOTT PINKHAM, M. D.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Dr. Pinkham became a member of the Institute in 1901. Dr. Pinkham was born in New Brunswick, Maine, Dec. 16, 1839. He died at Sacramento, California, June 30, 1901. Dr. Pinkham served through the Civil War in the First Maine Cavalry, and two weeks previous to its close he was appointed captain of his company. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1868; afterward attended a course of lectures in Harvard Medical College. He was associated with Dr. Clapp in Boston. He settled in Woodland, Cal., in 1877. In 1880 he moved to Sacramento, Cal., where he was actively engaged in practice up to the hour of his death. He was appointed member of the Sacramento Board of Health in 1896, and was instrumental in the passage of the first anti-expectoration act on the Pacific Coast. He was honorary member of the *Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity*, Alpha Chapter, N. Y. H. Med. Col., 1896. He was a thirty-third degree Mason; member of the Fair Oaks Post, Grand Army of the Republic, with rank of major. Dr. Pinkham's life was a long and useful one, and he died much regretted by many people.

Am Inst Hom 1902



Chas Elliott  
Pinkham

Dr. Charles E. Pinkham, of Sacramento, California, was found dead in his office June 30. Dr. Pinkham was born in New Brunswick, Maine, September 17, 1839. He entered the Civil War as a private in the First Maine Cavalry, and was mustered out a captain. In 1868 Dr. Pinkham was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He subsequently studied at the Harvard Medical School. He practiced three years in Rochester, New York, and three years in Woodland, California. Since 1880 he had practiced in Sacramento. He was a member of various medical societies, had been a member of the Boards of Health of Woodland and Sacramento, and Medical Director of the Foundlings' Home. Dr. Pinkham was a thirty-third degree Mason and honorary member of the *Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity*. He leaves a widow and one son, Dr. Charles B. Pinkham, of San Francisco.

No Am J1  
Hom  
Sept 1901



PIPER, FRED SMITH

FRED SMITH PIPER, Lexington, Massachusetts, born Dublin, N. H., November 21, 1867; literary education, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1890; justice of the peace in New Hampshire; member of school committee in Lexington.





PIPER, JOHN R., M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born in Baltimore, Md., in the year 1811.

He was educated in Baltimore, studied medicine and graduated at the Maryland University in 1839. After living in various places, both South and West, he returned to Baltimore, and, through the influence of his old friends and associates in medicine, embraced the principles of homœopathy. He then located permanently in Washington, and was the first to introduce the homœopathic practice in that city. During a period of thirty years he was most successful, winning and retaining a large and lucrative practice, despite the opposition to the system and the prejudice entertained against it by the people, as well as by his brethren of the allopathic school.

During the last ten years of his life, the terrible affliction of cancer in the face, which eventually caused his death, compelled him to confine himself chiefly to office practice. On the 16th of March, 1871, he died, leaving a widow alone in the world—a noble Christian lady, who attended him with patient, loving care during the long period of his illness. She still resides in Washington.

Dr. Piper was one of the first and oldest members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Although so successful, his unusual benevolence and generosity prevented his accumulating much property. He cared little for money, but gloried in his profession; and believing that "the proper study of mankind is man," was never so happy as when able to relieve the wants of his fellow men, and mitigate the "ills that flesh is heir to."

His amiable, cheerful disposition eminently fitted him for his profession, while his courteous and dignified demeanor and his high moral character gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him. As a very prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, he found additional scope for the boundless generosity of his heart. To the talents, skill and labors of this pioneer of homœopathy in Washington must be attributed the recognition and success the system has gained in that city.

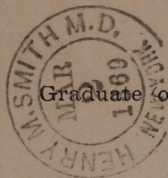


Name in full

John R Piper M.D.

P. O. Address in full

425 12<sup>th</sup> St Washington D.C.



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate of University of Maryland

Practicing Homoeopathic Medicine since ~~1840~~ 1839



Washington D.C.  
July 14<sup>th</sup>

I have heretofore received of  
Homoeopathic Review,

Enclosed find \$2.

Send receipt in next number

Respectfully +

R. Piper

L. A. St

1867

1867

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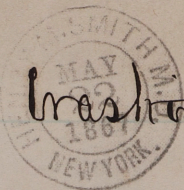
practitioner

R. Piper

641



382. 1st St



Washington D.C.

May 8. 1867

Dr H. M. Smith

Sir

I don't know whether

it is necessary to give my name (under  
your call) as it is to be found in the  
list of the American Institute of Homoeopathy  
I have now changed residence. Our mill  
State. if it is required that I graduated  
at the University of Maryland, in the  
City of Baltimore in 1839. have practiced  
Homoeopathic medicine 27 years. have resided  
in Washington city since Aug. 1841. being  
the first Homoeopathic physician that ever  
practiced in Washington. I am a licentiate  
of a Medicine Association here, which was  
necessary to make me a legal practitioner

Respectfully

John R. Piper

149



## PITCAIRN, HUGH

Dr. Hugh Pitcairn Notified of His Appointment as United States Consul at Hamburg.—Harrisburg, July 12th.—Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, of this city, has been notified of his appointment as Consul of the United States at Hamburg, Germany, and has been requested to report at the State Department in Washington next Saturday for the usual formalities.

Dr. Pitcairn is a son of John and Agnes Pitcairn, and was born in Johnston, Scotland, in August, 1845. While in his infancy his parents came to this country and settled in Allegheny City. His early education was acquired in the common and high schools of that city. In 1859 he entered the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Pittsburg, to learn telegraphy. Within six months he was directed to take charge of the telegraph station situated at the end of the double track at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, where he continued one year, when he was appointed operator in the general office at Altoona.

He filled the duties of clerk and operator at Altoona until 1865, when he came to Harrisburg as assistant trainmaster. Two months later he received the appointment of Acting Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of the Susquehanna Division. At their ensuing meeting the directors confirmed him as Assistant General Superintendent, and in this capacity he served two years. He was offered the position of Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, but later was sent by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Kentucky, for the purpose of completing and taking charge of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Road.

After the completion of this road he was appointed General Superintendent, and assisted in the purchase of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, thus making a through line from Nashville, Tenn., to Evansville, Ind. He continued in charge of this road until its sale to the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad Company, when he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad (Pan Handle Route) at Pittsburg, where he continued until the early part of 1875, when failing health compelled him to resign.

He then went to Europe, attending clinical lectures there in the hospitals of London, subsequently graduating from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1880 he located in Harrisburg, and has since continued the practice of medicine there. Prior to leaving for Europe he became associated with H. C. Dern in the publication of the Altoona *Tribune*, one of the most important inland dailies of the State, and has continued to have an interest in that paper.

H. M. Aug. 1897

A CONSUL NOT TO THEIR LIKING.—United States Consul Pitcairn, of Hamburg, is the butt of the German press because of his refusal to sign bills of lading and other documents needed for the departure of the Hamburg-American Line steamers on Sundays, on the ground of his religious scruples. The Hamburg-American officials and the newspapers allege it is due to disinclination for work.

*Tribune* mch 13/98



HUGH PITCAIRN, M. D.

Dr. Hugh Pitcairn was a son of John and Agnes (McEwing) Pitcairn, and was born in Johnston, Scotland, August 16, 1845. While in his infancy his parents came to the United States and settled in Allegheny City, Pa. His early education was acquired in the common and high schools of that city.

From 1859 until 1875, when failing health compelled him to resign, he was an active factor in the railroad interests of Pennsylvania, which State he had made his residence during these years.

He then went to Europe, attending clinical lectures in the hospitals of London, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880. He located in Harrisburg for the practice of his profession, and became widely known as a physician and a citizen. He continued practice until July 29, 1897, when he was appointed by President William McKinley as consul to Hamburg, Germany. When Hamburg was made a general consulate he was reappointed to the post and remained Charge of Affairs until 1908, when he returned to the United States, again took up his residence at Harrisburg, and there he had since resided.

He was quiet and unassuming in disposition, but kind and friendly. He was esteemed as a physician and citizen and during his residence in Harrisburg was a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow and five children survive him. J1 A I H Nov 1911



PITCHER, FESTUS FRANKLIN

FESTUS FRANKLIN PITCHER, Battle Creek, Michigan, born Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, September 10, 1872; literary education at Morgan Park Military Academy, and at St. John's College at Annapolis, Md.; medical preceptor, Dr. Alfred Pitcher (his father); graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; interne Cook County Hospital, 1894-1896.



### AARON PITNEY, M.D.

Was born near Mendham, N. J. He was a pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott and after graduating, was appointed surgeon in the army and served during the war of 1812. At the close of the war he associated himself with his brother, Dr. Joseph Pitney, at Auburn, N. Y. During this period he was induced to try the alleged virtues of Homœopathic remedies and visiting New York, placed himself under the tuition of Dr. A. Gerald Hull. He removed to Chicago in 1842 and began the practice of Homœopathy with Dr. D. S. Smith as his only colleague. He joined the Institute in 1857, at the meeting held in Chicago. He died April 7, 1865, of malignant erysipelas, resulting from a fall. *Feb*

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.



## Am Hom Obituary. Obs Feb 1865

It becomes our sad duty to announce the decease of one of the first and oldest Homœopathic physicians in the west. Dr. AARON PITNEY, of Chicago, died on the 7th inst., at the ripe age of 72 years, after a long and useful professional life.

Dr. Pitney was born near the village of Mendham, in the State of New Jersey. He was a pupil of the elder Dr. Mott, at that time the most celebrated Surgeon in the city of New York. A short time after his graduation, Dr. Pitney received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the army, and served in that capacity during the war of 1812. Upon the close of the war he associated himself with his brother, Joseph Pitney, of Auburn, N. Y. During his practice as an Allopathic physician, he was induced to try the alleged virtues of Homœopathic remedies, and so highly was he gratified with the results, that he visited New York city and placed himself under the teachings of the late Dr. Hull, one of the soundest Homœopaths of his time. Shortly after his return, he removed to the city of Chicago, where he arrived in October, 1842, and commenced the practice of Homœopathic medicine, fighting his way almost alone against the combined influence of his many and talented opponents of the Allopathic school of medicine. Dr. D. S. Smith was his only colleague in Chicago, and they had to contend against an opposition under which men of less will and energy might have given way.

At one time, Dr. Pitney was the subject of a public attack, in a lecture delivered by one of the leading Professors in Rush Medical College, who abused and misrepresented Homœopathy in the manner usual with that school. Dr. Pitney publicly answered this tirade in such a masterly and conclusive manner, that his opponent was effectually silenced for many years.

Dr. Pitney was a gentleman of the old regime, and dignified at most times; but withal a pleasant, genial companion to those who knew him intimately.

He was hardly at all known through our literature by his writings; but he was a skillful surgeon, a careful and practical physician. He possessed unusual tact as a diagnostician, and his opinion was rarely found to be at fault.



His last illness was a long and distressing one, and originated in a fall near his residence. His wounds, though slight, became complicated with malignant erysipelas, and he sank into a typhoid condition which no remedy was capable of reaching. Dr. Pitney was a man of most exemplary life, temperate in all things, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves no children, but a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

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## HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN SOUTH'RN MICHIGAN

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124 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, }  
January 2d, 1865. }

*To my late Colleagues in Southern Michigan :*

I am about to commence collecting material for a complete history of Homœopathy in Southern Michigan (including all that portion of the State lying south of the Michigan Central Railroad). Those physicians, therefore, residing in the section alluded to are urgently solicited to send me, at their earliest convenience, the following items of information:

1. The date of arrival, death or removal of their *predecessors*.
2. The date of their own arrival at their present location.
3. Relating to their previous history, as birth place, name of preceptor, place and date of graduation, and other items of interest concerning their efforts at the introduction of Homœopathy.
4. The names of their colleagues in the place or its vicinity, etc., etc.

Any old papers, manuscripts, etc., throwing light on the early history of Homœopathy in Michigan, are solicited.

Yours, &c.,

E. M. HALE, M. D.,

Post Office Box 550.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.—Our readers will observe that nearly the whole of the present number is made up of *original* articles of positive merit. The March number will be equally interesting. Prompt remittances will evince your appreciation of our labors.

BOOK NOTICES, ETC., in our next number.



PITTS, DAVID W

PITTS, DAVID W

~~Graduate Hahnemann Medical College Phila 1865~~

Address Johnsonville ## Renns. Co N Y where he resided since  
1865. Began to practice homoeopathy in 1865.  
(H.M.S.Circ)

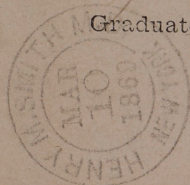
Name in full

*David W. Pitts*

P. O. Address in full

*Johnsonville, Rensselaer, Co*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



*New York Hom-Med-College  
New York*



PLATT, CHARLES.—Charles Platt, Ph. D., F. C. S., London, was born in Montclair, N. J., March 16, 1869. He was educated at the Montclair High School, at the Lehigh University, and, later, has taken post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, at the *Sorbonne* and *l'Ecole de Medecine*, Paris, and at the University of Edinburgh (Medallist in Anatomy).

During intervals not devoted to University work, Dr. Platt has served as chemist for Thomas A. Edison, at his private laboratory, Orange, N. J., as chemist for the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., and as a consulting chemist at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1894 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology at the Hahnemann Medical of Philadelphia, which position he still retains. In 1897 he received the additional appointments of Lecturer on Toxicology at the Hahnemann Hospital and at the Children's Homœopathic Hospital. He has acted as an associate editor of *Science*, New York, has contributed some eighty papers and reviews to the chemical and medical journals, and is the author of a text-book on "Qualitative Analysis and Medical Chemistry" (Philadelphia: McVey. 2d edition. 1898), in use in a number of medical colleges. Dr. Platt is a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, a member of the *Société Chimique de Paris*, and a member of the American Chemical Society.

#### DR. PLATT HONORED

Dr. Charles Platt, a member of the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, yesterday was elected president of the National Probation Association at its annual convention in Denver.

Dr. Platt has been prominent in social welfare work in Philadelphia for the last seven years. He served as chairman of the committee which made a survey of the Municipal Court under the auspices of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the author of several books on psychology. He has a country home at Ardmore.

Dr. Platt succeeds Judge Henry S. Hulbert, of the Detroit Juvenile Court, as head of the National Probation Association.

Platt, Charles, Ardmore, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1900; emeritus professor of chemistry and toxicology at his alma mater; aged 59; died, June 13. 1928.



Chas Platt

June 13. '99

eph

me I had  
to your long  
letters are always  
with me. Today  
record for  
writing -  
day and now  
you will  
not in knowing  
realized my

Monday - Thurs  
Chas Platt  
at home

at home

Chas Platt  
at home

Tuesday

at home

at home

Wednesday - Thurs  
Chas Platt  
at home

at home

at home

Thursday - Thurs  
Chas Platt  
at home

at home

at home

Friday

at home

at home

Saturday - Thurs  
Chas Platt  
at home

at home

at home

Section in Tuesday and Friday - afternoon - and evening  
is the evening -



Prof Chas Platt

London June 13<sup>th</sup> '99

Dr Charles Noble  
Philadelphia

My dear Doctor:

Of course I had  
intended writing to you long  
before this. But letters are always  
easily postponed with me. Today  
I am making a record for  
myself, however, writing a  
note to Dr Dudley and now  
another to you. You will  
probably be interested in knowing  
how far I have realized my



expectations as regards my summer's work. Well, I  
may say they have been very satisfactorily realized  
though not, maybe, just as I had planned. As you  
know I had hoped for some work in the Homoeopathic  
Hospital - and a course in Midwifery elsewhere. I found  
however that I could profitably employ all of my time  
at the Hom. Hospital - and that I could not take up  
Midwifery without giving all of my time to that. It was  
a choice, then, between the two. and I chose, I think  
wisely, the former - as giving me the most value for  
my time. I started in work at once and have  
been more than busy ever since. The outpatient  
department is so arranged as to give certain hours on  
certain days to the different specialties - and by making  
my plans accordingly I am able to attend to nearly  
all. I append a Roster of my work which  
will give you a better idea than an attempted  
description. I should add, moreover, that I have  
the freedom of the wards - and the privilege of making  
the rounds at any time - examining the patients etc. -  
I was offered a clinical assistantship in one of  
the departments. but declined as this would have



cut me off from some of the  
other departments. Lectures you  
will see do not play a very  
important part. but I mean  
to supplement the practical work  
by about four hours reading each  
day.

Trusting that this work will  
be satisfactory to the Faculty at  
home, as it is, certainly, to me -  
and wishing you - and all my  
friends - a very pleasant profitable  
Summer. I remain,

Most Sincerely Yours  
Charles D. East

Brown Shipley & Co

Founders Court

London.



11 Margaret St. Newry  
Ireland -  
Aug 6<sup>th</sup> 1898

Pemberton Dudley M.D.

Dean. Hahnemann Medical College  
Philadelphia

My dear Doctor:

Your very interesting communication should  
telling me of the recent State Board Fatalistic glycolic acid  
is just received.

As regards the questions set in  
Chemistry I must say this for them, that  
they are more reasonable and more to  
the point than in any previous examination

Question #5 is most open to criticism  
calling as it does for a rather extensive  
knowledge of "organic" chemistry. The  
answer for this, as for the other questions  
has indeed been given in the Hahnemann  
course but it should be recognized that  
there is a difference between the mere  
statement of a fact and the training  
which would make its assimilation  
possible. A wide training in Chemistry  
is not, and can not be, provided for in competition



a medical college. When medical examining boards recognize the fact that a collegiate course in chemistry extends over four years time and that reputable chemists add to this three years of post-graduate work, they will not expect that a student studying chemistry as an accessory branch in his freshman and sophomore years will be proficient in all of its branches — general, physical, mineral, "organic", physiological, toxicological, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and analytical. Questions in all of these departments have been asked by examining boards in the past few years. If you add to the difficulty of a broad field and limited time the fact that the examining boards have shown themselves incompetent in many cases to set rational questions, then one can appreciate the position of the applicant for a licence.

I am myself in favor of State Examinations. The present difficulties can easily be arranged if only we will consent to follow our brethren on this side of the water. Unfortunately the first point has already been discussed and abandoned, viz: — That the examinations shall be set by teachers in their special departments. Let every college send in questions, and then let the politicians pick them over. The above is, however, not so essential as this — that the examinations should be divided. Let the student after two years of medical study take his examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry. After four years of medical study let him come up for his "final professional" as it is there called. Surgical and Regional Anatomy may be included in this second examination if thought desirable. Based on this just suggested, the question of change of Residence of a physician moving from one



state to another could then be called  
upon to pass the Final Professional  
on subjects really essential to a  
legitimate practice. Here in Great  
Britain there are four professional  
examinations, but the division into two  
as suggested would be quite sufficient  
to make our state examination a  
rational test of a man's education.

Could not Habermann do  
something in this line? The State  
Examination has certainly come to stay,  
can it not be made valuable and  
useful?

With the kindest regards, Doct.  
I remain

Yours most sincerely

Charles Platt

P.S.

No, there is but one Mercuric chloride  
though there are two chlorides of mercury  
(Mercurous chloride and Mercuric chloride)



# Chemistry

#1 Question No 5. A knowledge of the  
manufacture of Salicylic acid is hardly  
an essential in the practice of medicine.  
The answer though simple in itself  
implies a knowledge of chemical  
manufacture in general - there being  
no more reason why a student should  
learn the manufacture of Salicylic acid  
than that he should learn the mfg. of  
any other of a thousand equally important  
substances.

#2 No

#3 No

#4 No

#5 Question No 2 relates to Toxicology, a  
subject, however, commonly associated  
with chemistry in all medical schools.

#6 The passing of this examination would  
tell us more of the student's ability than  
would any other examination.

#7 No - He might be ever so competent



even in Chemistry itself and still  
might fall below 75° in this or  
previous examinations.

#8 - Yes - possibly - but compare notes  
above - to #6 - #7 -

#9 - Yes -

#2 No

#3 No

#4 No

#5 No

#6 No

#7 No

#8 No

#9 No

#10 No

#11 No

#12 No



CHARLES PLATT, PH. D.  
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND  
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL C  
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES PLATT, PH. D., F. C. S.  
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY,  
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
PHILADELPHIA.

December 2nd, 1891

My dear Doct<sup>r</sup>:

Your of ancient date was  
 duly received - I have not answered earlier  
for several reasons - In the first place you  
wanted to know how old I was - at birth -  
and I have been trying to find out - As  
near as I can ascertain I was about  
nine months old - Then, too, I did not  
know how many pages of history you  
wanted and I have been hoping to see  
you here at the college - so that I could  
ask you - Not seeing you I remain  
in ignorance - and send you the whole  
thing - you can blue pencil it to your  
heart's content - Hoping that this sketch  
will increase the sale of your book

I remain

Yours in alchemy

Charles Platt

You will notice I write myself "Doct<sup>r</sup>" - now I know  
Doctors of Philosophy are not recognized at Hahnemann - but they are  
everywhere else in the world - and I dislike the term Prof. I am

no barber.

F. H. Bradford  
1862

My dear

Did I give  
Chemist

If not

The - account

The following

Tell me

Remember

Remember

Yours



CHARLES PLATT, Ph. D., F. C. S.  
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY,  
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 11<sup>th</sup> 1874

J. H. Bradford M.D.  
1862 Franklin av.

My dear Doctor.

Regarding that biography -  
Did I give my membership in any of the  
Chemical Societies?

If not I wish you would kindly add. to  
the account. That I am a member of  
the following:-

Fellow of the Chemical Society of London -

Member of the Société Chimique de Paris

Member of the American Chemical Society

Yours with oblige

Charles Platt



Platt, Charles

Ph.D., F. C. S. London,

Charles Platt was born in Montclair, N.T., March 16, 1869. He was educated at the Montclair High School and at the Lehigh University, and, later, has taken post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, at the Sorbonne and L'Ecole de Medicine, Paris, and at the University of Edinburgh (Medallist in Anatomy).

During intervals not devoted to university work, Dr Platt has served as Chemist for Thomas A. Edison, at his private laboratory, Orange, N.T., as Chemist for the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., and as a consulting Chemist at Buffalo, N.Y. In 1894 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he still retains. In 1897 he received the additional appointments of Lecturer on Toxicology at the Hahnemann Hospital and at the Childrens Homoeopathic Hospital. He has acted as an associate editor of "Science", N.Y., has contributed some eighty papers and reviews to the chemical and medical journals, and is the author of a text book on "Qualitative Analysis and Medical Chemistry" (Phila: McVey. 2nd Edition 1898) in use in a number of medical colleges. Dr Platt is a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, a Member of the Société Chimique de Paris, and a Member of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. C. Platt

1862 Frankfurt a.M.

C. Platt



March 29<sup>th</sup> 1869

My dear Doctor,

Yours of yesterday received -  
letter enclosed -

Thank Doctor for the Chemistry - I  
would like to say - that "I will read it  
with pleasure" - but Alas! my Latin!  
Thanks all the same - it is a great  
curio and I am very pleased to have  
it in my possession - I am going to  
try to work some of it out, too, - it is  
a complete historical essay on the subject  
and I am sure contains much of interest.

Article on Hahnemann did not get  
in - "forms locked" - Have it back now, and  
when I see you may add to it -

Are you taking care of yourself?

Yours  
Chas. Platt  
Dr. L. Bradford.  
1562 Franklin St.



Charles Platt, Ph.D., F.C.S. London.

Dr. Platt was born in Montclair, N.J., March 16, 1869 — was educated at the Montclair High School and the Lehigh University, and, later took post graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, at the Sorbonne and Ecole de Medecine, Paris and at the University of Edinburgh (Medallist in Anatomy).

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CHARLES PLATT, Ph. D., F. C. S.  
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY,  
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
PHILADELPHIA.

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1898

My dear Doctor:

I am sorry that I can not give  
you a favorable report on that urine -  
Seriously, doctor, the urine is far from normal,  
and you must seek advice - do not  
try to study up your own case - That is  
always a mistake - There is no Nephritis -  
unless, maybe - what is called, "acute interstitial  
nephritis" - or the trouble may be a -  
Cystitis - As you will note there is only  
a small amount of albumin present - and  
this probably comes from the pus - rather than  
from the blood directly - You will note,  
also, that there are no casts - but it is  
important to remark that these might  
have been destroyed by the urine becoming  
alkaline -

Now do not delay but get good advice



and take care of yourself according -

By the way Thomas Wain is up pretty  
near to the maximum for sugar -

6.8% or 7932 grains in 24 hours!

Yours most sincerely  
Charles Platt



CHARLES PLATT, PH. D., F. C. S.  
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY,  
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 20<sup>th</sup> 1897

My dear Doctor:

I enclose report as you requested.

The sugar was so high on this sample that I thought well to determine the amounts of urea - and of chlorides -

The acid on the 24 hours is double the normal acid - a common occurrence, however, in diabetes. Urea is high - but this is, again, to be expected in diabetes. The chlorine is Normal.

Lactic Acid and Oxylutyric acid are characteristic of later stages of diabetes - in this case they are absent.

I have never heard or read of a case with the amount of sugar here present.

Yours etc

Charles Platt



HOURS: { 11 A. M. TO 1 P. M.  
5.30 TO 7 P. M.

NO SATURDAY EVENING HOURS

CHARLES PLATT, M. D.  
HAMILTON COURT  
THIRTY-NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS  
PHILADELPHIA

2.25.17

Dr Bradford  
Phila.

Dear Doctor:

Sorry to have kept this  
so long -

My best regards to my old-time  
friends - It seems years since  
we have met together.

Yours  
Platt



PLATT, F A

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00.

THE  
AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC REVIEW,  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW,  
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Name,

*J. A. Platt*

Address,

*Corn Exchange Bank  
New York*



POINDEXTER, H M

18 1/2 Poinexter, H M  
1862

Journal 1862

Dr J. L. Bradford

1862 - Frankfurt Ave

Phila -

I have some very old  
books can you make any  
use of them at a price

1. Text-book. Natl 200 1866

2. on Child's bed fever 1854

3. on Diseases of Children 1853

4. on the Clavicle 1865

5. on the Thoracic Pector 1866

6. on the 10th 12

7. on the 10th 12

8. on the 10th 12

9. on the 10th 12

10. on the 10th 12



H. M. POINDEXTER, M. D.

LIBERTY, N. Y.

OFFICE HOURS

9-12

7-8

Jan 21/13

Rev T. L. Bradford,

#1862 Frankford Ave  
Phila -

I have some very old  
books. Can you make any  
use of them at a price  
they are -

Lippe's Text-book. Mal Med 1866

Mary's on Child bed Fever 1854

Hartmann's diseases of Children 1853

Elliott's obs Clime 1868

Marcy & Hunt's Theory & Practice 1864

2 vols #1 & #2

Bach's 2 courses of Therapeutics 1875

2 vols #1 & #2

Good Condition

(over)



Lesions of Females by  
G. H. G. J. Fahr 1856

Encyclopedia of pure Mat-Mod  
Allen 1874

Gurnsey's obs 1874

Lectures on obs - by Tyler Smith  
edited by A K Gardner 1858  
(binding poor)

Fahr's new name - translated  
by Chas J Hempie 1863  
Reprinting

Hull's fault } Symptomatology 1862  
Dressing } Reprinting 1865

C J Hempie's Mat-Mod 1865  
Vol I & Vol II

Testes Mat-Mod by Hempie 1854

At your convenience I  
would appreciate a reply  
Very truly yours  
H. M. Ponder



POLGLASE, WILLIAM AUSTIN

WILLIAM AUSTIN POLGLASE, La Peer, Michigan, born March 8, 1856; graduate of Detroit grammar and high school; graduated Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, 1870; superintendent of Michigan Home for Feeble Minded and Epileptics, 1895 to the present time; member of National Association for Study of Epilepsy.





**P**OLLOCK, ALEXANDER, M. D., of Danville, Ills., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 27th, 1829. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, a poor, honest and industrious man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, died of bilious fever when the subject of this sketch was but four years old, leaving him and a younger sister. Whether he was any relation to the poet of the same name his son is unable to say, but his ancestors and those of the poet, a few generations back, resided in the same part of Scotland. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Mercer, was a farmer's daughter; was born and brought up among Friends, in Chester county, Pa., and always used their language, though never a member of their Society. Her own education was very limited, but she strove to secure a good education for her children, making many sacrifices to accomplish that object. After her first husband's death she remained a widow for five years, and then married William J. Rigdon, who proved a good father to his step-children, taking as much interest in the subject of this sketch as though he had been his own child. The lad commenced his education in a public school—and he always maintains that of all schools the public school is the best—in Chester county, Pa., and completed it in Stroude's Academy, in the same county, near West Chester. In this academy much attention was given to mathematics and the natural sciences, in all of which our subject took especial delight. For one year he served as an assistant in this academy, and after leaving it he engaged in teaching school. In the fall of 1852, he removed to Springfield, Ills., where he taught school for several years. His taste leading him to contemplate the adoption of the medical profession, he began while in this city to read medicine with the late Professor R. E. W. Adams, M. D., a man of great talents and culture, and a skilful physician. Dr. Adams was the first Professor of Theory and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, where Dr. Pollock at-

tended lectures and graduated. While reading with Dr. Adams he had practised to some extent, and after attending lectures, he prescribed in Springfield for eight months. In the fall of 1860, he settled in Danville, Ills., where he introduced and established homœopathy. At the time of Dr. Pollock's arrival in the town there were not twelve families in it who knew anything about homœopathy, and the great majority of the citizens judged it at first by the size of the dose he administered. These prejudices he soon overcame, and having practised for two years, was in the enjoyment of extensive patronage. Then he felt called to serve his country, and abandoning his bright prospects, with no idea of winning fame, but simply from a sense of duty, he assisted in raising a company. On its organization he was elected First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served the cause of the Union for sixteen months, and then resigned. After his resignation he practised for nine months in Decatur, Ills., and then, by request of many of his former patrons at Danville, he returned to that place in August, 1864. Since that time he has devoted himself with untiring energy to his practice, never having been off duty for more than four or five days altogether. This attention, in combination with his unquestioned skill, has secured him a large support, and his patrons are among the most intelligent and influential of the residents in the town and neighborhood. Homœopathy, therefore, has largely benefited by his well-directed efforts.

When Dr. Pollock joined the army he took with him about one hundred and fifty half ounce vials of medicine, a good supply of alcohol, sugar of milk, etc. His colonel, the lamented Oscar F. Harmon, who was killed at Kenesaw, had been a patron of his and an advocate of homœopathy, so he agreed to carry the medicines in his wagon. Thus armed, Dr. Pollock practised considerably in the regiment, much to the benefit of the men, the majority of whom, knowing nothing about homœopathy before, but experiencing its advantages, preferred his treatment, and



in large numbers became converts to the new school. Dr. Pollock deserves the greater commendation for assuming this additional duty, inasmuch as he performed it gratuitously and furnished the medicines.

Dr. Pollock was married while residing in Springfield, Ills., in January, 1854, to Sarah Wood, a native of the city of New York, and a school teacher in the city of her marriage. By this marriage he had two children, a son and a daughter. This wife died after a long and painful illness, in December, 1860. He married again in May, 1865, while located at Danville, a sister of Judge O. L. Davis, the distinguished lawyer who succeeded Judge David Davis on his elevation to the Supreme Bench of the United States, as Circuit Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Illinois. These two Judges, although intimate friends, are in no way related. By his second marriage Dr. Pollock has also two children, a son and a daughter.

Although a very ardent Republican, Dr. Pollock does not take any prominent part in the politics of his town, being content to exert his influence in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. He is an advocate of woman suffrage, in favor of which two or three years ago he delivered an able and elaborate address, and takes a deep interest in educational matters, favoring strongly public schools and compulsory education. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an energetic worker in Sunday-schools.

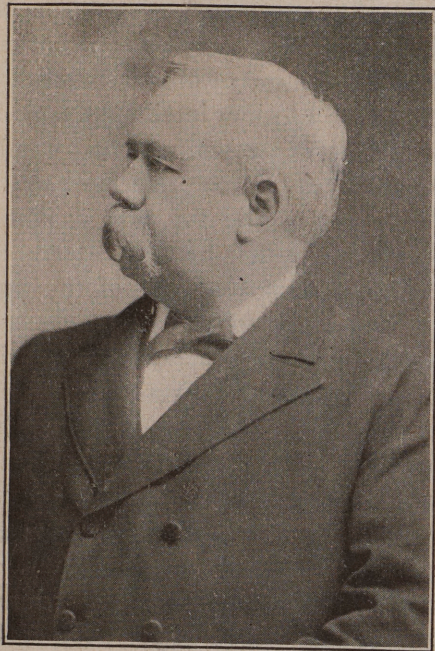
He is a man of much general culture, and an agreeable and forcible writer. At present he is engaged in the preparation of a work under the title of "Homœopathic Home Practice," which, containing the results of his studies and experience, cannot fail to be of large value to parents and others desirous of dispensing with the services of a physician in the mild form of diseases.

An enthusiast in his profession, Dr. Pollock continues a close student of its literature, and gives his whole mind to every case in which he is engaged. He is unwearied in his devotion to the sick, regardless of class or condition, and so sympathetic in nature, so

gentle in manner, as to command the entire confidence and esteem of his patients. His success in the treatment of disease and suffering has been most marked, and has won for him a high position in the profession, irrespective of the distinctions of schools, though for a long time he had to contend against the most obstinate types of old foggy opposition.

Although very liberal in his ideas, he is a man of decided convictions, and fearless in asserting them. But though a bold advocate of every cause that seems good to him, he is singularly amiable in disposition. He is possessed of indomitable perseverance, and qualities of mind and heart that insure him the sincere regard of any community in which he may dwell.





J. R. POLLOCK, M. D.,  
*Hahnemann (Phila.)*  
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. J. R. Pollock, a member of the Institute since 1894, died at his home in Fort Worth, Texas. From a local paper we have the following:

Dr. Pollock was 62 years of age. He was born in Galesburg, Ill., and attended the schools of that city. Later he entered Hahnemann College, at Philadelphia, and graduated there in the seventies. Twenty-six years ago he came to Texas and a few months later settled in Fort Worth, where he had practiced constantly until he was rendered an invalid two years ago by heart disease.

Dr. Pollock was one of the best known homœopathic physicians in Texas. On three different occasions he was elected president of the State Homœopathic Physicians' Association.

Dr. Pollock leaves a wife and a daughter, also a son, Robert Pollock, of Fort Worth; Dr. Lloyd Pollock, another son, died a year ago.

JL A I H  
Mar 1912



POLLOCK S D

...of malnutrition that you will puzzle over and worry about if you do not know this medicine. The child does not undergo repair, he loses flesh and the muscles become flabby as if some serious diseases were coming. Finally the child emaciates and the back of the head begins to sink in as if from atrophy of the cerebellum. The appetite increases for milk, meat, animal broths, yet they are not digested, and when milk is taken in quantity it continually passes the bowel in a stool like white potter's clay or like patty. It is not hard, does not run, but is pasty, looking as if it could be molded into any shape."

Most magnesia carb. symptoms come on at night; while at rest; compelling the patient to get up and walk about. There is also periodicity—every second day; every three weeks, the latter aggravation very characteristic.

#### SYNOPSIS.

Nerves.—Lightning-like pains in left-sided facial neuralgia, or neuralgia in other parts of the body, compelling the patient to move about.

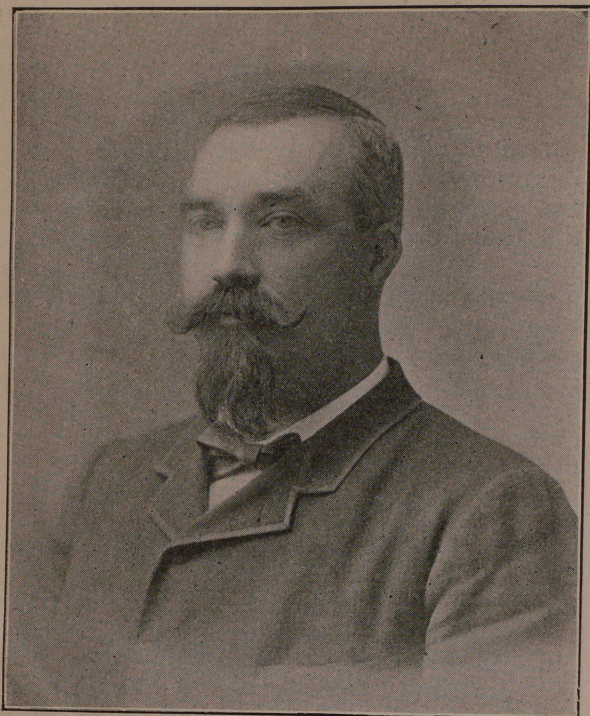
Right shoulder painful; cannot raise it. (*Sanguinaria ferrum*, left shoulder.)

Neuralgia < from repose or warmth of the bed, > by walking; by warm air.

Sudden, violent coccygeal neuralgia.

Digestive Tract.—Gripping colic precedes a





S. D. POLLOCK, M. D.,  
GALESBURG, ILL.

POLLOCK S. D.



## POMEROY, HARLAN

Dr Harlan Pomeroy, a classmate of Dr Hune and long a professor in his alma mater, was born of early settlers at Strongville, O June 27 1853; died at his home in Cleveland, from heart trouble Dec 4 1911, aged 58 years.

This eminent physician joined the society in 1884 and was at all times an active member. His work as a homoeopathic educator is well known. For a number of years he was teacher of Physiology and later a most successful practitioner of Obstetrics.

He# was dean of the training school for nurses, attending physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, consulting obstetrician to the maternity home, of which he was one of the founders in 1891. For many years he was associated with Dr D H Beckwith.

He is survived by his wife and two children one being Dr Lawrence Pomeroy of Cleveland  
Trans Ohio State Hom Soc. 1912

HARLAN POMEROY, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Strongsville, Ohio, June 27, 1853, and is the son of Alanson and Kezia (Pope) Pomeroy. His early education was acquired at the Strongsville Centre district school, and from 1870 to 1875 he was a student at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. He acquired his medical education in the Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879, and was awarded a diploma of honor for highest scholarship. He supplemented his medical education with a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital College, New York, in 1880; also attended Prof. E. H. Pratt's course in official surgery in 1892, and spent the summer of 1890 in travel and study in Europe. Dr. Pomeroy acted as

house physician to the Protestant Hospital, Toledo, Ohio, in 1879, and in connection with his general practice was attending physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Cleveland, in 1880-1, lecturer on materia medica from 1881 to 1884, and professor of physiology, hygiene and sanitary science from 1884 to 1891, in the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College. In 1891 he was made professor of obstetrics in the same institution, which position he still holds. He was treasurer of the college for several years. He was one of the founders of the Maternity Hospital (1892) and its first attending physician; has been secretary of the Homoeopathic Hospital continuously since 1880, and from 1885 to 1894 was attending physician to Dorcas Invalids' Home, and to the Bethany Home

from its establishment in 1894 until it was united with the Fresh Air Camp. He is physician to the Actors' Fund of America, representing Cleveland in that order. He was president of the medical staff of Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland, secretary of staff for seven years, and is still a member of the staff, having served continuously since 1880. Dr. Pomeroy is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, served on the bureaus of physiology, sanitary science, and obstetrics, and of the Ohio Homoeopathic Medical Society, of which he was treasurer from 1887 to 1890. For a time he was secretary of the Cuyahoga County Academy of Medicine, and subsequently a member of the Round Table Club; he is also a member of the Cleveland Century and Dover Bay Clubs. He was one of the staff of contributors to Arndt's "System of Medicine," has contributed frequently to medical journals and societies, publications, and has published a brochure on "The Relation of Physician to Obstetric Nurse," also one on "Medical Electricity." He is examining physician for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and dean of the training school for nurses connected with the Huron Street Hospital. Dr. Pomeroy married in 1880, Frances Lodema

Pomeroy, and their children are Lawrence Alson Pomeroy, a graduate of Yale College in 1905, and Gertrude Mary Pomeroy.

King Vol IV



## POMEROY, HARLAN

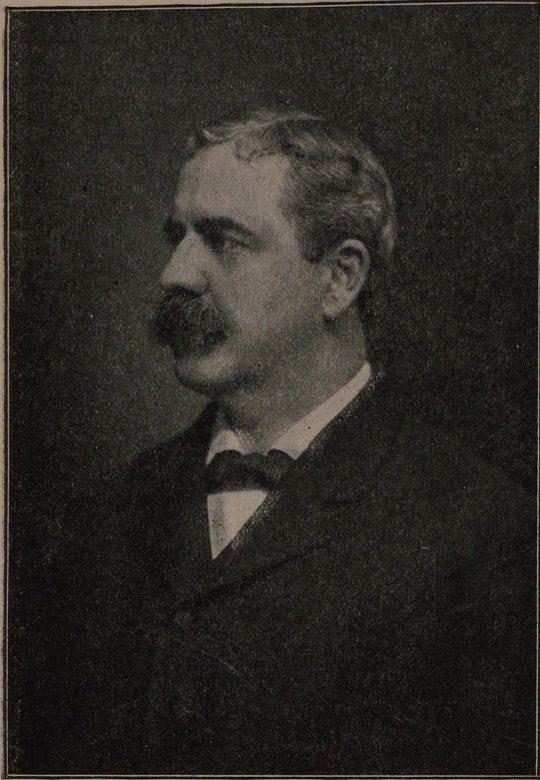
Harlan Pomeroy, M. D., a practicing physician in Cleveland for twenty-one years, died December 4th of chronic Bright's disease, with heart complications. Dr. Pomeroy was born June 27, 1853, at Strongsville, Ohio, entering Oberlin College when seventeen years of age. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1879, taking a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital College in New York during the following year. He then returned to Cleveland, where he first lectured on physiology in his Alma Mater, later on taking materia medica, finally taking the chair of obstetrics and retaining it for more than fifteen years.

He was active in hospital work, having been one of the founders of the Maternity Hospital of Cleveland and a member of its staff. He was a member of local and state societies, and since 1885 a member of the Institute.

A feeling of deep regret pervaded all circles in Cleveland that a man of his ability and influence should be cut off in the prime of his life, when there should have been so many years of usefulness in store for him. Dr. Pomeroy is survived by his widow and two children, the elder one a son, who is practicing medicine in Cleveland, and was associated with his father in the office.

Jl A I H Jan 1912



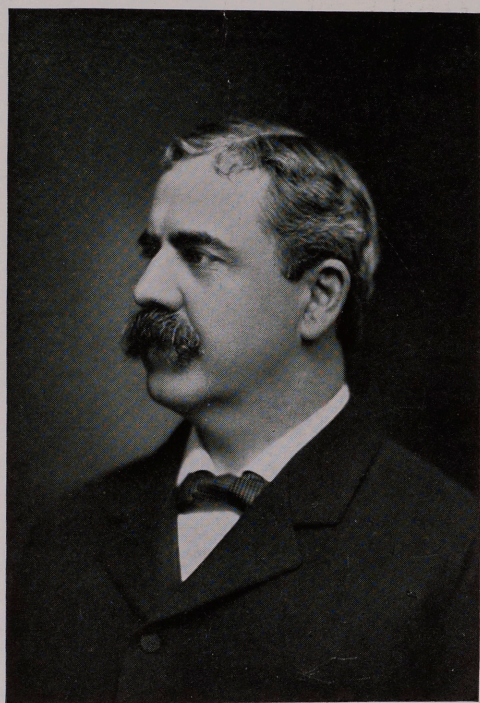


HARLAN POMEROY, M. D.,  
Cleveland, O.

HARLAN POMEROY

The Board of Directors of the Western  
Medical Society met at the Hotel  
Hill, Tuesday, December 2nd, 1896.  
The Hospital at Wilkes-Barre is mak-  
ing \$20,000, which has accumulated from the  
The hospital was opened on June 1st.  
The Western Medical Society met at the office of  
Dr. Pomeroy, 104. A report of the American  
Society, read by Dr. Pomeroy, was read by Dr.  
The following officers were elected for the  
year: A. A. Bullard, Vice President; Dr. D. S.  
Dr. J. K. Cline.  
The Western Medical Society met December 7th at  
Pellmar, Wisconsin. A full program was  
given the members were treated in a delightful  
Windsor House. The following officers were  
elected: President, Dr. J. K. Cline; Vice President,  
Dr. J. K. Cline.





Harlan Pomeroy MS



POMEROY HARLAN



Cleveland, O.,

Nov 23 1891

H. Bradford M.D.  
Dear Doctor

Sometime since  
you were compiling statistics etc  
relative to all Homoeopathic publications,  
has the work been completed? If so  
where is it to be obtained. I desire  
to find out the extent of the literature  
published in regard to obstetrics

Yours  
H. Pomeroy





POMEROY, THOMAS FULLER, A. M., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born May 11th, 1816, in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y. His father, the late Theodore Pomeroy, M. D., of Utica, N. Y., and his maternal grandfather, the late Thomas Fuller, M. D., of Cooperstown, N. Y., practised medicine for many years, with credit to the profession, and with high reputation to themselves. After six years spent in boarding school, he entered Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y. in 1832; and at the end of his junior year, joined the senior class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1836. The purpose of his earlier life had been the study and practice of medicine; but at the time of his graduation he abandoned this, with the view of pursuing mercantile occupations. After reading law one year in Utica, N. Y., he went to Cleveland, O., in 1837, and entered upon a mercantile career, which in fourteen years not proving as attractive or successful as he had anticipated, he commenced the study of medicine, having become in the meanwhile a convert to homœopathy. He attended the two full courses of lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College from 1851 to 1853, and was graduated in the spring of 1853. In May he began practice in Utica, N. Y., in company with Lucien B. Wells, M. D., an old friend, and former student of his father. In 1859, he removed to Detroit, where he has since successfully fulfilled the duties of his profession. He received the degree of A. M., from his *Alma Mater*, Union College, Schenectady, in 1854; and was first Vice-President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, for one year, and its President the year following. He is an occasional contributor to some of the medical journals.



Dr. Thomas F. Pomeroy.

THOMAS F. POMEROY, A. M., M. D., was born at Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., May 11, 1816. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Fuller, whose reputation during a forty years' practice in that region of country was wide-spread and most creditable. His father, Dr. Theodore Pomeroy, late of Utica, N. Y., whose medical practice was nearly if not quite as prolonged and extensive, was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1808, and about three years later of the medical department of Dartmouth College. It was most justly said, on the occasion of his funeral, by his friend and pastor, "Dr. Pomeroy was prudent, candid, conscientious, courteous. He had his own opinions and knew how to abide by them, but he had the good sense to treat other opinions that were honestly entertained, and that were not essentially mischievous, with respect," \* \* \* "and, as an evidence of the power of such a character, I record it as the first instance of the kind that ever came to my notice, or, perhaps, ever occurred in the world, that, at his death, two district medical societies, representing opposite and often hostile views in the medical profession, each had its meeting, and passed, by unanimous vote, resolutions of respect for his character as a Christian, for his abilities as a physician, and his courtesy as a man! Surely the world is growing better."

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1836, and at Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1853. About one year later he received his degree of master of arts from his alma mater.

Although educated with reference to the medical profession, he did not enter upon its study until some years after he had become a convert to the principles of homœopathy, and, consequently, entered upon its practice after his graduation in 1853. The first six years of his medical practice were spent at Utica, N. Y., after which, in January, 1859, he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he has remained until the present time. He was elected the first secretary of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, and held the office until his removal from the county.

Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc. V. X. p 642.

THOMAS F. POMEROY, M. D.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Dr. Pomeroy was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 11, 1816. His father, the late Theodore Pomeroy, M. D., was a well known practicing physician in Utica and central New York, of wide reputation, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas Fuller, M. D., from whom he was named, was equally distinguished in Cooperstown and its neighborhood. So he inherited from both sides a proclivity



and aptness for the profession, which manifested itself at an early date and influenced his character throughout his whole life. His education was liberal, but devised especially with reference to the vocation to which he, from boyhood, had devoted himself.

After leaving a boarding school he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. C., where he remained till the end of his junior year, after which he entered the senior class of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated there in 1836.

Although the study and practice of medicine had been the object of his early aspirations, and his studies had been directed particularly to that end, a change came over his inclinations, after leaving college, and he concluded that a lawyer's life was more attractive. A year's study, however, satisfied him that such was not suited to his disposition, and in 1837 he engaged in a mercantile enterprise in Cleveland, O., in which he continued for several years. At the end of that time, having become acquainted with, and a convert to, Homœopathy, the desire of his youth revived, and he resolved to return to his first love, and begin, though somewhat late, the study of medicine, under its more attractive form as then presented to him.

Accordingly, he commenced in earnest his long neglected design, and, in 1851, entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1853. Soon after he began to practice in Utica, N. Y., in company with his old friend, our venerable senior, Dr. L. B. Wells, a former student of his father's. In 1857 he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he labored zealously in the exercise of his calling and in the promotion of the interests of Homœopathy.

He was earnestly, indeed, enthusiastically, attached to his profession and performed its duties diligently and with success. His social and agreeable manners, no doubt, increased his popularity. After some years his impaired health made a change desirable. In his search for a congenial climate and surroundings he in turn resided in Washington, New York City, and, finally, Providence; but, notwithstanding, he for several years suffered severely and persistently from chronic troubles, which he bore with singular patience and fortitude, and from which death released him on April 2, 1892, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

During his active professional life he was earnest and alert in the furtherance of Homœopathic principles. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; first Vice-President, and then President of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society; a member of the International Hahnemannian Association and an occasional and welcome contributor to the medical journals.



INTER. HAHN. ASSOC. 1892.

THOMAS F. POMEROY, M. D.

The following memoir is from *The Homœopathic Physician*:

"Once more *The Homœopathic Physician* is called upon to chronicle the death of one of the older practitioners of pure Homœopathy—Dr. Thomas F. Pomeroy. He departed this life April 2d, 1892, at his residence, 758 High street, Providence, Rhode Island. He was born May 11th, 1816, at Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York. His father, the late Theodore Pomeroy, M. D., of Utica, and his maternal grandfather, the late Thomas Fuller, M. D., of Cooperstown, practiced medicine for many years, and won for themselves a high reputation in their profession. After several years spent in preparatory and collegiate education, Dr. Pomeroy graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1836. Commencing the study of medicine, he attended two full courses of lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1853. In May he began practice in Utica in company with Lucian B. Wells, M. D., an old friend, and a former student of his father. In 1859 he removed to Detroit, where he successfully filled the duties of his profession until impaired health made change necessary. He was a firm believer in the law of cure as promulgated by Hahnemann, and his practice was in accordance therewith. He was a member of the International Hahnemannian Association, and an honorary senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was the First Vice-President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, for one year, and its President the year following, and an occasional contributor to some of the medical journals. For sev-



which manifested itself at an early  
er throughout his whole life. His

eral years past he had been a great sufferer from chronic diseases, which he endured with patience. Shortly before his death, he became unconscious, and on the second day of April, a life in which he had his full share of pain was ended. Dr. Pomeroy was for many years the leading homœopathic physician of Detroit. His failing health compelled the full relinquishment of his practice, and he moved about from one city to another, never staying long in one place. He was a warm friend of the late Dr. Adolph Lippe, and when not visiting in Philadelphia, he was in constant correspondence with Dr. Lippe, who was also his medical attendant.

"In the spring of 1891 he made a visit to Philadelphia, and summoned the editor of this journal as his medical adviser in a ferocious attack of renal colic. Lycopodium was the remedy. But the patient at first refused to take it, declaring it was not indicated. He finally consented and the remedy gave relief in twenty minutes. Then came an attack, apparently of angina-pectoris, for which Lachesis was prescribed. This too he took under protest, but it also gave relief. After this experience he facetiously dubbed his doctor L. L. D. (Lachesis Lycopodium Doctor).

"In the summer, being now quite restored to his usual state of health, which as before stated was not good, he went to Providence. There repeated attacks of first one complaint and then of another prostrated him completely, and thus brought his life to an end, within six weeks of being seventy-six years old. His physician in Providence was Dr. Henry A. Whitmarsh, of whose attentions to him in his last illness his family speak with gratitude. Although for many years not a practitioner, he took a strong interest in everything connected with medicine, and kept up a lively correspondence with Dr. Lee and the present editor, and several other friends. He was also much interested in politics, being a Democrat, and his letters were noted for the intensity of his convictions on both medicine and politics, and the boldness of his utterances in regard to them.

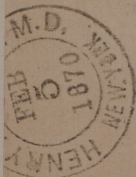
"He leaves a wife, son and three daughters.

(Signed) "WALTER M. JAMES."

contributor to the medical journals.



My full name is *Thos. F. Pomeroy* (see letter Jan. 70)  
I graduated at *Clev. Hom.* Medical College, in the year *1853*  
My present address is *Detroit*, county of *Wayne*  
State of *Mich.* where I have resided since *Jan 1, 1859*  
Previous to that time I practised in *Utica N.Y.*  
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1853* at *Utica*



#### IN MEMORIAM.

THOMAS F. POMEROY, A. M., M. D. was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 11, 1816. His was a family of doctors; his father, Theodore Pomeroy, M. D., and his maternal grandfather, Thomas Fuller, M. D., won for themselves an honorable position in the profession. His literary education was obtained in Union College from which he graduated in 1836, and after attending two courses of lectures received his medical degree from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1853. In the following year he began practice in Utica, N. Y., as a partner of Dr. L. B. Wells, a former student of his father. He removed to Detroit in 1859, where he practiced for several years with marked success. He was a true follower of Hahnemann; one of the staunchest upholders of his teachings, for as he often said he always found them true when applied in the cure of the sick. He was a senior in the American Institute of Homœopathy; one of the founders of the I. H. A. and the second president of the Michigan State Society. Though not a frequent, he was a most valuable contributor to our periodical literature. He had not been in active practice for several years previous to his death, which occurred at his home in Providence, R. I., April 2, 1892. Thus passed to his reward one of the few remaining members of the "old guard," men who by their adherence to similia have planted deep the foundations of our school in America.

Med Adv May 1892

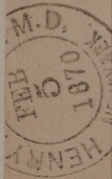


interesting facts, that  
 showed an anterior  
 connection between the  
 sacral spinal symp<sup>s</sup>,  
 the plexus of the  
 legs is not so apparent  
 as formerly, but the lat  
ting location of the  
soles of the  
 feet most to  
 yesterday  
 Tuesday at 84°;  
 today (12 M.) 68°  
 in the shade, Hence  
 I put the change on  
 "various" various  
 I shall be very sorry to  
 see that address, of P.,  
 in the Harv. Mag., thus  
 carrying the impression  
 "organ" to address, Harv. Mag., 17, 18

of yesterday just read, and as the time is short before the 19<sup>th</sup> I write to state a few facts in case you may wish still further to confer with Wells or Hegg, or both. Dr. Skinner enclosed to me one dollar for the payment, of his (only) years membership in D.A.A. and I think also though we gave him his resignation of membership therein, I gave the dollar, in person, to the then Secy, whose books should appear, & I presume that I also presented his request for the collation of his connection with the Society, and the Secy's books should also show this. This must have been at Brighton Beach. I infer from what you say that you at Troy



never not cognizant of these facts. I have  
a very distinct recollection of handing  
the dollar to the Secy, but not a dis-  
tinct, <sup>an one</sup> as to the signature. Probably  
James's rejected Report would show these  
facts. Your statement as to "precedents"  
is pungent & to the point & sheds up the  
basism of all of last year's performances.  
I am glad to know that Wells is at last,  
like ourselves, thoroughly disgusted, and  
may feel now, if he did not before, that  
honorable mention of his name was  
made in that Editorial of And's, and  
that he was really in honorable company  
in the attitude in which we four - and  
no more - were placed in that Editorial.  
So it will appear that Pearson's address  
has served to fully pull the veil ~~from~~  
his eyes & that he can now, and does, see  
things in their true light. So much the better.  
No, never in a single instance has the Inst  
elected a President, and Dr. Pearson has  
the doubtful honor of establishing this precedent.



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I trust that Dr. P. P. Wells will not fail to  
make his dissatisfaction & the reasons there-  
for apparent to proper persons of the I. H. A.,  
and particularly to the President thereof, &  
this antecedent to the meeting at Niagara.  
He should do this much at least,

Dr. Lee called upon me yesterday, will return  
from Boston, whether he has gone, & arrived  
and to whom we, Dr. Lee myself, have  
arranged to go over to see Wells, of which  
interview I can report to you. We shall now  
await the results of the I. H. A. meeting next  
week & the report thereof, when we can  
better than now determine upon our  
future course of action relative thereto.

Letter from Franklin informs me of his  
resignation of the chair of Surgery at A. A.  
Also that Wilson contemplates putting in as  
his successor at Halle College near one who  
"has never performed an operation nor deliv-  
ered a surgical lecture — she is to be the living  
representation of Surgery in the College" (The Ironwood)  
Also that Cowperthwaite, of Iowa, is working



or being worked for the new chair - Dr. of Honor  
- and Arndt the candidate for the  
chair of Nat. Med. Moreover, it says that  
matters there "are in the direst confusion"  
& that "there is nothing but disagreement  
all around" also that whereas there were "in  
1880-81, 89 students, in 1882-3, 56 in all" (only)  
showing a gradual falling off under the present  
management and faculty. What would ensue  
with Arndt (!) in the chair of Nat. Med.; & some  
type in that of Surgery, may be clearly foretold,  
with Wilson still in the inside management,  
and the continuation of Boss-rule outside,  
I find that if I take any but that walks, or  
walks uninterrupted by rests, that the next  
mornings my old back symptoms, are more than  
nothing than before, but especially if I walk en-  
ough to get up those feet symptoms, which by the  
way have changed from a full numbness to one  
of burning heat as if I was walking on hot bricks  
on the super heated surface, followed by a seve-  
ration as if <sup>the</sup> pharyngeal bones were coming up  
through the ribs, or rather, as if there was



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New York July 6/86  
114 East 19<sup>th</sup> St.

My dear Dr. Lippé,

Well I declare  
you remember of the D.H.A. once  
more! who would have thought it?  
So you let those young chaps direct  
your steps thitherward, "like a  
lamb led to the slaughter dumb  
before his thieves." I have had a  
hard time to get my resignation ac-  
cepted, or even noticed, but I don't  
give it up yet, according to that By-  
Laws I should have been by this  
time dropped, and I don't know  
but I have been, if so all right. I  
shant seek for readmission in any  
event, it is now more especially as  
probably my days for attending  
Med. Society meetings are fully over, it

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Amely is & unless I can get a great  
deal better as to locomotion than  
I am now. I hope you had a nice  
time cracking those corks yesterday.  
Such music is far more enchanting  
than that of those cursed fire crackers.  
Let me tell you something & then see if  
you don't really pity me, if it is possible  
for a doctor to have <sup>either</sup> pity or sympathy,  
it is now just about five months since  
I have tasted either wine, liquor or beer  
with one single exception. What do  
you think of that? and as for  
smoking, that is with me, one of  
the "lost arts" utterly, & forever (I  
guess) lost, that's another bad sym-  
ptom. P. A. Wells, a friend was really,  
it must have been, afflicting, he  
seemed to be laboring under a sort  
of presentiment, he is older by a con-  
siderable than either of us I suppose,  
but can't be very fable if he can  
readily take the trip to Saratoga,



The most fulsome that I saw  
the Secord has been wellly disposed  
with by the D. A. A. Else you wouldn't  
reform, as yet I have had no direct ev-  
idence of the fact must be permitted  
to doubt until I do, such barnacles  
are not so easily shaken off, I fear.

I saw your Swan song in H. P. for  
this month when you played a  
peck-measure in excellent tune  
and taste. I hope that both Peck &  
the object of his adulation will see  
your paper and fully appreciate its  
sentiments, it gave forth the peck-measure  
a very hollow sound in response to your  
thumping, how could it be otherwise?

As yet I notice no demonstration  
of the effects of Sepia, it may be  
acting silently but forcibly. It may  
be that my Sepia is not valid and  
has lost its virtue, I shall procure some  
fresh both in the 30<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> coats, in  
case I should need more,

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I had to day the worst time I have  
ever had in relieving my haemorrhoidal  
tumors, not on account of the  
pain so much as from the difficulty  
of getting them within the sphincter,  
and when I got through, I noticed that  
I was pretty much used up. To day  
for the first time since a year ago in Ma-  
rch at Detroit, I noticed that my evacua-  
tions were made up of those small &  
quite hard <sup>balls</sup> aggregate <sup>into large</sup> lumps, made  
into a large size & was passed with  
some difficulty. I presume that this  
may be the reason for the difficulty  
of returning the tumors, perhaps by  
forcing down a larger quantity of the  
tumors. I have noticed now & again &  
just now especially, brown spots on  
the back of my hands, sometimes quite  
numerous, what they indicate is not  
apparent to me. I shall not change  
the remedy until I hear from you  
again. Very Truly Yours, J. M. Brown



Delaware Hill,  
July 31, 1862

Messrs J. I. S. Smith & Sons

Gentlemen  
Please find enclosed  
please find Two Dollars \$2,  
the amt. of my subscription to  
Vol 3. of the "Homoepathic  
Review" Please return the  
enclosed bill note, and  
obey Yours truly

Wm. H. Pomeroy



POMPILI,

M. Pompili

Gioacchino Pompili

professore della Pubblica Università

per 17 anni dottore di legge

avvocato di Roma 1818 in Roma

professore di storia naturale

avvocato di Roma 1818 in Roma

professore di storia naturale

avvocato di Roma 1818 in Roma

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avvocato di Roma 1818 in Roma



*Il Dott. Cav.*

**Gioacchino Pompili**

*fondatore della " Rivista Omiopatica ",  
e per 47 anni direttore di tale periodico,  
è morto il 19 Marzo 1902 in Roma.*

*Assumendomi il doloroso incarico di  
annunciare alla S. V. Ill. la irripa-  
rabile perdita di Chi fu per tanti anni  
lo strenuo difensore e sostenitore dell'Omio-  
patia pura mi faccio dovere avvertire la  
S. V. che il giornale continuerà le sue  
pubblicazioni sotto la mia direzione: ciò  
per espresso desiderio del defunto.*

*Dott. Enrico Nob. Perabò*

*Via Olmetto N. 4 — MILANO*



POND, EDWARD HERMAN

EDWARD HERMAN POND, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Burton, Ohio, March 18, 1863, and received his literary education at Allegheny College, taking there the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He then entered the homœopathic medical department of the University of Michigan, where he was fitted for practice, and whence he graduated M. D. in 1886. In 1899 he took a post-graduate course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1886 and 1887 he served as interne at the Homœopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan, and is now connected with the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Dispensary. Dr. Pond is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County. Since 1899 he has made a specialty of treatment of diseases of the skin.

King Vol-1v



POND, ISAAC W

Name in full

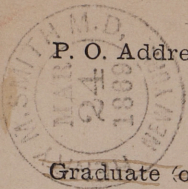
Isaac W. Pond

P. O. Address in full

Spring, Boro, Crawford Co. Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Hon. Coll





NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Isaac, W. Pond

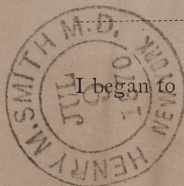
I graduated at New York Medical College, in the year 1870

My present address is Spring Bord county of Cramford

State of Penn where I have resided since 1867

Previous to that time I practised in \_\_\_\_\_

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1867 at Spring Bord





Irving Judson Pond, Glens Ferry, Idaho; Hahnemann  
Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1903; aged 47;  
was found dead in bed, April 4, 1929.



AUGUSTUS POOLE, M.D., Oswego, N. Y.

Dr. Augustus Poole was born at Easton, Bristol county, Mass., March 30, 1819. When he was still a child, about three years old, his family removed to Cape Vincent, N. Y., where he lived until 1839, and received the best education afforded by the schools of the place. In that year he removed to Oswego, in the same State, having been appointed schoolmaster there although then only twenty years of age.

While engaged in this occupation, he commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. E. A. Potter. After completing the prescribed course of preparation and study, he continued with his former preceptor as assistant and partner until the death of the latter threw the whole burden of the practice upon himself.

In 1845 they both adopted Homœopathy as the future guiding principle of their practice, and cast in their lot with the Oswego County Homœopathic Society, greatly to the disappointment and chagrin of their allopathic colleagues. He afterward was a delegate to the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1847, and was during the remainder of his life an unwavering

adherent to the doctrines he professed and which he was ever ready to extend and defend, for the sake of science and humanity. In all measures for maintaining the rights of homœopathy and preserving the purity of its principles, he always gave a cordial approval and a helping hand. Few incidents of his professional life have come to the knowledge of the writer that would add a special interest to this brief memoir, but the uniform testimony of those who knew him longest and best, is that he faithful to his calling, upright in his dealings, an excellent and hard-working physician, kind to the poor and generous to all. He died at Oswego, August 9, 1883, aged 64 years. He had for some time shown signs of failing health, but continued to attend his patients until within a week of his decease, and even then took to his bed with reluctance, never to rise again.

I. H. A., 1884



**P**POOL, AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Oswego, N. Y., was born, March 30th, 1818, at Easton, Bristol county, Mass. His forefathers for a number of generations lived in Bristol. His father, who was an excellent mechanic, removed to Jefferson county, N. Y., when his son was three years old. The latter attended the common and select schools of the county until he was nineteen years of age. Then he taught school for three terms, and in the fall of 1839, went to Oswego, where he taught a select school during the following winter. In this city, he formed the acquaintance of the late E. A. Potter, M. D., with whom he studied medicine according to allopathic laws, for four years; teaching in the public schools during the winter. At the close of his studies, Dr. Potter, who had been investigating the doctrines of homœopathy, was so impressed with the truth of the system, that he adopted it. At his request, Dr. Pool remained with him, also making homœopathy his earnest and constant study. As soon as the County Homœopathic Society was organized, recognizing the worth and qualifications of Dr. Pool, it bestowed upon him a diploma. He remained with Dr. Potter ten years, at which time they dissolved, and Dr. Potter took his son into partnership, Dr. Pool practising alone after the dissolution; and on the death of Dr. Potter, in 1867, took his office, and most of his business in the city, where his skill and faithfulness secured for him a large practice and the respect which his energy and perseverance have so well deserved.



POPE, A C



## Obituary.

### ALFRED CROSBY POPE, M.D., M.R.C.S.

It is with a keen sense of personal loss, which will be shared by all who ever knew him (and their name is legion), that we have to record the death on March 26th last of one who for the last half-century had been so closely identified with the history of homeopathy in Great Britain, and had for long given unstintingly of his best, in championing its cause.

Alfred Crosby Pope was the eldest son of the Rev. Alfred Pope, minister of Spencer Street Chapel, Leamington, and was born in that town on September 11, 1830. Educated at a private school in Leicester and at Mill Hill Grammar School, he commenced the study of medicine at the University of St. Andrews in the winter session 1847-48, but in the summer of 1848 he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he went through the usual curriculum, passing his intermediate in 1850 and going up for his final in 1851. At the latter there can be no doubt that Pope's answers were considered perfectly satisfactory by all his examiners until it became whispered about that he was interested in homeopathy and meant to study it seriously! Then, although his examination was virtually over, he was heckled by Dr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Christison, especially in the matter of dosage and his attitude towards homeopathy; this was repeated with variations by Professor Syme, and the result was a foregone conclusion. Pope was asked to attend next day at 4 p.m., when there was to be an *extraordinary* meeting of the Medical Faculty; after the meeting terminated, instead of receiving his diploma of M.D., Pope "was informed by Dr. Balfour, the Dean of Faculty, that he was desired by the Medical Faculty to announce to me that they were not satisfied with my examination, and in the second place, that they were not satisfied with the line of practice I meant to adopt."\* In a word, the degree, which would have been granted without question to any other candidate, was refused, to the lasting shame of the University of Edinburgh. Bitterly as Pope was

\* *British Journal of Homeopathy*, vol. ix. pp. 512 and 615.



called upon to suffer in his own person for conscience' sake, he had the satisfaction before many years were over of seeing the celebrated amendment to the Medical Bill, with its special "clause for the protection of homeopaths," brought forward and carried by Lord Ebury at the third reading of the Bill in the Upper House,\* and after having once more "run the gauntlet" in the Lower House, being finally placed upon the statute-book, where it remains to this day as the charter of our liberties. In 1852 the degree of M.D. was conferred upon Pope by the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and in 1856 he became M.R.C.S. of Eng. Having married and settled in practice in York in 1859, Pope became a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Monthly Homeopathic Review*, mostly in the shape of unsigned articles, and in April, 1865, he joined the editorial staff of the *Review*, his colleagues of that day being Dr. John Ryan and Dr. William Bayes. It is in his capacity as joint editor of the *Review* that Dr. Pope will be best remembered by the present generation of homeopaths, and a list of his unsigned articles contributed to the pages of the *Review* during an editorship extending over more than forty years would be a compendium of the history of homeopathy in Britain during that period.

Pope joined the British Homeopathic Society in 1862, was elected Vice-President in 1873 and 1874, and President in 1881. In 1880 he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica to the London School of Homeopathy.

Many of the lectures there delivered were from time to time published in the pages of the *Monthly Homeopathic Review*, and afford to this day some of the best reading in materia medica of which our school can boast. The pity is that they have never been republished in book-form.

Pope was Vice-President of the International Homeopathic Convention held in London in 1881, and at the Leeds Congress of 1895 he was chosen by an overwhelming majority as President of the International Homeopathic Congress to be held in London in 1896.

Space is lacking to give, at the present moment, anything like a just appreciation of Pope's literary work, but we would mention the fact that, in their author's view,

\* Vide leading article on "The Medical Act," *British Journal of Homeopathy*, vol. xvi. p. 529.



his own person for conscience' ion before many years were over amendment to the Medical Bill, for the protection of homeo- rd and carried by Lord Ebury the Bill in the Upper House,\* more "run the gauntlet" in the ly placed upon the statute-book, day as the charter of our liberties. D. was conferred upon Pope by l College of Philadelphia, and in S. of Eng. Having married and ork in 1859, Pope became a fre- e pages of the *Monthly Homeo-* n the shape of unsigned articles, joined the editorial staff of the of that day being Dr. John Ryan s. It is in his capacity as joint Dr. Pope will be best remembered ion of homeopaths, and a list s contributed to the pages of the orship extending over more than a compendium of the history of a during that period.

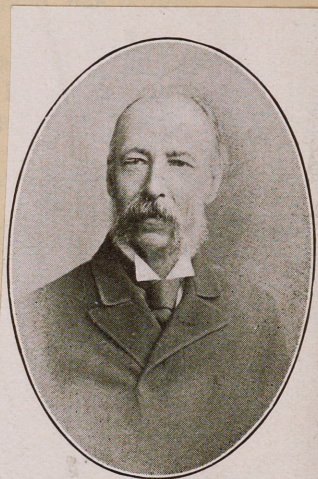
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cle on "The Medical Act," *British Journal of Homeo-*

his two best papers were one on "Alcohol," read before the British Homeopathic Society in 1862, and one entitled "The Drift of Modern Medicine," also read before the Society in 1869 and afterwards published separately.

Although Pope's health had been failing for years, the end came unexpectedly, for he was out for his usual drive within an hour of his death. The end was speedy and painless. May he rest in peace!



ALFRED C. POPE



### ALFRED C. POPE, M. D.

Dr. Pope was born at Leamington, Sept. 11, 1830, and died at Margate, March 26, 1908. He was the eldest son of Rev. Alfred Pope, and his primary education was obtained at Mill Hill Grammar School and subsequently at Leicester. He began his medical studies in 1847 at St. Andrew's, and the next year entered Edinburgh University, coming up for his final examination in 1851. This proved a most critical one for him, and of the utmost importance to homœopathy.

very able, and most of them, published later in the Review, are well worth studying.

In 1881 he was elected President of the British Homœopathic Society, and Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Congress which met in London in the same year. Here Dr. Dake of America spoke of him at a reception as a "gentleman who was well known in the literature of the profession as one of the brightest and most distinguished writers in the islands of Great Britain and Ireland."

In 1884 Dr. Pope removed to Tunbridge Wells. In 1886 he was selected to give an account of homœopathy in England at the International Homœopathic Congress at Basle.

In 1889, suffering from nerve strain, he moved to Grantham, a less exacting field, and decided to relinquish the active editorial management of the Review. His friends presented him a testimonial, consisting of a purse of 344 pounds and an illuminated address, at the hands of Dr. Dudgeon, who pronounced him the protomartyr of homœopathy in Britain, and feelingly alluded to his great services rendered to the cause. Later a similar mark of esteem was received through Dr. Talbott, containing 60 pounds and kindly expressions from his American friends. In December of the same year he suffered from a slight attack of cerebral hemorrhage, from which he so far recovered after a visit to Italy that he was able to speak at the Congress dinner in London in 1891.

Soon thereafter, for the sake of change, he plunged into politics, and through his vigorous articles over the nom de plume of "Anglicus" aided substantially in securing the return of the candidate he supported.

In 1893 he read an admirable article at Northampton on "The Selection of the Homœopathic Specific," and in 1895, at the Homœopathic (British) Congress at Leeds, he was unanimously elected President of the International Congress to be held in London in 1896, at which his opening address was entitled "The Influence of the Therapeutic Teaching of Hahnemann upon the Study and Practice of Medicine in 1896," which was received with only one opinion of its high standard of thought and dignity.

In the same year he read before a body of medical men in Liverpool a paper on "Ethics in Relation to the Profession of Medicine," in our view the most masterly and noblest exposition of medical ethics we have ever read.

His last speech was delivered at the dinner of the British Homœopathic Congress of 1898, at which he is said to have spoken with that lucidity to be expected from one who had always been in the front rank of homœopathy.

In 1899, being in ill health, and anxious to quit practice, he retired to Tring, at which time the Grantham Journal published what proved to be the last public notice of Dr. Pope, showing what a position he had gained for himself there, and in what esteem and respect he was held by all who knew him. He moved in 1900 to Monkton, near Ramsgate, where though feeble, he took a keen inter-



On the pretext of deficiency in several branches, subsequently proved ill-grounded, his diploma was withheld, as became evident on the ground that he was inclined to homœopathy, or, at all events, intended to study it after leaving the University. He never returned for re-examination, but published a statement of his experience with the faculty in the British Journal of Homœopathy, distinctly revealing the animus of that body where homœopathy was concerned. Sir William Hamilton, also, strongly criticised them for the stand they had taken. The sympathy felt in America for Mr. Pope was such that the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia waived its rule that candidates for a degree should undergo a personal examination, and conferred upon him the medical degree in March, 1852, similar action being subsequently taken by the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In Sept., 1851, Mr. Pope was appointed house surgeon to the Manchester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, there making his first contribution to medical literature, reporting some interesting cases to the British Journal of Homœopathy.

Dr. Pope began practice in Derby in Nov., 1852, remaining until 1856, when he came to London for examination at the College of Surgeons, becoming M. R. C. S. In 1858 he settled at Blackburn, where he married the youngest daughter of the late John Hargreaves, Esq.

In 1859 he removed to York, and in April 1865, he joined Drs. Ryan and Bayes on the editorial staff of the Monthly Homœopathic Review, continuing as senior editor until 1907, when it was taken over by the British Homœopathic Association, and he and his colleagues were appointed consulting editors.

As senior editor, Dr. Pope was an enormous power for homœopathy. His editorial articles were vigorous to a degree, and were always open and clear in the defence of the system, fighting for it as occasion arose, and always victorious in the points he fought for and elucidated so clearly. His other articles, too numerous to allude to individually, were always able, valuable and full of sound teaching. To have carried on his work for over forty years without any reward but the love of the work and the pleasure and satisfaction in thus doing his utmost to promote the cause sets him on a pinnacle of merit which we are all thankful to acknowledge.

In 1862 he joined the British Homœopathic Society, continuing a member throughout life.

In 1867 he settled at Blackheath, bearing with him a testimonial of the esteem and gratitude of his northern colleagues.

In 1877 he was elected President of the British Homœopathic Congress, held at Liverpool, and delivered an admirable address.

Suffering from nerve exhaustion in 1878 he went to Davos, and during the following summer spent two months in the United States, making the acquaintance of the leading homœopaths, whose kindness and hospitality were unbounded. He returned quite restored and invigorated.

In 1880 he succeeded Dr. Hughes in the lectureship on *materia medica* at the London School of Homœopathy. His lectures were



ast in all current events and topics, his judgment in relation to the Review continuing sound and accurate, fully trusted by his colleagues.

He removed to Margate in 1904, where, at 10 Approach Road the end came on March 26, 1908, in his 78th year. Although feeble in body his mind remained vigorous to the last.

With the opinions expressed on so many occasions, of his ability, energy and literary gifts all over the world where homœopathy is appreciated; with a record of having filled every post of honor in the profession that was within his reach, little further need be said. Such unique record falls to the lot of very few men, and we as homœopaths feel very proud that such a man should have appeared in our ranks. To his life, not ending with his death, we can look up with admiration, reverence and gratitude.

He is survived by a widow, four sons and a daughter. Two sons are in America, and two in England, none having followed their father's profession. The daughter, Mrs. Lye, the widow of a naval captain, lives with her mother.

—Abridged from *British Homœopathic Review*.

A I H 1908



MARGATE.

England

22<sup>nd</sup> May 1908

Dear Sir,

Dr Alfred Crosby Pope decd?

We beg to inform you  
that we are acting for the  
Executrix of the above named  
deceased gentleman who died  
in March last & under  
whose Will the Library of  
your College becomes entitled  
after the death of his widow  
to the Monthly Homoeopathic  
Review 1857 to 1907 all of  
which with the exception of  
about 10 <sup>numbers</sup> are bound in half  
calf.

Wm Pope the widow



MARGATE.

England

22<sup>nd</sup> May 1908

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to inform you  
acting for the  
the above named

man who dies  
at & under

the Library of  
becomes entitled

th of his widow  
ly Homeopathic

to 1907 all of  
the exception of

are bound in half

Pope the widow

Bob

of the deceased however is  
willing that you should  
have the books now & we  
shall be happy therefore to  
send same to you upon  
receipt of your instructions.

There will be Legacy  
Duly payable at the rate  
of 10% by your College on  
the value of same & in  
addition of course the cost  
of conveying the volumes  
from this town to you.

We shall be glad  
to hear from you on the  
matter & in the meantime  
will endeavour to ascertain  
the actual value of the books  
in order that the Legacy  
Duly may be ascertained.

Yours truly,

Boys & Mangham.

The Secretary

The Hahnemann Medical College  
Philadelphia U.S.A





POPE, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM, M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born at Niagara, N. Y., in December, 1829. There have been eminent physicians and surgeons in this family for four generations. He is the eldest son of Dr. Gustavus William Pope, sen., and a nephew of Dr. Harold H. Pope. These two brothers were, for more than forty years, widely known and distinguished as physicians and surgeons in Rome, N. Y. Their uncle was Dr. Willard Smith, a highly distinguished surgeon in western New York fifty years ago. Their grandfather—the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch—was Captain William Pope, remarkable for his handsome person, great athletic strength, prowess and skill in all martial exercises. He was an officer in the continental forces of the British army before Quebec, and an eye-witness of the death of General Wolfe at the heights of Abraham. Subsequently he was with his old school comrade, the renowned General Ethan Allen, at the storming of Ticonderoga. He participated in many of the most important battles of the Revolution, in one of which, single handed, he sabred and slew three heavily armed British grenadiers, and captured the British flag. He was at the encampment at Valley Forge, where clothed in rags, he shared all the privations and sufferings of that little band of revolutionary heroes, and at last witnessed at Yorktown the surrender of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, to General Washington.

Dr. Pope received his early education at Whitesborough Institute. How far his choice of a profession was determined by early associations, and the successful practice of his father, and uncle, it would perhaps be difficult to determine; but his mind very early turned to the study of medicine, and after his graduation at the Institute he commenced his preparations for a thorough course of study in the allopathic system of medicine. At the early age of seventeen he began his medical studies under the careful supervision of his father and uncle, under whose care several of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons had already pursued their early studies, among

whom was Dr. Brainerd, the highly distinguished surgeon of Chicago, and founder of Rush Medical College.

In 1847, Dr. Pope matriculated at New York University, and for three years was a constant student and attendant in New York Hospital and Bellevue. In 1851, he graduated at the Albany Medical College, where, pursuing his studies in anatomy under the tuition of Dr. John Swinburne—afterwards Health Officer of New York—he had the reputation of being the best dissector, draughtsman, and surgical anatomist of his class; and his thesis received a special commendation by the well-known New York State Geologist, Professor Emmons. In 1852, he was assistant physician in the New York State Lunatic Asylum, where his abilities were thoroughly appreciated. On one occasion, learning of an attempted insubordination in one of the departments, alone and unattended, he penetrated into a room containing thirty crazy men, and rescued one of the keepers from the murderous hands of two furious maniacs, and by his fearless demeanor, kept the whole raging crowd at bay until they were properly secured. The close confinement of this position affecting his health, he resigned his appointment, and returning to his father, he assisted him in his extensive and arduous medical and surgical practice, and became well-known for his skill

and efficiency in both departments. For two years he was physician to the Oneida Alms house; while thus engaged his attention was casually drawn to the pretensions of homœopathy as a system and a science. Unlike many educated in the allopathic system, who ridicule the new mode without any examination of its merits, Dr. Pope, with all the prejudices and predilections of his education, and in spite of the opposition of his family, gave to the subject a thorough and dispassionate investigation for the space of three years, during which he tested the system in all points. Finally, becoming thoroughly convinced of the superior claims of homœopathy in every particular, he openly avowed his adhesion to it, and withdrawing his connection with the Oneida Allopathic Medical Society, he married, and, in 1856, removed to Washington



City, where his admitted ability in his profession has secured him a widely extended reputation, and a large and valuable practice. The pioneers of homœopathy in Washington were Drs. Piper and Green at the date of Dr. Pope's settlement in the capital. At that period, homœopathy had to struggle for a permission to exist. The allopathic physicians assumed an attitude of hostility toward it, from the outset, and it required many years of persistent endeavor to compel the acknowledgment which its uncontested success should have secured. Since the decease of Drs. Piper and Green, Dr. Pope is the senior homœopathic physician in Washington City. Engaged in a large, lucrative and eminently successful practice, he has aided largely by his intelligent devotion to his work in giving to homœopathy an elevated status in that city, while his able and very liberal contributions to the literature of his profession have tended to remove the prejudices which long hindered a just appreciation of the system, and he has converted several of the alumni of the Washington and Georgetown Medical Colleges to the ranks of homœopathy.

In 1849, while yet a student of medicine, Dr. Pope, by experiments conducted upon animals, and also on his own person, discovered the antidotal action of belladonna

and opium. This was full twenty years before he had ever seen any notice of the subject in any medical journal. The subject has been largely noticed within the past two years in *Braithwait's Retrospect*, and other medical journals. In 1849 and '50, he successfully treated three cases of attempted suicide by opium and morphine, and one case of poisoning by the Musquash root, cured by the antidotal action of belladonna.

Dr. Pope was the first to introduce in homœopathic practice in Washington those valuable remedies, the *Veratrum viride*, and *Gelsemium*. As he had often proved the action of many drugs upon his own system in a bold manner, including camphor, aloes, conium, belladonna, opium and stramonium, he on one occasion made a proving of the *veratrum*, which, in respect to massiveness of dose, was the largest on record, surpassing the famous proving of Dr. Burt of Illinois. Dr. Pope

took sixty drops of Norwood's concentrated tincture within the space of six hours, producing feeble and intermittent heart action, agonizing oppression and pains, vertigo, syncope, etc., etc. He also made a similar massive proving of the tincture of *Aconite radix*.

In 1856, Dr. Pope was the first to introduce in Washington the successful treatment of constitutional, secondary, and tertiary syphilis by the mercurial vapor bath, as applied by Dr. Langston Parker, surgeon of Queen's Hospital, England. This mode met with great opposition from the principal physicians in Washington at that time. It has now been recently highly recommended and adopted by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

In the same year Dr. Pope treated the first cases of diphtheria that appeared in Washington. The disease was a novelty to all the physicians. The type was severe and alarming. His first patient was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, the daughter of an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar. During this and the succeeding year he treated about one hundred cases, losing only three; whereas under allopathic treatment more than three-fourths of all cases died. The superiority of the homœopathic mode in this dreaded

disease was witnessed and acknowledged by many citizens, and immediately imparted confidence in, and gave a new impetus to homœopathy, which it has even since maintained in the capital.

DR. G. W. POPE, one of the best known physicians of the homœopathic school in Washington, died at his residence, 1334 Corcoran street. Dr. Pope was 72 years old, his life being eventful in literary circles as well as in the practice of his profession.

July 22 1902



—Dr. G. W. Pope, perhaps the oldest homeopathic physician in the District of Columbia,

died last month. He was also a practitioner for forty years.

The pallbearers at his funeral were Dr. C. W. Sonnenschmidt, Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, Dr. J. H. Branson, Dr. L. B. Swartwout, Dr. C. W. Swormstedt and Dr. C. B. Gilbert.

Dr. Pope was a graduate of the Albany Medical College. He practiced in other cities and was connected with a number of hospitals before he went to Washington to locate. He was seventy-two years old and a native of Rome, N. Y. His father, Dr. Augustus Pope, was a distinguished medical practitioner. A brother of the deceased, Benjamin F. Pope, became surgeon general in the United States army. The wife of Dr. Pope died in 1895.

Amer Phys Aug. 1902



PORTER, CLIFFORD W

DR. CLIFFORD W. PORTER, Hartford, died May 6th, at Tryon, N. C., of consumption. He was advised to leave for a more congenial climate last summer, but did not do so until last January, when he went to El Paso, Texas. The change was made too late. He was not benefited, and was on his way back to Hartford when his death occurred. Dr. Porter graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1892.

.N Am J1 Hom Dec 1897



PORTER, DAVID C.

Introduced homoeopathy into Lawrence Co., Pa., and into  
Newcastle, Pa., about 1848. (W.C.)



PORTER, EDWARD





EDWARD PORTER, M.D., OF CLINTON, ILL.

Dr. Porter was born at Sinking Springs, Highland County, O., February 6th, 1833, and died at Clinton, Ill., March 1st, 1879, aged 46 years.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1851, according to the eclectic school, and was about ready to enter college when he became a convert to homœopathy, and abandoned the study of medicine for a time. In 1852 he removed to De Witt County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1856 he married Miss Lucy E. Mills, who survives him. In 1862 he enlisted in the 107th Illinois Regiment, and remained in the service for two years, when he was discharged for physical disability. In 1864 he was elected County Treasurer, which office he held for two terms.

During the last term of office he resumed the study of medicine, and in 1868 and 1869 he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, from which institution he duly graduated. In the spring of 1869 he opened an office in Clinton, and, notwithstanding a bitter opposition on the part of the enemies of homœopathy, he succeeded in building up a practice which at the time of his death was larger than that of any other physician in the county. He was an enthusiast in his profession, and was ever ready, with voice and pen, to take up the defence of homœopathy. He was a vigorous and lucid writer, and did good service in maintaining the claims and credit of the therapeutic system he had conscientiously adopted against its numerous antagonists. In his practice he was what is called a "high potency" man, and for several years previous to his death rarely administered any remedy lower than the 200th dilution.

As a citizen, not less than in his professional capacity, he was generally loved and respected by the people of De Witt County. In his decease homœopathy has lost an earnest and valuable advocate, and society a useful and honored member.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1879.



EUGENE H. PORTER, A. M., M. D.—  
In response to inquiry about the genial Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy the following is clipped from *The American University Magazine* for February, 1895.

Of old Dutch ancestry, connected with the De Peyster, Van Buren and Douw families, Dr. Porter was born some forty years ago at Ghent, New York. Among his maternal relatives were the noted Van Ness brothers of Columbia County, one of whom became a Governor of Vermont, a Minister to Spain, and a Supreme Court Justice of Vermont, and another was a major-general in the army and several times Mayor of Washington. Trained at the Cortland Normal School and Claversack College, Dr. Porter pursued his studies at Cornell University, and in 1885 was graduated

from the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital. Rutgers College, in 1889, gave him for literary and scientific work, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

While yet an undergraduate, two distinct but kindred tendencies were manifested. Beginning as a contributor, he became the editor-in-chief of the *College Journal*, and on graduation was selected as the valedictorian of his class. These earlier indications of force and character are rapidly bearing fruit.

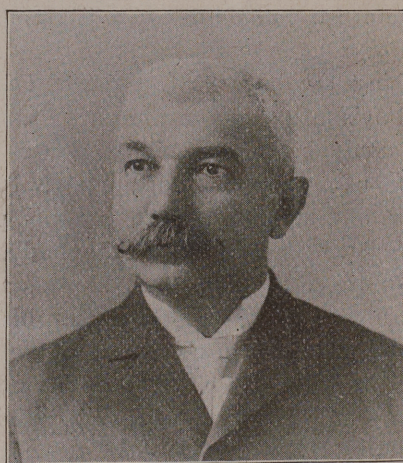
Dr. Porter to-day stands unquestionably in the front rank among homœopathic physicians, and at the head of all practitioners in his school in the great northwestern section of the metropolis; and is the editor of the oldest, and one of the most successful, journals, known the world over in medical circles, *The North American Journal of Homœopathy*. It is an interesting fact that this journal, since Dr. Porter became the editor-in-chief, has greatly and rapidly increased its circulation.

Dr. Porter is the Professor of Physiological Materia Medica in the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital, Professor of Diseases of the Stomach and Liver in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School, and attending physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, and the West Side Clinic and Hospital. Besides attending to the various duties involved in his editorial and professional positions, he is the author of various literary works, including among others a "Practical Laboratory Course in Medical Chemistry." He is a member of the Quill, Meissen and Unanimous Clubs, and is a trustee and charter member of Good Government Club B, and is the general secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the vice-president of the New York Homœopathic County Medical Society, the vice-president of the Pædological, a member of the New York Materia Medica Society and the Academy of Pathological Science, and the president of the Communipaw Society. Possessed of executive ability to a high degree, his work in the medical societies and associations has won for him the respect of men of all shades of opinion.

Dr. Porter, in 1886, married Miss Alice A. Day, of Upper Lisle, New York. Open-hearted, cheery and genial by nature, Dr. Porter's natural tendencies have been broadened by his many associations, so that he is rapidly increasing an already large circle of friends.

Hahn. Monthly. Aug. 1895.

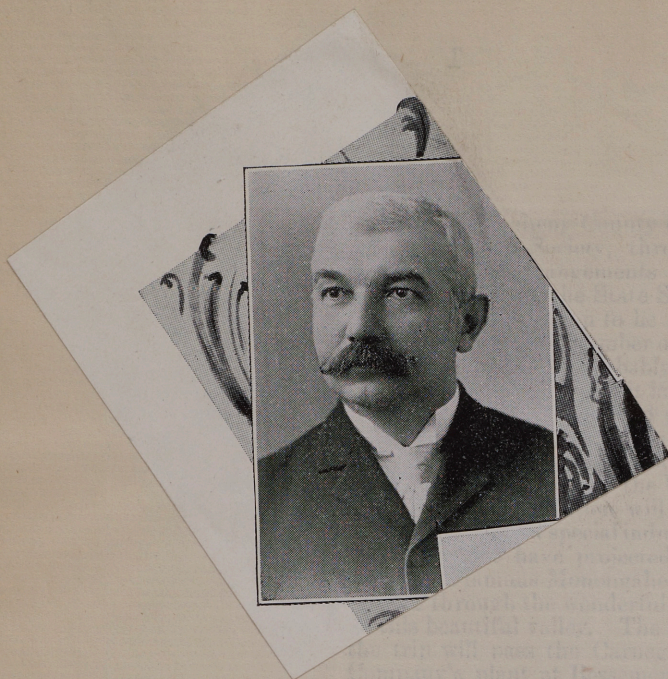
circle of friends.  
Hahn. Monthly. Aug. 1895.



EUGENE H. PORTER, A. M., M. D.,  
New York.

From The Chir





### Biography.

Eugene H. Porter, A M., M.D., Professor of Physiological Materia Medica, was born in 1856, at Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y. He received his early education at the Hudson River Institute of Claverack, N. Y., at the Cortland Normal School and was graduated from Cornell University in 1880. Deciding to study medicine, he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and supporting himself by tutoring, was graduated in 1885 as class valedictorian.

Much interested in literary work, he was instrumental while yet a student, in starting the *CHIRONIAN*, and was elected its first editor-in-chief. Becoming associate editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* upon his graduation, in 1892 he assumed sole charge of the *Journal* and has since then widely extended its circulation and influence.

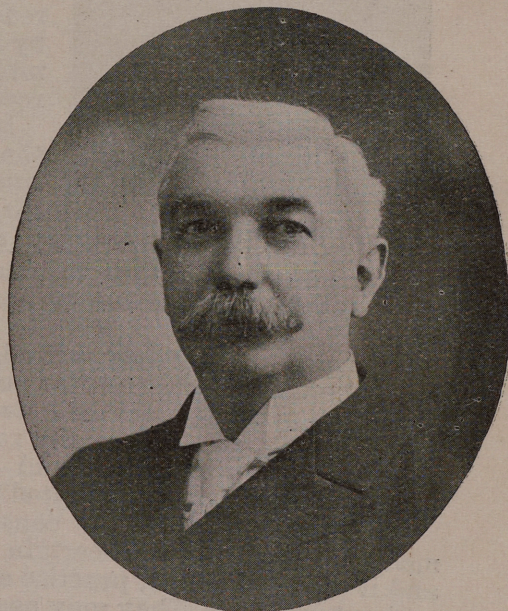
Immediately upon his graduation, Dr. Porter accepted the chair of Chemistry in our college which he held until he became Professor of Physiological Materia Medica. He is one of the governing board of the faculty and one of the faculty's representatives in the college senate.

In 1894, Dr. Porter was elected General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, which position he has since held by unanimous re-election. In 1897 he was

elected President of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Porter is attending physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children and to Flower Hospital; also medical examiner for the Manhattan Life and the Penn Mutal Insurance Companies.

He is an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, of the Societe Medicale Homœopathique de France and a corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society. Among the clubs to which he belongs are the Unanimous and Meissen Medical, the New York Press and the Cornell University Clubs. In 1896, he presided at the Alumni



PROF. EUGENE H. PORTER.

Banquet of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital held at Delmonico's.

As a member of the Legislative Committees of both the State and County Medical Societies, Dr. Porter has done much for the cause of Homœopathy in the Empire State.

*Chironian Jan 1899*



PORTER, JOHN GUERNSEY

**JOHN GUERNSEY PORTER, M. D.**

Dr. J. G. Porter was born in Clinton, Ill., July 1st, 1868, and this city had always been his home. He was a son of Dr. Edward Porter, who was one of the prominent men in Clinton Hospital. He was industrious and studious, and graduated from Clinton high school.

He then took up the study of medicine, following in the footsteps of his father. He was a student at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1899, and returning at once to his home city began the practice of medicine.

December 28th, 1904, he was married to Miss Mae Vance, who with one son survives him. Dr. Porter's death was due indirectly to gall-stones, for which he had two operations at the Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago. Everything known to medical science was done to prolong his life, but it was of no avail. The date of his death was April 24, 1906.

Dr. Porter joined the Institute in 1901.

A I H 1906



LAURA MAXWELL PORTER, M.D.

Died May 2, 1899.

These few words mean that many men and women have lost from their lives the presence of a lovely woman, a noble character, and a continual inspiration. The memory of her beautiful presence and of her inspiring daily life remains, but the human heart craves the light of the noble face, the tender kindling glance of the eye, and the strong, warm clasp of the hand, and to-day there is no comfort.

Dr. Porter was born in Scituate, Mass. She was educated in the Lyman School, East Boston, going from there to the Girls' High School, in Boston, and thence to the Boston Normal School, where she graduated. She taught for many years in the Phillips School, and many Boston boys now grown to manhood owe much of their stability of character and right views of life to their association with Dr. Porter at this school. But, though Dr. Porter was a teacher in the best meaning of the word, she resigned this profession to become a physician. She thus satisfied all the aspirations of her nature, for a physician is a teacher — and something more. She studied medicine in New York, graduating, in 1878, from the New York Woman's Medical College and Hospital. She returned to her beloved Boston, and at once entered upon a successful practice. Dr. Porter was highly esteemed in her profession, and was a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Twentieth Century Medical Club.

N. E. Med. Gaz. June 1899

A. C. V.



PORTER, MARIA W.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARIA W. PORTER, M.D., at her home in Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday evening, Sept. 8, 1888, "Peacefully fell asleep until that morning."

The deceased was born in Nottingham, Eng., April 23, 1823, and came to this country when nine years old. She was educated at New Brighton, Pa., Seminary. In 1845 she was married to Nathaniel Porter, of Allegheny City, in which place she lived until 1860.

She studied medicine with Dr. J. P. Dake and took two full courses of lectures in the Womans' Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1859

In 1860 she came with her family to Davenport, Iowa, where she lived to the time of her death.

Dr. Porter was the first lady physician to settle in Iowa, and if we mistake not, the first to locate between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. The Doctor soon made her presence and abilities known by giving a course of medical lectures. At that time few people had ever heard of a lady physician, and in her struggles to overcome the prejudices and traditions about her, she stood alone. She also had (to their shame be it said) the combined opposition of the medical profession to combat. Their antagonism was based on two facts, viz.: She was a Homœopathist, and, a woman. But by her thorough preparation for her work, by her steadfast purpose, by her conscientious devotion to truth, she silenced the voice of detraction and soon established a successful practice. Her work did not stop here. Her kindness of heart, her unselfish activity for the good of others, found a field for exercise on every hand.

She was a very active member of the Ladies Aid Society during the rebellion, and many a soldier-boy's heart was made glad through her ministrations. Nor is this all. She was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, now located in Davenport.

To those of us who were so fortunate as to know her well in professional intercourse her real worth was beyond expression. The light of her countenance was an inspiration. To all with whom she came in contact her presence was a benediction.

Her earthly career is ended, but the influence of her unbounded faith in her Creator, and the example of her virtues will be embalmed in many hearts. The thoughts of the "meekness and long suffering" manifested in her last illness will linger sweetly in many memories.

Of her it may indeed be truly said, "She hath done what she could."

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

C. B. KINYON.

At a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of the three cities the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the natural course of human events, our colleague, Maria W. Porter, M.D., has been called from her labors among us to receive the crown awaiting her, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we hereby testify to our high appreciation of the noble qualities of heart and mind that distinguished Dr. Porter as a true physician, thoroughly prepared for the duties of life, as an unswerving Homœopathist,

Med. Adv. V. 21. p 567.



## OBITUARY.

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She studied medicine with Dr. Dake, of Pittsburg, now of Nashville, Tenn., and took two full courses of lectures in the Woman's Medical College of Phil., graduating therefrom in 1859. In 1860 she came with her family to Davenport, Iowa, where she lived to the time of her death.

Dr. Porter was the first lady physician to settle in Iowa, and if we mistake not, the first to locate between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

The doctor soon made her presence and abilities known by giving a course of medical lectures. At that time few people had ever heard of a lady physician, and in her struggles to overcome the prejudices and traditions about her, she stood alone. She also had (to their shame, be it said,) the combined opposition of the medical profession to combat. Their antagonism was based on two facts, viz., she was a homœopathist and a woman.

By her thorough preparation for her work, by her steadfast purpose, by her conscientious devotion to truth, she silenced the voice of detraction, and soon established a successful practice. Her work did not stop here. Her kindness of heart, her unselfish activity for the good of others, found a field for exercise on every hand. She was a very active member in the Ladies' Aid Society during the Rebellion, and many a soldier boys' heart was made glad through her ministrations. Nor is this all. She was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Soldier's Orphan's Home, now located at Davenport.

For the last fifteen years she gave largely of her money, time and talents, in the cause of temperance and foreign missions. For years she held the office of either president or secretary in the Foreign Missionary Society, in the M. E. Church.

But the crowning act of her noble life was her sacrifice in giving up her daughter (Mrs. F. D. Gamewell) for the work of carrying the light of Gospel truth to that far off Orient, China.

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Rock Island, Ill.

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RESOLVED, That we tender to the family of Dr. Porter our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased and a copy be furnished the Davenport daily papers and the homœopathic medical journals for publication.

COMMITTEE.	{	J. W. WATZEK,	{	Davenport, Iowa.
		ELLEN A. TAYLOR,		
		MARY H. ROWLAND,		Moline, Ill.
		JOHN REITER,		
		C. B. KINYON, (Sec.)		Rock Island, Ill.

**N Y Med Times Oct 1888**



H. Monthly, OBITUARY. 1888

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ELLEN A. TAYLOR,

JOHN REITER,

MARY H. ROWLAND,

C. B. KINYON, Secretary.

Committee.



I studied Homoeopathy  
with J. P. Dake, M.D. Formerly  
of Pittsburgh Pa. & Formerly  
Professor of Materia Medica in  
the Homoeopathic College of  
Philadelphia. M. W. Parter, M.D.

Name in full

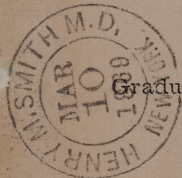
Martha W. Parter, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Davenport, Scott Co Iowa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Woman's Medical College  
of Philadelphia Pa.





PORTER, PHIL







PORTER, WILLIAM WALTER,

M. D., of Galesburg, Ills., was born in a small town, known as Clarkson Corners, near Rochester, N. Y., January 31st, 1826. His father, Harry Porter, served with distinction as captain, in the war of 1812, and was afterward colonel of a regiment of New York Militia. In 1834, the family removed to Illinois, and settled on a large farm in Fulton county. The subject of this sketch obtained his literary education at Knox College, Galesburg, after which he read medicine for eighteen months in the office of Dr. Johnson, of Vermont, Ills., and again for an equal time in that of Dr. Christie, of Farmington.

After completing his professional studies at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, he commenced the practice of medicine as an allopathist at Lancaster, Peoria county, Ills. In the following year, the famous '49, he became one of the thousands of travellers to the gold regions of California, crossing the plains with a company of one hundred men, as their captain. For two years he practised medicine there, and then returning to Illinois, entered into partnership with Dr. Wright, of Berwick, Warren county, where he remained until 1854. Then he spent a year and a half in Northern Iowa, whence he was recalled by the illness of his mother. He now (1856) located in Abingdon, Knox county, and here his attention was first directed to the system

of homœopathy, to which he became a convert after patient and careful investigation.

After six years of practice in the new school, Dr. Porter again went to the West, during the Salmon River gold excitement, and spent two years in Oregon and Idaho, most of the time in the practice of his profession. Returning to the States, he located at Kewanee, Henry county, Ills., where he remained for one year. In 1856, he removed to Galesburg, where he is now permanently established in the practice of his profession. The great acquirements, skill and experience of Dr. Porter, have justly obtained for him a large and flourishing practice and an extended reputation, for the exercise and enjoyment of which he has apparently before him many years.

1862





POTTER, ASAPH LE ROY LIVINGSTON, A. M., M. D., of Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., May 1st, 1812.

His mother was a relative of Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to foreign lands.

In 1822, the doctor's father moved to the wilderness of "Holland Purchase," and settled in the town of Concord, Erie county. There educational facilities were very limited, the nearest academy was at Springville, six miles distant; and every Monday morning young Potter might have been seen trudging along to Springville, with the provisions in his knapsack, which were to last him until his return on the next Friday evening.

In the winter of 1832-'33, he commenced teaching school, the first term receiving ten, and the second term eleven dollars per month and board, which small sum afforded him as much satisfaction at that time as he afterward experienced when receiving seven times as much.

For several years after, he worked on the farm during the summer, attended the academy during the fall, and taught the common school in the winter. In 1840, for the purpose of preparing himself for the Christian ministry, he entered the theological department of Madison University. He graduated in 1842; received, in 1850, the degree of A. M., and was ordained by the Baptist Church of Evans, Erie county, N. Y., on the 16th of November, in the same year. He labored as a minister of the gospel until the winter of 1849, when he became so broken in health in consequence of a severe rheumatic fever, that, by advice of his physician, he gave up preaching, and subsequently turned his attention to the study of medicine.

In 1844, the doctor married Miss Dosha C. Hubbard, who died of consumption, in 1846. In 1848, he married Miss Jerusha Stewart, of Springville, who afterward suffered several months with a chronic disease, which was pronounced by allopathic physicians as incurable, yet under homœopathic treatment by Dr. C. M. Dake, of Geneva, she soon recovered; this led Dr. Potter to the investiga-

tion of that system, and for two years he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Dake; and for two years after was associated as a practising student with Dr. I. J. Meachem, of Dundee, and finally received his diploma from the Livingston County Homœopathic Medical Society, December, 1857.

In 1868, he removed to Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., and now has a good living practice.

In 1871, Dr. Potter was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Niagara and Orleans County Medical Society.

The doctor makes a specialty of chronic diseases, which he treats with much success.

He is affectionately regarded by his patients for his fidelity and devotion, and is highly esteemed by the Christian community at large.



Name in full

*Asaph Le Roy Livingston Potter*

P. O. Address in full

*Asaph Le Roy Livingston Potter*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*No 39 Canal street Albion Orleans Co. N.Y.*

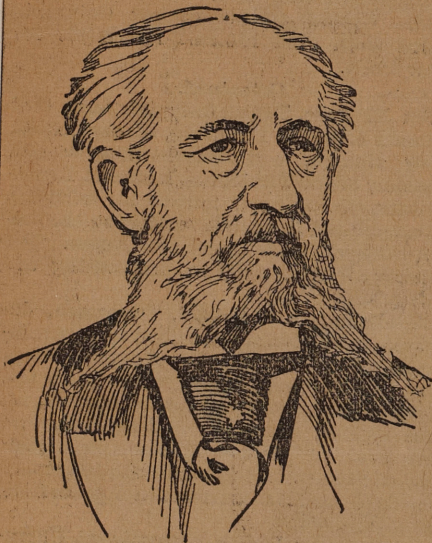
*Graduate Madison University N.Y.  
Greenlee Livingston County N.Y.  
medical society 1852.*



## OBITUARY.

## Sudden Death of Dr. David R. Posey.

Dr. David R. Posey, a well known practitioner of this city, died suddenly in Jersey City on Monday, February 3d, in the 67th year of his age. He had been a great sufferer from rheumatism and had spent much of his time during the last ten years in seeking relief from this disease in the different European watering places. He had just returned from Aix-la-Chapelle. He died of heart disease in his hotel a few hours after leaving the steamer Paris, and before his family could reach him.



DR. DAVID R. POSEY.

Dr. Posey was descended from one of the oldest families in the State, his ancestors, who were of Huguenot extraction, having obtained the grants for their lands directly from the Penns. At the time of the Revolution the family took an active part in the defense of the country, and, on account of their services at Valley Forge, received the soubriquet of "The Fighting Poseys."

After a preliminary education at the Trappe, which at that time was one of the most important preparatory schools in the State, Dr. Posey went to St. Louis and taught in a large school there for several years. Feeling himself called to the ministry, however, he entered upon the study of theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, but was compelled to relinquish his purpose after a year and a half on account of an attack of cholera, which left him with very weak eyes. He then turned his attention to medicine, and, having been graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College, he took up the study of homœopathic medicine in this city, and for many years was one of the most successful practitioners of that school.

The deceased, continuing in the faith of his ancestors, was an ardent Presbyterian, and was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. His widow and three children, Dr. L. P. Posey, Dr. W. C. Posey and Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, survive him.

## Dr. Posey Buried.

Dr. David R. Posey was buried at Laurel yesterday morning. The services, which were held at his home, 1435 Walnut street, were conducted by the Rev. Thomas X. Orr, of the Second Presbyterian Church, as the immediate family was present.

Ledger Feb. 7. 1896.

*Ledger*  
*Feb 5, 96*

Ledger, Feb. 5. 1896.



February 2nd, 1896.

Dr. David R. Posey

The well-known physician dies suddenly at his  
Jersey City Hotel.

Dr. David R. Posey, of this city, died suddenly of heart failure in his hotel at Jersey City on Monday, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had just returned by the steamer Paris from Aix-La-Chapelle where he had been seeking relief from rheumatism, from which he had been a sufferer for ten years. Dr. Posey leaves a widow and three children- Dr. Pouis P. Posey, Dr. W. C. Posey and Mrs. A. E. Kennedy.

Dr. Posey was descended from one of the oldest families in the State, his ancestors, who were of Huguenot extraction, having obtained the grants for their lands directly from the Penns. At the time of the Revolution the family took an active part in the defence of the country, and, on account of their services at Valley Forge, received the soubriquet of "The Fighting Poseys".

After a preliminary education at the Trappe, which at that time was one of the most important preparatory schools in the State, Dr. Posey went to St Louis and taught in a large school there for several years. Feeling himself called to the ministry, however, he entered upon the study of theology in the Western Theological



Seminary, at Allegheny, but was compelled to relinquish his purpose after a year and a half on account of an attack of Cholera, which left him with very weak eyes. He then turned his attention to medicine, and, having been graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College, he took up the study of homoeopathic medicine in this city and for many years was one of the most successful practitioners of that school.



February 2nd.

1896

LOCAL OBITUARY

Dr. David R. Posey dies suddenly of heart disease  
on his way home.  
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Dr. David R. Posey, a well-known practitioner of this city, died suddenly in Jersey City on Monday, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Having been a great sufferer from rheumatism he had spent much of his time during the past ten years in seeking relief from this disease in the different European watering places and had just returned from Aix\*La-Chapelle. He died of heart failure in his hotel a few hours after leaving the steamer Paris before his family could reach him.

Dr. Posey was descended from one of the oldest families in the State, his ancestors, who were of Huguenot extraction, having derived the grants for their land directly from the Penns.

At the time of the Revolution the family took an active part in the defense of the country and upon account of their services at Valley Forge received the soubriquet of "The Fighting Poseys".

After a preliminary education at the Trappe, which at that time was one of the most important preparatory schools in the State,



Dr. Posey went to St Louis to become a teacher in a large school for several years. Feeling himself called to the ministry, however, he entered upon the study of theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, but was compelled to relinquish its pursuit after a year and a half, upon an attack of cholera, which left him with very weak eyes. He then turned his attention to medicine, and having been graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College, he took up the study of homoeopathic medicine and was for many years one of the most successful practitioners of this school. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

His widow and three children, Dr. L. P. Posey, Dr. W. C. Posey and Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, survive him.



## POSEY, LOUIS PLUMER

LOUIS PLUMER POSEY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city. He is a son of Dr. David Root Posey, deceased, by whom he is descended from the Root, Cochranour, Longacre and Landis families. His mother before her marriage was Emily Jewell Campbell, and through her he traces descent from the Hinkle, Hughes and Levering families of Pennsylvania. His preparatory education was received at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. He afterwards became a student in the college department of the University of Pennsylvania. After pursuing his studies at that institution he selected medicine as his profession and entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, receiving his doctor's degree in 1883; and he subsequently took a post-graduate course at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. For two years following graduation he was chief resident physician at the Hahnemann Hospital. In 1885 he began the active practice of medicine in his native city, where he has resided ever since. He is a member and president of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, trustee of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, civil service medical examiner for the city of Philadelphia, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia Medical Club, and one of the board of directors of the alumni society of the Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Posey also is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Lincoln Club, the Merion Cricket Club of Haverford and of the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the trustees of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. He married, May 2, 1901, Mary Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of the late David Fuller of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and his country home is at Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

King Vol 1V

Ledger May 15 1917

### Dr. Louis Plumer Posey Dead

Dr. Louis Plumer Posey, a prominent physician of this city, died yesterday at his home, 1807 Walnut street. He was born in Philadelphia in 1863 and received his preliminary education at Lauderbach's and at the Episcopal Academy. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, but was compelled to relinquish his studies for a time because of poor health. Later he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883. A few years later he became an assistant to his father, the late Dr. David R. Posey, of Hahnemann Hospital.

Louis Plumer Posey, M. D., born in Philadelphia, January 6, 1864. Died May 15, 1917. Dr. Posey was trained in Lauterbach's and Episcopal Academies, in the University of Pennsylvania, Collegiate Course, 1 year, Hahnemann Medical College, 1881, Hahnemann Medical College Hospital, 1881-2. He practiced in Philadelphia. He was one of the Alumni Managers of the Hahnemann Hospital, manager to the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Examiner to the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women.

Dr. Posey was a devout Presbyterian and a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He was a manager of the Union League for a number of years, also a member of the Merion Cricket Club and the Sons of the Revolution. He is survived by his brother, Dr. Wm. Campbell Posey, and a sister, Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, both of Philadelphia.

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NOV 1917



Phila. Times. Mar 23. 93

### DESERTED BY HIS WIFE

#### A Philadelphia Doctor to Bring Suit for Divorce.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

CINCINNATI, March 22.

About eighteen months ago Miss Mattie Allison, one of the most beautiful girls of Cincinnati, was married to Dr. Louis Posey, of Philadelphia. The marriage was a notable one and it was supposed that it was a union of hearts as well as of hands. The bride went on to the Quaker City to reside and remained there only a few months, when she made a long visit to her mother.

This excited some talk, but nothing serious was thought of the matter until she came here last fall, when her stay with her parents was prolonged from October to the present time. The friends of the young lady were satisfied there was something wrong, but she kept her own counsel and threw off a great deal of the talk by her easy manner.

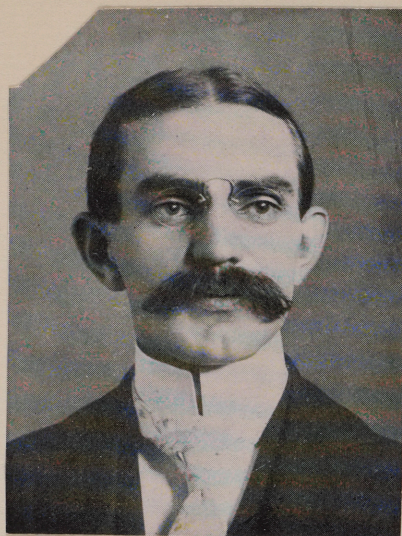
This did not seem to satisfy the tongues of the gossips and they asserted that a divorce suit would inevitably result. It now seems that the charges that the matrimonial experience of Dr. and Mrs. Posey were not as joyous as might be expected are well founded.

Information reached this city to the effect that Dr. Posey has for some time contemplated bringing a suit for divorce from his young and beautiful wife on a charge of desertion, and the Philadelphia lawyer of the young husband, Mr. Junkin, has gone so far as to prepare the papers. Mrs. Posey will continue to remain with her parents here until the expiration of the time required by Pennsylvania laws to establish a case of wilful absence.

Members of the Allison family were interviewed to-night and admitted the truth of the story, but were very emphatic in their declaration that there had been no domestic discord other than that it was a case of incompatibility pure and simple.



POTTER, CLARENCE A





POTTER, ~~E~~THAN

E. POTTER, M. D., died suddenly, in his office, at Springfield, Ills., on Sunday, Jan. 12, 1868. Verdict of coroner's inquest. "*Death from apoplexy of the heart.*" He wrote to a friend that for some six months he had been under the impression that about the close of 1867 or the beginning of 1868, he should pass from this natural state to his home in heaven. He had worked hard in his profession for 26 years; 15 years of which he termed "*the murderous allopathic system.*" We learn also from a friend at Laporte, Ind., Dr. P.'s former field of labor, that he wrote him "*he should soon pass over to the other side.*" Dr. P. was connected with the Methodist Church at Springfield, but had strong Swedenborgian proclivities.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 5. p 159.





E. POTTER, M.D., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—A dispatch by the Associated Press, dated January 12th, brings us the following sad intelligence:

"This morning, about nine o'clock, Dr. Potter was found dead in his office. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that he came

to his death from *apoplexy of the heart*. The doctor left home yesterday evening in his usual health, and his family supposed he was detained with some patient, until discovered by friends. He was a man of fine attainments in his profession, and was universally respected by all who knew him."

He was found upon the sofa, one hand over the region of his heart. A Bible was near him, open at the 106th and 108th Psalms. He seemed to have had a premonition of his departure. In a letter directed to Colonel J. R. Woods, dated January 9th, is the following:

"For five or six months past I have been under the impression that, about the close of 1867, or the early part of 1868, I should pass from this natural state to the spiritual—to my home in Heaven. And this feeling has pressed itself upon me at all hours, and frequently abstracted me from all that was about me.

"Of course, I know that such feelings would generally meet with ridicule, and this has prevented me from communicating my impressions to any person. The 'New Year' is ushered in, and now I am sure that I have but a few days more to spend in this world. \* \* \*

"I have worked hard in my profession for twenty-six years—more than a quarter of a century. Fifteen years of this time was devoted to the murderous allopathic system, and the last past eleven years to the Homoeopathic system; which, in the fulness of time, as truth is always to be received, must be the universal practice. Trusting that you may continue your usefulness, and find constant happiness, and that we may finally meet in Heaven.

I am, yours truly,

E. POTTER."

Med Inves Feb 1868



POTTER, HULDA MCARTHUR

HULDA MACARTHUR POTTER, Gardiner, Maine, born Parsonsfield, Maine, March 2, 1838; literary education Congregational Academy and Gorham Academy; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in 1877; practiced in Brookline one year; in 1882 she took a post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; Dr. Potter practiced in Gardiner from 1878 until the time of her death—October 16, 1904.



POTTER, LEMAN W

LEMAN W. POTTER, Homer, New York, born Scott, Cortland county, N. Y., April 26, 1853; literary education, Cortland Normal School and Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1876; attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College and was licensed to practice in 1881; has practiced in Homer continuously since 1881, with the exception of six months spent in Scott, N. Y.; was president of Homer board of education eleven years.



POTTER, MARY EMMA

MARY EMMA POTTER, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, May 28, 1873, daughter of William Henry Potter and Emma Adelaide Bulmer, his wife, both of English ancestry. She was educated at Adelphi Institute, Public School No. 12, the Girls' High School, the woman's law class of New York University, and the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, from the latter of which she graduated and received the degree of M. D. in 1899. She has practiced in Brooklyn since then, and has been resident physician to the Memorial Hospital, 1899-1900; interne to the Westboro, Massachusetts, State Hospital for the Insane, 1900; and lecturer on diseases of women, and also on surgery, at the Memorial Hos-

pital Dispensary. She is a member of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, the alumnae association of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, the alumnae association of the woman's law class of New York University, and of the Portia Club of New York.

King vol 1V



POTTER, S. O. L.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE MILWAUKEE  
ACADEMY.

*Samuel O. L. Potter, Esq.:*

SIR,—Your *Open Reply to the Editor of the American Observer* leads me to take issue with you.

I shall place on record certain facts which you can examine at your leisure and disprove if possible. I shall confront you with your own letters which you may explain if possible. I shall show that you have altered the sense and the wording of certificates which you may justify if possible. I shall analyze your various assertions and leave the societies and the practitioners who have endorsed you to draw their own conclusions.

I first learned that you had obtained a diploma as follows: In the Spring of 1878 you made a brief visit to Ann Arbor shortly after your escape from death by opium. You were the guest of your friend Dr. Charles B. Gatchell—then a lecturer in the University of Michigan. From Ann Arbor you went to St. Louis, Missouri. Subsequently Dr. C. B. Gatchell told Dr. Geo. A. Taber that you had gone to St. Louis, paid one hundred dollars, been examined by the Faculty, and had gotten the degree of M. D.

Dr. Taber says that Dr. Gatchell pledged him to secrecy, told him not to "tell Jones of it."

Judging from a letter which you had written me a year before, I thought there was something "crooked" in the transaction, and I regret to say that subsequent events and later testimony have only corroborated my suspicions.

In 1879 I received from you a letter, a copy of which I subjoin:

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, April 12th, 1879.

*Prof. Sam. A. Jones, Ann Arbor, Mich.:*

SIR—I have been informed that you have repeatedly, in writing and by word of mouth, attacked my professional standing as a Physician, and accused the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri of having *sold* me a diploma and that you still make this assertion.





I am at a loss to find in my bearing towards you any justification for your enmity, and in view of the fact that the only diploma you have is one issued by the same College under the same circumstances, with the difference that you were never in St. Louis, while I was subjected to a twenty hours' examination by the Faculty of that College:—your examination being an informal one made by a committee of *your Philadelphia friends*, the college at which you attended lectures having refused to graduate you. When these facts are remembered, I think such *false* statements from you as those reported to me, are, to say the least, in very bad taste.

I have the honor to notify you that I attended two courses of lectures in England, one in 1862, another in 1876—77, that I was for years an articulated pupil of two English Surgeons holding official position under the government, and that my English education has been officially acknowledged by a prominent Allopathic College in this country.

These statements I can prove, together with the facts that I have attended lectures in two Homœopathic Colleges in the U. S.—and have passed a course in Practical Anatomy in a School of Anatomy in this City, all being prior to my application to Dean Franklin's College for its diploma, previous to which I also passed the preliminary examination of the Wisconsin State Medical Society (Allopathic.)

If, after this date, I hear that you have repeated the statements attributed to you, I will take legal steps to punish you for slander and will bring your defamatory efforts to the knowledge of the profession by filing charges of wilful falsehood against you before the Board of Regents of your University. Please take notice!

Respectfully your obedt. servt.  
(Signed) SAM'L POTTER, M. D."

By the return mail you got the following reply:

" UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.  
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE }  
ANN ARBOR, April 14, 1879.

S. O. L. Potter, Esq.:

SIR—Yours of the 12th inst. is just at hand. I say to you that the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri sold you a diploma.\*

You will serve the cause of Medical Education by proceeding against me at once.

Yours very truly

SAM'L A. JONES.

\*By the Hom. Med. College of Missouri I understand that one of which Prof. E. C. Franklin, M. D. was lately Dean.  
S. A. J."

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Now let me call your attention to one of your letters which you have evidently forgotten, and which demands *unequivocal explanation*.

“ U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 13, 1877. }

*Major Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.: }*

THE DEAN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY  
OF MICHIGAN.

MY DEAR SIR—About a month ago I wrote to the ‘Dean of the Medical Faculty’ asking for information concerning the preliminary examination. From the reply and Calendar sent me I perceived that the two Schools are quite separate in their organization, and therefore I have the honor to address you for my more complete satisfaction.

I propose to attend your College on the first opportunity and study for the degree in Homœopathy. I am 30 years old, and have not looked into a Latin book for 15 years. On all primary subjects of education the merest tyro from school could of course beat me in an examination. But my leisure time has always been spent in reading and study of whatever subject at the time was most interesting. I have been for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years occupying the positions of Draftsman, Asst. Engr. and Chief Clerk to the officer whose name heads this sheet. For some three years I have been reading at random in Medicine and Surgery and kindred studies. Expecting this fall to be out of employment I hope to go on with the profession. During a visit this winter to England (where my parents reside) I spent every forenoon in an hospital of 1100 patients with the attending Surgeon. I cannot afford to throw up my appointment, and until it throws me over I cannot enter a Medical School.

Now, would you advise me to spend the intervening time at the school books, simple and quad. equations, hic, haec, hoc, etc. Dates of Murders and Crimes of English History? or would you advise me to read as I am now doing, Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica?

Also what do you require (exactly) for preliminary examination, and does the Allopathic Faculty make it harder in Anatomy, Physiology, etc. for Homœopathic students than for its own students?

By replying you will much oblige

Yours with respect,

(Signed)

S. O. L. POTTER.”

Now, sir, I propose that in view of the peculiar evidence afforded by the above documents, you convene the Milwaukee



[May

of your letters which  
demands unequivocal

ER OFFICE,  
April 13, 1877.  
Engineers, U. S. A.:  
COLLEGE UNIVERSITY

I wrote to the 'Dean  
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S. O. L. POTTER."

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1880.]

COLLEGES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

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Academy (inviting Drs. Dake, Holcombe and Burgher) and dis-  
cuss the following "probabilities:"

1. The probability that a student who had "attended two  
courses of lectures in England" and who "was for years an ar-  
ticed pupil of two English Surgeons" should make such an in-  
quiry as you made concerning his admission to the *lowest grad-*  
*ed class in an American Medical College.*

2. The probability that you "attended" a course of lectures  
in England "*in 1862*" *you being by your own acknowledgement*  
*only fifteen years of age in 1862.*

3. The probability that you attended a course of lectures  
"in 1876-77" when "during a visit to England" you "spent  
*every forenoon* in an hospital of 1100 patients *with the Attending*  
*Surgeon.*

4. The probability that instead of having "attended two  
courses in England" you had only "been reading at random in  
Medicine and Surgery and kindred studies for some 3 years"  
previous to your letter of April 13th 1877.

5. The probability that you "attended lectures in two  
Homœopathic Colleges in the U. S. *prior to your application to*  
*Dean Franklin's College for its diploma.*"

6. The probability that you could attend "lectures in two  
Homœopathic Colleges" in *one year*; as by your own acknowl-  
edgement you had "been reading at random for some 3 years"  
prior to April 13th 1877, and you got your diploma from  
"Dean Franklin's College" in the early part of 1878.

7. The probability that a student who had "attended *two*  
courses in England" would attend two more in America when  
one would have enabled him to graduate.

8. The probability that, in view of the facts here given,  
the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri *sold* you a di-  
ploma.

I now beg leave to take a hint from the praiseworthy Mil-  
waukee Academy and in view of their tackling *these* "probabili-  
ties" to present them in a tabular form.

- |         |   |  |
|---------|---|--|
| 1847    | S. O. L. Potter, Esq., Born.  |  |
| 1862    | Attended course of lectures in England at 15 years of age!                            |  |
| 1863    | "For years an articed pupil of two English Surgeons."                                 |  |
| 1869    | Imported. (In the fall?)  |  |
| 1870    | "Draftsman, Asst. Engr. Chief Clerk."   |  |
| 1875    | Ditto, and "reading at random in Medicine, Surgery and<br>kindred studies."           |  |
| 1876-77 | "Attended course of lectures in England:"   |  |
| " "     | "Spent every forenoon in an hospital of 1100 patients<br>with the attending Surgeon." |  |

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- 1877 Applied for information in regard to pre-matriculate examination in U. of M. Hom. Med. College.
- " " Attended lectures in *two* Hom. Colleges in the U. S. "prior to my application to Dean Franklin's College for its diploma." (Busy year !)
- 1878 Applied to "Dean Franklin's College for its diploma," and *got it.*
- " Admitted to Milwaukee Academy. (?)
- 1879 " to Amer. Inst. of Homœopathy !!
- 1880 Made an Honorary Member of the N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc'y.!!!

And now, sir, I wish to ask about certain certificates.

In your "Open Letter" of March 25th you published the following:—

"NASHVILLE, TENN, Feb'y. 28, 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—I am pleased to certify that I have carefully examined the testimonials submitted by *Dr. Sam'l O. L. Potter*, as to his course of study, and extent of his medical acquirements, and that I am satisfied he very fully earned, and justly received the diplomas of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

The time spent and opportunities enjoyed by *Dr. Potter* for a thorough scientific and Medical training were greater than usually demanded in graduates in our American Colleges.

J. P. Dake, M. D.,

[*Ex-President American Institute of Homœopathy.*]

On March 11th you furnished the Editor of the American Observer with a copy in your own handwriting of the following:—

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb'y. 28, 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—I am pleased to certify that I have carefully examined the various testimonials touching the medical studies and acquirements of *Dr. Sam'l Potter*, and that I am satisfied that he very properly earned and justly received the diplomas of the Homœopathic College of Missouri and the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy.

While recognizing the fact that *Dr. Potter's* medical education was obtained at various places and at different times, and not in the usual manner of American students, I am satisfied that the long period covered by his studies and the opportunities enjoyed, were ample to qualify him for a good professional standing and excellent professional work.

(Signed) J. P. Dake, M. D.

Appended was this: "I certify that the above are true copies of the original in my possession March 11th 1880.

(Signed) *Sam'l O. L. Potter.*"



[May

on in regard to pre-matriculate ex-  
M. Hom. Med. College.  
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tion to Dean Franklin's College for  
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1880.]

COLLEGES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

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Both of these certificates bear the same place, date and name although they differ widely. You have avowed that Dr. Dake wrote the longer one. Did he write both? If so, is he not indeed the Champion Certificate Concoctor and a complacent, charitable and convenient character—a good one to manage a "breach presentation?"

Analyzing your letters as I do, weighing your claims as I do, reviewing your "professional" life as I do, I am, sir, inexpressibly grateful that you, of all others, are President of the Milwaukee Academy. It is at once appropriate and retributive.

He who can slander the dead will not spare the living, and you have shown yourself an adept in both meannesses. But your slanderings will commend me to all honest men, and with others I have no dealings, save to expose them.

S. A. JONES.

In support of the 8th "probability" I beg leave to offer the following:

#### "SELLING DIPLOMAS.

It looks very much as if the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri were selling diplomas. A certain man named Hopkins, who is practicing at Geneseo, Ill., claims to have a diploma from the above-named institution, dated 1872. Dr. Franklin certifies that Hopkins graduated in that year. Dr. P. G. Valentine, Registrar of said institution, in a private letter dated June, 1874, says: "If Hopkins claims to be a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri he is a *fraud*; we never saw him. He wrote to us once about coming, but never came.

Now Dr. Valentine certifies that he graduated there in 1872 I had a communication with Hopkins in October or November, 1873, and he had no diploma at that time. His wife claims to be a graduate of 1875, but did not leave Geneseo all last winter. This is written to give St Louis a chance to explain. It certainly looks as if diplomas could be had for the asking at St. Louis.

T. S. Hoyne."

—U. S. Med. & Surg. Investigator, July, 1875, p. 99.

St. Louis explained thusly:

"'SELLING DIPLOMAS.'—MR. EDITOR.—The communication of T. S. Hoyne in *The United States Medical Investigator* of July 1st. on 'Selling Diplomas' requires a short notice at our hands.

The diplomas of H. I. Hopkins and A. M. Hopkins bear date respectively March 1873 and March 1875. The degree was withheld from H. I. Hopkins, for non-payment of fees, from



1873 to 1875. He was then given the diploma of 1873, to which he was entitled.

\* \* \* \* \*

PHILO G. VALENTINE, M. D.  
Registrar."

—*U. S. Med. & Surg. Investigator*, Aug., 1875, p. 143.

A matriculate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri contributes the following "clinger :

" 'DIPLOMA SELLING.'—MR. EDITOR:—I find in *The United States Medical Investigator*, July 15th, page 99, an article from Dr. Hoyne in regard to selling diplomas ; August 2d, page 143, a reply from Dr. Valentine.

Dr. Hoyne states that "Dr. Valentine, in a private letter dated June, 1874, says : "If Hopkins claims to be a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, he is a *fraud*—we never saw him. He wrote to us about coming, but never came!" Now, if he never came, how does it happen that his diploma was *withheld for non-payment of fees*? And how did A. M. Hopkins (who, I understand is the wife of H. I. Hopkins) get her diploma? I can assure you she was not a member of the class, as I was a regular attendant, and as there were not more than twenty-five students, and but four ladies. I cannot be mistaken.

\* \* \* \* \*

LIZZIE P. JAMES.

—*U. S. Med. & Surg. Investigator*, Sept. 1875, p. 264.

This same Philo G. Valentine, M. D., signed Sam'l O. L. Potter's application for membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy.

#### TO THE READERS OF THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.

In order to be fully up to the mark of your General Editor's Standard of Medical qualifications, I beg to answer his criticisms in the same degree as he did those of Dr. Duncan. (See *Observer* for 1870, page 459.)

I offer to produce at my office, at any time, to any one, evidence that I studied Anatomy with Dr. R. H. Courtenay at the Baltinglass Hospital in 1862, Chemistry with Prof. Geo. Kemp, at the Sheffield Hospital, in 1876-7 ; that after attendance upon two full courses of Medical lectures, I received the degree of M. D. at the close of the session of 1877-8.

I set against his challenge these proofs, the honorary degree of one of our homœopathic colleges, and the records of a successful fight against pseudo microscopical science.



The readers of the *Observer* who were fellow students with me in Sheffield 4 years ago will read Dr. L.'s criticisms with some degree of irritation.

Lest my silence on other points might reflect on my friends Professors Gatchell and Franklin, I will further say that (1) the former never recommended me for a degree, and I am confident that the remark attributed to him by Dr. Lodge was never uttered by him, (2) that I never paid Prof. Franklin \$100 for a degree, nor any sum to any one for a degree, as my College makes no charge for graduation.

Dr. Lodge has stated (April, 1880, *Observer*) that his reply of 1870 was an "answer in full" to "Dr. Duncan's call for the when and where, etc. of our attendance upon Medical lectures." Consequently, he will of course acknowledge that the above, being paraphrased after his own, is an "answer in full" to his call for the when and where of my Medical lectures.

Respectfully,

Milwaukee, April 21, 1880.

SAM'L POTTER, M. D.

#### COMMENTS.

It must be admitted that Samuel O. L. Potter is profusely an "M. D."

He has already "produced at his office" *assertions* to the effect that he has attended *five* courses of lectures. These assertions cover the following ground:

One course in England in 1862.

One course in England in 1876-77.

Two courses in Homœopathic Colleges in the U. S. before he applied for the degree of "Dean Franklin's College."

One course in Hom. Med. College of Missouri in 1877-78.

This is decidedly profuse. It has however, one drawback, namely, *he cannot prove by legal evidence that he ever attended a full course of medical lectures anywhere.*

The Milwaukee Academy—a *very* disinterested body in the matter of white-washing its President—has

*Resolved*, That we find that he has graduated at a college in good standing, and fully satisfied the requirements of the medical institutions of the country in respect of primary educational qualifications, *clinical and lecture courses*, and a rigid examination."

The whole rank and file of the Milwaukee Academy are hereby challenged to produce legal evidence that Samuel O. L. Potter *ever attended a full course of medical lectures anywhere.*



Dr. Burgher does not seem to have considered that it is as easy for an expert to buy "certificates" and "lecture tickets" as to buy a diploma. The genuineness of the evidence must be established. Let Potter's classmates in Hom. Colleges which he claims to have attended make affidavit to *his* attendance—such evidence is worth a cart-load of "certificates, lecture tickets, diplomas, etc."

Until this is done the salient point is avoided.

Meanwhile, no candid enquirer can read Potter's own letters without distrust.

He made enquiry regarding admission to the University of Michigan in 1877 after he had received the Calendar *wherein he could find that, if he had attended two courses of lectures in England, he could graduate in one course.* But in his letter to the Dean—April 13th, 1877—written shortly after his claimed admittance upon a course of lectures in England, *he makes no mention of having attended such a course.*

Are medical *students* in the habit of thus forgetting their *qualifications*? But Potter never claimed to have attended a course of lectures in England in 1876-77 until April 13th, 1879. Now when we compare his letter to me of April, 1877, with his subsequent letter to me of April, 1879, what do we find?

Simply that in the letter of 1879 he claims to have attended a course of lectures in England in 1876-77, while in the letter of 1877 he says: "During a visit *this winter* to England *I spent every forenoon in an hospital of 1100 patients with the attending surgeon.*"

How could he have done this and also have attended a course of lectures—medical lectures?

The plain truth is *a diploma has been sold*, and interested parties are using any and every means to cover it up.

I am at present the focus of their endeavors. As a professor in a College which has a clean record, I am doing only my duty, and I am not to be deterred from doing it by any combination that can be formed against me. *As I am true I can withstand them all ALONE.*

I have evidence that Samuel O. L. Potter is already publishing falsehoods concerning me. *I can not stoop to notice him.*

If any one who receives his defamatory utterances cares to be just, he can learn my under-graduate history by applying to THOMAS MOORE, M. D., N. E. cor. West Walnut Lane and Green St., Ger-



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y "certificates" and "lecture tickets" as to buy a  
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1880.]

AMERICAN OBSERVER.

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mantown, Philadelphia, or to WILLIAM A. REED, M. D., Corner of  
Eleventh and Cherry Sts., Philidelphia. These gentlemen were my  
Professors. They will testify that I passed without dishonor through  
an iniquitous injustice.

In the flush of manhood I withstood persecution for a principle ;  
I can do the same now that my hair is grey.

University of Michigan, April 26th, 1880. SAMUEL A. JONES.

#### GENERAL EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS ON ABOVE.

The policy of prevarication which Dr. Potter pursues is suicidal.  
He provokes investigation into his claims well knowing that they will  
not bear scrutiny. We note now :

1. That he says Prof. Gatchell never recommended him for a  
degree, and he is confident that the remark attributed to Prof. G. was  
never uttered by him.

We did not attribute the remark to Prof. G. but Dr. Geo. A.  
Taber, of Victory, N. Y., does, and makes affidavit to the fact.

2. Dr. Potter says he "never paid Prof. Franklin \$100 for a de-  
gree, nor any sum to any one for a degree, as my College makes no  
charge for graduation."

We have the letter of one of the professors of the Hom. Med.  
Coll. of Mo., which says that Dr. Potter paid them for one course of  
lectures, matriculation, and graduation—[In all probably about \$100.]

3. Dr. Potter says: "that after attendance upon two full courses  
of Medical lectures I received the degree of M. D. at the close of the  
session of 1877-8."

The session 1877-8 was that of the St. Louis Homœopathic Col-  
lege, but instead of attending two full courses of Medical lectures a  
Professor of that College reports that he received their degree of M.  
D. then *without attending any lectures* there.

Dr. Potter's name appears on the Twentieth Annual Announce-  
ment of Hom. Med. Coll. of Mo., among the *Matriculants* of 1877-8  
as well as the *Graduates* of same year.

It is not possible to reconcile Dr. Potter's letters and claims with  
the facts as shown. There are many however who care so little for  
truthfulness that they will be ready to side with Dr. Potter, and his  
abettors if they can thereby succeed in getting Prof. Jones out of the  
University of Michigan.

E. A. L.



## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The twenty-second annual announcement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri contains the following

## "NOTE

TO THE

## ALUMNI AND PROFESSION.

The Faculty and Board of Trustees to whom was confided, a few years since, the interests and welfare of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, saw fit at the close of the last course of lectures, *for reasons best known to themselves, to* ABANDON THE NAME AND PRESTIGE established during an HONORABLE AND PRAISEWORTHY career of over twenty years. They have organized an entire-new college, *under a new name, IGNORING THE OLD*, thus throwing the Alumni out of an acknowledged *alma mater*."

This is very E C For to explain: The old college is like Mary Magdalene, having had seven devils cast out of it.

The college is to be congratulated on this septile (we had almost written *reptile*) ejection, and both the profession and its alumni may rest assured that, with Prof. E. A. Guilbert in the new Faculty, the old college will gain and retain the "name and prestige" which it had before it became "possessed."

Among the list of graduates for 1877-8 we cannot find the name of *Samuel Potter, M. D., of Milwaukee*. How came this thusly?  
S. A. J.

Just as we are going to press with the last form of this number we receive another of Dr. Potter's open letters. This exceeds his former effusion in untruthfulness and defamation. He appears desperate. He reminds us of the attorney who sent a brief to the barrister endorsed "No case—abuse the plaintiffs counsel." He will find that no amount of vituperation can cover up the facts revealed as to his St. Louis diploma.

The assumption that the regularity of our graduation is as much in question as his own is very brassy. Spending one year in the study of Anatomy and Physiology, another year in Chemistry and Toxicology, subsequently graduating in 1849 after attendance upon three full courses of lectures, immediately preceding such graduation, thirty-one years of practice, and sixteen years in conduct of this Journal, educating three sons for the profession who all pursued a regular course of study, and are now practicing in this city with honor. This record cannot be blotted out by a man who parades the St. Louis "M. D." degree obtained by buying lecture tickets and *attending no lectures*, paying for matriculation and graduation fees and *then averring he did not pay anything*: a diploma two years old, a practice of a few months, and the authorship of scurrilous and slanderous letters.

We owe an apology to our readers for giving so much space to this matter. Good will come out of the evil. The agitation of this subject will check diploma selling, and lead to a different policy in the admission of members to our societies.

E. A. L.



POTTER, WINFRED LEMAN

WINFRED LEMAN POTTER, Homer, New York, was born in Richmond, R. I., in 1877, son of Dr. Leman W. Potter; literary education, Homer Academy and Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1900; medical education, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D. degree in 1904; has been practicing in Homer since graduation.



POTWINE, BENJAMIN.

Dr. Benjamin Potwine settled in Gerry in 1831; became a  
homœopath in 1847. Died, 1852.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.



POUNDS, FRANCIS S

My dear Sir

I am pleased

to hear you are kindly

the National Library

very happy to hear

the fine country

and very much

thank you

Yours faithfully



DR. FRANCIS S. POUNDS  
306 W. SEVENTH STREET  
CHESTER, PA.

April 12-1916.

Dr. J. L. Bradford,  
Hahnemann College.

Dear Dr. Bradford: I am returning under separate cover the volume you so kindly allowed me to take from the Hahnemann Library, for use in preparing my paper on Hahnemann.

The fair county society meeting came off as scheduled, and my paper was very well received.

Thanking you for your much-valued advice and service, and wishing you long life and health,  
I am, fraternally,  
F. S. Pounds.



POULSON, PETER WILLIAM



PETER WILHELM POULSON, M. D., #

Was elected a member of the Institute from San Francisco in 1867 at its session in New York. Dr. Poulson was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 14th, 1831. His father was a Swede, his mother a Norwegian. His full name was Peter Wilhelm Poulson, Fagerstjerne, the last being a Swedish family name that he did not use. He was educated in various schools of Copenhagen, studying law, theology and medicine with Dr. Hans Thompson of that city. After graduating from the military High School of Artillery, he served in the war with Germany as Lieutenant of Artillery. Brok-

en down in health, he was granted two years leave of absence to come to this country during the civil war, for military observations, and afterward resigned his commission. In the meantime he attended a course of lectures and graduated from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1866, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ registering from Council Bluffs, Ia. He practised in Council Bluffs, Omaha, Salt Lake City and other places in Utah and in California, moving from place to place in quest of health. In 1886 he established the Fruitvale Homoeopathic Hospital in Alameda County, Calif., the treatment of chronic nervous diseases. He was a member of numerous medical societies, the author of several political pamphlets, medical papers, a drama called "Kay Lyrre" and "The Light of Messiah". He translated Dr. Lutze's Chronic Diseases into the Danish Language. He married Miss Alice Staples of Elba, N. Y. He died in April, 1894.

#Omitted from the Transactions of 1896.

A. L. H. 1898



San Francisco, June 13<sup>th</sup> 1895.

JUN 21 1895

Dear Doctor:—

My Brother-in-law in  
Berkeley, Calameda  
County at what date  
I can not tell.

He has been here  
from his home in this  
City. I will try to find  
somebody that is able  
to tell the exact date  
of his death.  
Most sincerely  
J. H. Becker



POWEL, FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN POWEL, Chester, Pennsylvania, was born January 24, 1849, in Norristown, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph B. Powel and Catherine Snyder, his wife. His literary education was received at Norristown High School, and his professional training at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated M. D. in 1881. He is a member of the staff of the Crozer Hospital, Chester, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the International Hahnemannian Association, the Organon Club, the Tri-County Society and of the Delaware County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV



Powell, B. B., Moorestown, N. J.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1897; aged 59; died suddenly January 13 of heart disease. 1928.

#### DR. B. B. POWELL

Dr. Benajah B. Powell, a widely known physician and man of affairs prominent in Burlington Co., died at his home on Friday last following a severe and unexpected heart attack of a few days previous. The funeral was held on Monday, Rev. Shackelford Dauerty, of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. The interment was at Mount Holly.

Dr. Powell was the son of the late Isaac and Anna P. Powell and was born near Lumberton. In early life he was a pharmacist, but decided to become a physician, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and almost immediately took up his practice in Moorestown, which he successfully continued to his death. He was noted for his gentleness, kindness and sympathy to his patients in particular, and to all people in general. Dr. Powell was a man of the highest character and the many tributes to his memory show the respect and esteem in which he was held. Dr. Powell's wife, Elizabeth Baily, died some years ago. He is survived by three children, Anna Elizabeth, Laurence Baily, and Joseph Gilpin.



POWELL, GEORGE VICTOR

GEORGE VICTOR POWELL, Bowling Green, Ohio, was born in that city, November 11, 1873; student, Otterbein University four years; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; interne Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, 1901-1902.



## DEATH DID NOT HIDE HER SECRET.

Coroner Ashbridge Begins an  
Inquest in the Case of  
Laura M. Powell.

### THE VICTIM OF A CRIME.

A Beautiful Girl Disappears Only  
to Be Found by Her Father  
Dead and Dishonored.

### A YOUNG DENTIST UNDER BAIL.

Piercy M. B. McCullough, Brother of  
Miss Powell's Most Intimate Girl  
Friend, at the Inquest in the  
Position of Defendant.

The circumstances attendant upon the death of 20-year-old Laura M. Powell, the pretty daughter of a well-known West Philadelphia physician, who left her home in order that she might conceal the consequences of her indiscretion and went to meet her death at the hands of a mal-practitioner, were in part rehearsed yesterday afternoon before Coroner Ashbridge, who, after a delay of nearly three months, began his inquisition into the sad case. The office was nearly full of people who had been subpoenaed to attend because of their knowledge or supposed knowledge of facts connected with the death of Miss Powell. Conspicuous among them, on the first of the benches reserved for witnesses, sat Dr. Piercy, M. B. McCullough, a young dentist residing and having an office at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Race Streets, who has already spent a week in prison and is now under \$2000 bail because of his alleged complicity with the affair.

With him sat his mother and his sister Lucy, while back of them were Mary

B. Sawyer, otherwise known as Mrs. Fabian, at whose house, 608 North Eleventh Street, Miss Powell died; Dr. L. J. Fabian, of 708 Brown Street, whose position in the case is not yet determined; Dr. John F. Bird, of 601 North Eleventh Street, who attended the victim after the performance of the operation, and several boarders at the house of Mrs. Fabian. On a chair beside the platform occupied by the jury sat the father of the dead girl, Dr. Howard Powell, of 721 North Fortieth Street, who never moved during the entire proceedings and closely watched each witness during the progress of the examination.

When at half-past 2 o'clock everybody was present and settled comfortably in their seats the Coroner ordered that all the women present go into his private office, where they should remain until called upon to testify. The stir incident to this action having subsided, Coroner Ashbridge stated to the jury such facts as were within his knowledge in effect as follows:—

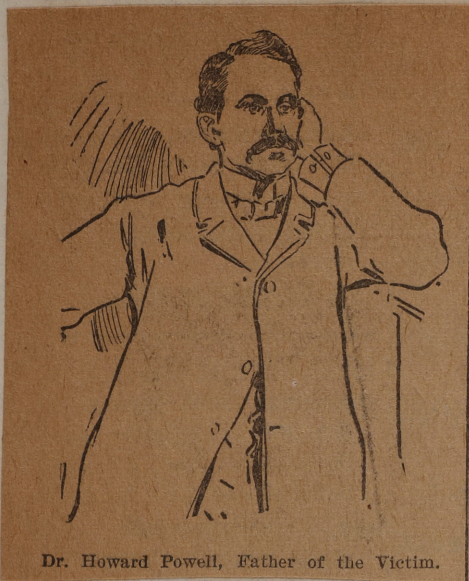
Miss Powell lived with her parents at their residence on Fortieth Street. She had no trouble that was known of by her friends. On January 17 she left her home and nothing was heard of her by her relatives until over a week later, when the father, Dr. Powell, found her body at the office of the Coroner's undertaker. On the day that she left her parents' house the unfortunate girl went to that of Mrs. Fabian, at 608 North Eleventh Street, where she remained until her death, three days later, as the result of a criminal operation. The body was then taken in charge by the officials of the Coroner's office. It was alleged that Dr. McCullough knew of her intention to leave her home and had a knowledge, either direct or indirect, as to the cause of her death. For this he was arrested and committed to prison, but was subsequently admitted to bail. The inquest had been delayed, the Coroner explained, in consequence of the illness of special witnesses, without whom it would have been impossible to present a complete case to the jury.

At the conclusion of this explanation Dr. John F. Bird was called to the stand, and after being sworn was furnished with a chair, because of his age and weakness due to recent illness. The doctor stated his address, at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Green Streets, and in answer to questions put by the Coroner stated that he first saw Miss Powell on Saturday, January 19, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He went to the house, 608 North Eleventh Street, in response to a call from Mrs.

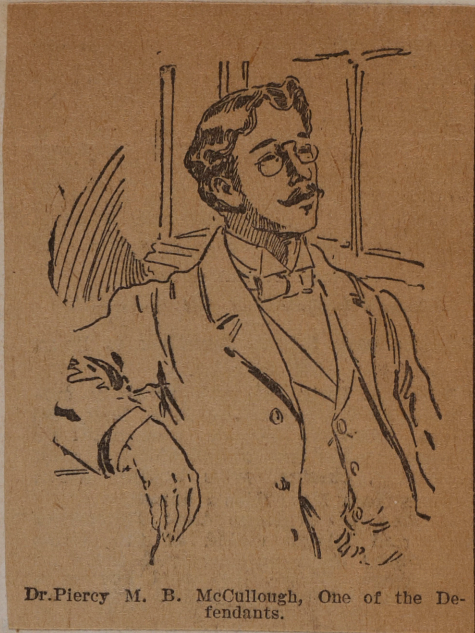
Fabian, who sent a messenger to his house. He knew Mrs. Fabian, having treated her while she lived at 1019 Fairmount Avenue, and afterwards at 1130 Green Street.

"Did you ever treat any one else in her house?" inquired the Coroner.





Dr. Howard Powell, Father of the Victim.



Dr. Percy M. B. McCullough, One of the Defendants.



Miss Ollie B. Chapin, One of Mrs. Fabian's Boarders.



"I once prescribed for a young girl at the Green Street house who was suffering from abscesses. I think her name was Armstrong. She died, and I gave a certificate stating that her death was due to septicemia."

"Did you ever treat any boarders at the house 608 North Eleventh Street?"

"Yes. Three or four women. They were suffering from hemorrhages. Mrs. Fabian paid me each time. They all lived."

"Did they all live?"

"Oh, there was one young lady, a blonde, said to be an adopted daughter of Mrs. Fabian, who died of consump-

tion, but I did not give a certificate for her. I kept no record of any patients there because I was paid at once."

The Doctor was then interrogated concerning his experiences upon being called in to attend Miss Powell, and said:

"I went to the house, which is just across the street from me, and was ushered upstairs into the second-story back room, where I found the girl lying on the bed with Mrs. Fabian beside her. The patient complained of pains in the back of her neck, shoulder and abdomen. I suspected that something was wrong. Mrs. Fabian hinted as much. I did not ask any questions about that, but after an examination simply treated the case as I found it. I inquired who she was, and where she was from, but Mrs. Fabian said that she simply knew her as Clara."

"Did she not tell you that she had seen cards in her pocketbook, bearing the name 'Laura M. Powell'?"

"No, sir. She said that she did not know her, but that she came to her house on Wednesday and engaged board, and on Friday returned and took possession of her room. I treated her to relieve the intense pain."

"Is that all? Do you not think that you should have done something else to relieve her?"

"No. Interference does more harm than good."

"Then there had been interference?"

"Yes, there had been interference."

"Then you know that there was something wrong?"

"Oh, I used the word without thinking," corrected the doctor, who, upon being questioned as to his reticence, volunteered the information that "if a physician told everything he knew there would be lots of trouble in the community."

"You were convinced that there had been a criminal operation performed, were you not?"

"I was," answered the doctor, and the information was further elicited from him that he hadn't asked who had performed it because he did not want to know.

The Coroner then read a statement made by the doctor to Deputy Coroner Dugan, which in part said: "If there was anything wrong about this case I knew nothing of it." The inquisitor then asked the doctor why he so contradicted himself, but the witness did not seem able to explain.

He admitted that after having been present at the postmortem examination of the body of the girl he had gone at once to Mrs. Fabian's and said: "Whoever did it ought to be punished." She responded, "I did not do it," but the doctor positively stated that he did not ask her who had.

"The statements made by you are not truthful," declared the Coroner. "Someone will go to jail for this business, and you might as well tell the truth. Was it not your duty as a church member and a good citizen to aid the officers of the law?"

"Yes, and I did by notifying this office."

"And by lying to Mr. Dugan about the case! If there were many such as you we would not need prisons."

Mrs. M. A. Stone, an elderly lady, was then summoned to the stand. She said that she and her son resided at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Race Streets, in the house where Dr. McCullough, his mother and sister lived. She knew Miss Powell, having met her on the occasions when she would visit Miss Lucy McCullough, whose intimate friend the dead girl was. Sometimes she would pass the night at the residence of the McCulloughs, and sometimes pay a visit of several days' duration. The witness never saw Dr. McCullough pay any attention to the girl, although sometimes he escorted her as far as the car.

"I received a visit about the middle of January from Dr. Powell," continued Mrs. Stone, "and he told me that his daughter was missing. He intimated that she might have gotten into trouble, but I did not entertain the idea, for I always considered Laura a good, refined young girl."

Abraham Cairns, an employee of the Coroner's undertaker, testified that he went to the house of Mrs. Fabian to take away the body and that Mrs. Fabian had told him that she did not know who the girl was.

Miss Ollie Blanche Chapin, a well dressed young woman then took the stand. She said she boarded with Mrs. Fabian. She came here from the West and went to the house on the recommendation of a friend of her's, whom she met in Ohio. She met Miss Powell at the supper table on the Friday night that she arrived, but saw nothing further of her. She stayed in her room that evening, and saw nobody come in the house or go out. She heard the next day that the new boarder was sick, and understood that Dr. Bird was attending her. On



Monday morning she heard that Dr. Bird had paid an early visit, but she went to her place of employment ignorant of the fact that the patient had died.

The Coroner then handed Miss Chapin a paper with a name marked on it, and inquired with the caution that she was not to read it aloud, whether or not she had ever seen the person at Mrs. Fabian's house. She replied that she had seen him three or four times. She had been introduced to him and had heard his name, but did not know whether or not he was a relative of Mrs. Fabian. She added that on last Monday night a lady had called at the house to see Mrs. Fabian.

"Had she a long face and dark hair?"

"Yes."

The Coroner then instructed the witness to write on a piece of paper the names of the lady who had called the previous night, and of her Western friend, who incidentally the witness mentioned as being in the city at present.

Dr. Fabian, whose office is at 708 Brown Street, was then called to the stand, and said that he was a graduate of the Electric Medical College. He said that the woman known as Mrs. Fabian was not his wife.

"I might as well tell the truth," said the Doctor, and upon the Coroner agreeing with him, he continued: "She is not my wife, but previous to my marriage, ten years ago, she and I lived together. Her real name is Mary B. Sawyer. We had a falling out and for seven years I did not see her. Several months ago she got sick, and I, hearing about it, went to see her. I heard that Dr. Bird was treating her. I went to her house about once a month until she got into this trouble, and then she sent for me and ever since I have been going there oftener.

When the girl died I asked her who she was, but she told me she did not know.

"Did you ask her who performed the operation?"

"No, I didn't, and I want to say that I never performed one myself, either."

"I didn't say you did," remarked the Coroner.

"And you can't bring anybody who will say that I ever did any such thing," declared the witness, waving his arms.

The Coroner calmed him and inquired why Mrs. Fabian or Sawyer, was so worried if the matter was simply that of a girl who came to her house and engaged board, fell sick and died.

The Doctor said that he did not know, nor had he ever heard that other girls had been in the house suffering from the same trouble that had caused Miss Powell's death. Since his reconciliation with Miss Sawyer, he had given her \$20 a month. He knew there was some one else providing for her, but did not know who it was.

With the conclusion of Dr. Fabian's testimony the case was closed until to-day at 1 o'clock.

Phila.Press.March.14.  
1895.



POWELL. JOHN GRIFFITH







OWELL, HANS, M. D., of New York city, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on February 14th, 1844. He is the second son of George Powell, for many years Secretary of the Royal Board of Education, Ireland, and grandson of Hans Denniston, for some years British Consul to the Netherlands, who was one of the chief participants in the rebellion of 1798, and was granted his life on condition of leaving the country forever. The subject of this sketch was educated by a private tutor at his father's residence in Clontarf, Dublin county, Ireland. When he was called upon to make choice of an occupation, he selected the profession of medicine, and having passed

through a preliminary course of study, he passed his first examination, with credit, at Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, on October 3d, 1856. Thereupon he was indentured for a five years' apprenticeship to the eminent surgeon and practitioner, Robert Newland, of Dublin. Under that gentleman's guidance he rapidly acquired a thorough insight into the theory and practice of medicine, according to the allopaths. His first diploma he received from the Coombe Hospital, Dublin, on November 22d, 1860, and he was granted the first certificate of the Pathological Society of Dublin, in 1861. He attended Mercer's Hospital, and lectures in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and graduated in 1862. It will thus be seen that his medical education was of a very extended and thorough character.

Being possessed of an adventurous spirit, he determined upon leaving Ireland for the United States, and came over as physician of the emigrant ship "Columbia," in January, 1863. As soon as the duties of that position were fully discharged, he applied to the Governor of New York, Horatio Seymour, for an appointment as medical officer in one of the volunteer regiments engaged in active service in suppressing the rebellion. After a close examination as to his professional qualifications, through which he came with marked success, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 142d New York State Volunteers, in February, 1863. He at once entered

upon active service, and, in association with various commands, was present in most of the severe and trying battles of the war. He was promoted to be surgeon of the 3d New York State Volunteers for distinguished services rendered at the capture of Fort Fisher, and after being some months in charge of the hospital in Raleigh, N. C., was honorably discharged at his own request at the end of the year 1865, the war having then terminated.

In the year 1867 he entered into partnership with Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, in New York city, whose practice was an extensive one. That gentleman was a homœopathist, and it

was mainly through observing the success that attended his ministrations, and his teaching, that Dr. Powell became a firm believer in and earnest advocate of the principles of homœopathy. On the retirement of Dr. Snodgrass from the profession, Dr. Powell succeeded to his practice, and is now pursuing it with advantage to a large circle of patrons and profit to himself. He has especially a good surgical practice, performing many operations daily. Some of the operations performed by him have been of a peculiarly critical nature, but his success has been unqualified. In this branch of his profession his army experience has proved of the highest value to him, and in connection with his varied service in the Dublin hospitals, have placed him in the front rank of the surgeons of the day.

Since his retirement from the army, he has always manifested a deep and earnest interest in all matters relating to soldiers and sailors, and has been twice elected by large majorities, over able and distinguished opponents, Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has also compiled a complete list of all the wounded soldiers and sailors of the State of New York, a record of great interest and value.

In June, 1871, he became a member of the American Institute of homœopathy.





Galaxy Pub. Co. Philad<sup>a</sup>

*Hans Powell M.D.*



HANS POWELL, M.D., New York City, N. Y.

Dr. Hans Powell was born in Dublin, Ireland, on February 13, 1841. He studied in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and was practicing in Liverpool, England, when the war for the Union was begun in the United States. He sailed for America in the spring of 1862 with the intention of offering his services in the Union cause. He did so the day after his arrival, was accepted, and entered on his duties as Assistant Surgeon of the 142d New York Volunteers within a week after. He was stationed principally in North Carolina, but was taken ill with typho-malarial fever in the fall of 1864, and spent three months in hospital on Folly Island. He was with his regiment before Charleston at the close of the war. When peace was declared, he went to New York and engaged in the practice of his profession there. In 1872 he was appointed Police Surgeon, which position he held for three years.

He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and held the position of Surgeon General of that organization for two consecutive years. He was a charter member and first commander of Dahlgren Post, No. 113, G. A. R., of which he was also surgeon. He always took a warm interest in the veterans of the late war, and was well known for the many and generous good acts which he performed on their behalf. He suffered yearly from attacks of the same disease he contracted during the war. Symptoms of diabetes manifested themselves about three years ago, with chronic heart disease, which finally caused his death on January 22, 1885.

A. I. H. 1885

My full name is *Hans Powell. M.D.*  
I graduated at *Dublin Ireland* Medical College, in the year *1862*.  
My present address is *184, East Broadway* county of *New York*  
State of *New York* where I have resided since *1868*  
Previous to that time I practised in *U S Vol Army*.  
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1869* at *184, East Broadway*.  
*New York City.*





**P**OWELL, HENRY EDWARD, M. D., of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., was born at Basingstoke, Hampshire, England, on May 20th, 1836. His father was Henry Powell, and his grandfather Rev. William Powell, B. A. He was educated at Stockwell Grammar School, London, which was conducted strictly on the collegiate system. After completing his classical education, he assisted for some years his father, who was an allopathic physician, practising in London, England.

In 1858, he married the daughter of a merchant residing near London, by whom he has two daughters. In the same year he became convinced of the truth of homœopathy, and placing himself under Dr. E. G. Alabone, a homœopathic physician of very extensive practice in London, remained with him four years. In 1865, he was admitted a member of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, in London; and in 1866, received the diploma of the Cleveland Homœopathic College. In October, 1867, he accepted the position of Resident Physician to the Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, in New York, retaining the position one year.

In October, 1868, he joined three other homœopathic physicians in forming a new dispensary, which was incorporated under the name of the Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, and for two years held the offices of House Physician and Secretary to the institution. After relinquishing his connection with the dispensary, he continued in private practice in New York city until 1872.

In 1872, he graduated at the Homœopathic College in New York. In the commencement of that year the failing health of his wife entirely broke down, and decided him in leaving New York city and seeking a practice in the country. After some consideration he selected Glen Cove, Long Island, as the field of his future labors. Here he is now located, and is rapidly establishing himself in a large practice and in the confidence of the people.

Dr. Powell is the author of a valuable paper on "Topical Applications in the Treatment of Ulceration of the Os Uteri," which was read before the New York State Hom-

œopathic Medical Society at their winter semi-annual meeting; and of a paper on "Intermittent Fever." Both these papers are published in the "Records of the Society's Transactions," vols. 8 and 9. They evidence a degree of ability, and an acquaintance with the subjects, which give assurance to the profession and the public that his talents will be devoted more largely to the advancement of the work which lies nearest to his heart. His future years will, we are persuaded, amply fulfil the promise of the past.



My full name is *Henry Edward Powell*  
I graduated at *Cleveland* ~~San~~ Medical College, in the year *1866*  
My present address is *53 Bleecker St* ~~city of~~ *N.Y.* where I have resided since *1<sup>st</sup> June 1870*  
State of *N.Y.*  
Previous to that time I practised in *218 4<sup>th</sup> St - 54 9<sup>th</sup> Ave & 52 Bleecker St*  
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1860* at *London, England*  
and am a member of the *United Society of Chemists*  
*Druggists (England)*



POWELL, LEFFERTS MORRELL

LEFFERTS MORRELL POWELL, Groton, Massachusetts, born Old Chatham, N. Y., February 15, 1862; graduated A. B., National University of Ill., 1890; M. D., Indiana Eclectic Medical College, Indianapolis, 1885; diploma endorsed by Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, 1885, and by Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893; ad eundem degree from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1896; member of American Institute of Homoeopathy and Psi Upsilon fraternity, Union College chapter.



MILTON POWEL, M.D.

Was born in Bridesburg, a suburb of this city, February 16, 1854. His father, Joseph B. Powel, is a retired merchant. The public schools of Philadelphia afforded the early education of the younger Powel, finishing at the High School at Norristown, Pa. Twelve or thirteen years after leaving school Dr. Powel passed in mercantile life. It was his intention at first to adopt dentistry as a profession, and with this end in view he entered the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Department of Dentistry in 1887. It was about this time he became attached as a student to Dr. J. T. Kent, the well known homoeopathic teacher and physician. Under his guidance and care he soon imbued enough of the laws of homoeopathy to make that his life work. Continuing his studies under his preceptor,

and attending the lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, he, in 1890, graduated from that institution.

Joining Dr. Kent and other well known physicians, they applied for a charter and established the Post Graduate School of Homoeopathy, Dr. Powel becoming Registrar of the Faculty and Treasurer of the Association. The school is now on a firm basis with a sufficient corps of educators and a large list of students who are graduates in that school of medicine.

Dr. Powel is a member of the Odontological Society, and also a member of the Organum Materia Medica Society of this city. He is married to Miss Louise C., daughter of the late William M. Muzzey, Esq., of this city, and has three children, a boy and two girls.



233. N 18<sup>th</sup> St.  
Feb. 24<sup>th</sup>

Dear Doctor,

Will you please send  
to my address by local Express  
the following journals.

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Vol IV " 2. 4. 7. 12 Total \$4.00

Organon Vol I 2.00  
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You may send them C.O.D.

Yours truly  
Milton Powell



## POWELL, WILLIAM CHAMBERS

WILLIAM CHAMBERS POWELL, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, was born in Bustleton, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1857, son of Dr. William C. Powell, and his wife, Elizabeth White. He was educated in the Bustleton grammar school and the Philadelphia high school, from which latter institution he graduated in June, 1876, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and was graduated therefrom in 1879; and ever since graduation he has been engaged in active practice at Bryn Mawr. He is a school director in Lower Merion, a member of the American Insti-

tute of Homœopathy, Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, Tri-County Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Twenty-third Ward Club of Philadelphia. On October 11, 1883, Dr. Powell married Mary Knight Williams, and their children are Edith Williams Powell, William Chambers Powell, Jr., Thomas Williams Powell, Harold Van Duzee Powell, Raymond Knight Powell, Stanley Powell and Arthur Powell.

King Vol 1V

### DR. WM. CHAMBERS POWELL

Was Bryn Mawr Physician and Member of School Board

Dr. William Chambers Powell, sixty-five, of 11 N. Merion av., Bryn Mawr, died at his home today. He has practiced in Bryn Mawr for twenty-five years. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College.

He was a member of the Germantown Medical Society, the Tri-County Medical Society and a 32d degree Mason, and has served upon the Lower Merion Township School Board for many years.

He is survived by his wife and six children: Edith Williams Powell, Thomas Williams Powell, Harrold V. Powell, Raymond K. Powell, Stanley Powell, and Arthur Powell.

Died Dec. 2, 1922.



POWELL, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, JR.

**MARRIED 4 MONTHS, DIES**

Doctor Powell, of Bryn Mawr, Was  
Lieutenant Overseas in War

Four months after he was married,  
Dr. William Chambers Powell, Jr., 25  
N. Merion av., Bryn Mawr, died yester-  
day at his home, of typhoid fever.

Dr. Powell, who was thirty-four, was  
a lieutenant in the Medical Corps dur-  
ing the war, and served a year in  
France, attached to the 11th Engineers.  
He was a graduate of Hahnemann Col-  
lege, in 1911, and previously was two  
years at Haverford College.

His wife was Miss Clara Bell  
Thompson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs.  
C. N. Thompson, of Kentucky. The  
body may be viewed by friends Sunday  
afternoon at his home, and the funeral  
will be private Monday. Interment will  
be in the Friends' Burial Ground,  
Abington.

Besides the widow, Dr. Powell's  
father, Dr. C. W. Powell, a sister,  
Miss Edith W. Powell, and five brothers  
survive. They are Thomas W., Harold  
D., Raymond K., Stanley A. and A.  
Arthur Powell.

Died May 5 1921.



W. R. Power, M.D., was born at Williamsport, Pa., in 1799; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He practiced in his native place until 1840, when he came to Philadelphia. He embraced homœopathy, and began its practice in 1849. He proved Vaccinum in 1852, and published the results of his experiments in the Philadelphia *Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. i, p. 493. He practiced for several years in Norristown, Pa., and again returned to Philadelphia, where he died in 1873.

#### NECROLOGICAL.

DR. W. R. POWER, one of the older homœopathic practitioners of this country, died recently, at his residence in Philadelphia. Dr. Power was born in Williamsport, Pa., in 1799, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. After graduating he practiced in his native place until 1840, when he removed to Philadelphia. He embraced homœopathy, and began its practice in 1849. He proved Vaccinum in 1852, and pub

lished the results of his experiments in the Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. i, p. 493. He practiced for several years in Norristown, Pa., and again returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death.

Hahn Mo July 1873



## POWERS, A HOWARD

A. HOWARD POWERS, practicing physician of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Sutton, Vermont, March 27, 1855, the son of Jonathan Powers and Emily (Howard) Powers. He was educated in the district schools of Newark, Vermont, and at the Lyndon Literary Institute, at Lyndon, Vermont. He subsequently attended Montpelier Seminary, at Montpelier, graduating in 1878, and taught in the Lamoille (Iowa) schools for three years. He entered the Boston University School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1885. The same year he engaged in general practice in Boston, and subsequently devoted himself largely to surgery. Since 1887 he has been dermatologist to the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary of Boston, and the same year was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Boston University, retaining that position for thirteen years, when he was appointed instructor in surgery, which position he still holds. In 1887 Dr. Powers was appointed surgeon to the Homœopathic Dispensary, and from 1887 to 1892 he was surgeon to the Roxbury Homœopathic Dispensary, surgeon to Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, retaining this connection for ten years. In 1893 he was made medical director of the Medical Mission Dispensary, at No. 36 Hull street. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, the Boston Homœopathic Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Clinical Society of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary. June 6, 1895, Dr. Powers married Josephine Soley Odell of Boston (Roxbury), and the following named children have been born to them: Paul, Donald and Dorothy, deceased, 1901.

Dr. Powers and his family reside at 406 Massachusetts avenue, Boston.

King Vol 1V





OWERS, DAVID C., M.D., of Coldwater, Mich., was born in Croydon, Sullivan county, N. H., on June 30th, 1822.

When a child, his parents removed to Cayuga county, N. Y., where he was educated at Aurora Academy. Having finished his literary education, he entered the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. N. Leavitt, and at the age of twenty-two, commenced the study of medicine under his supervision. After four years' study, including three courses of lectures, he

graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in November, 1848.

The following January, Dr. Powers so far contracted the gold fever of that year, that he was induced to leave his Eastern home, and become for awhile one of the many who sought employment and wealth in the then unsettled West. He went to California, an "argonaut of '49," but returned the following spring, resolved to make, for a time, his home in the Eastern States.

He married, in 1850, Miss Margaret Ledyard, of Pultneyville, N. Y., a niece of President H. H. Childs, of Berkshire Medical College, and established himself in Auburn, N. Y., where he commenced the practice of medicine. Soon after this, being led to investigate the principles of homœopathy, he made it the subject of much study and experiment, the latter resulting so successfully, as to induce him to become an avowed convert to that school.

Having now entirely dropped the old system and adopted the new, he removed in the autumn of 1855, to Coldwater, Mich., and became the pioneer practitioner of homœopathy in that place, forming a partnership with Dr. H. W. White, now of New York city.

At the commencement of the late war, Dr. Powers was appointed by Governor Blair First Surgeon of the 9th Infantry Regiment Michigan Volunteers, but, owing to sickness in his family, he was unable to accompany his regiment when it was ordered to the seat of war.

The measles just about that time breaking out in the regiment, he was compelled to resign his position, in order to allow the appointment of another surgeon.

In 1862, having been induced by the urgent requests of the officers of the celebrated "Loomis Battery," which was chiefly raised and officered in Coldwater, to accompany them to the field, he entered the army as contract surgeon, and served in that capacity for nearly three years. During that period, he was in charge of hospitals both at Huntsville, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn.

Of Dr. Powers' patriotism and loyalty it is unnecessary to speak, his career during the war being sufficient evidence of both.

On leaving the Army, he returned to Coldwater, and resumed the practice of his profession there, re-establishing and extending a flourishing business.

In the spring of 1866, the citizens of Coldwater showed their appreciation of the talents and integrity of Dr. Powers by electing him Mayor of the city; which office he filled for two years, being re-elected for a second term without opposition. He is also one of the directors of the Southern Michigan National Bank.

The positions of trust and honor which Dr. Powers has been called upon to fill, plainly show the place he occupies in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.



Name in full

David Cooper Powers

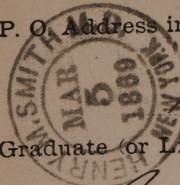
P. O. Address in full

Coldwater Michigan

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Berkshire Med. Col.

Pittsfield Mass





POWERS, ISSIE S

POWERS, ISADORA SHARRING



ISADORA SHARRING POWERS, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada, September 14, 1861, daughter of John and Julieann (Nelson) Sharring. She attended the graded schools, and was graduated from the high school at Sparta, Michigan; pursued a two years' course in a private school in Chicago, and spent about ten years in the study of anatomy, physics and physiology prior to entering the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1890. She was graduated from that institution in 1894 with the M. D. degree, and has since been engaged in general practice, giving special attention to nervous diseases, in Grand Rapids. Dr. Powers did post-graduate work in the Post-Graduate Medical College in 1900-1; in the Polyclinic in 1901, took Dr. E. H. Pratt's course in Chicago in 1903, and each year has spent from three to six weeks doing post-graduate work in Chicago. She is a member of the visiting and consulting staff of United Benevolent Association Hospital at Grand Rapids, also a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Michigan, of which she is first vice-president. She married, December 11, 1879, George W. Powers, who died August 22, 1898. **King Vol 1v**





**RATT, DAVID SHEPARD, M.**  
D., of Towanda, Pa., was born in Middletown Township, Susquehanna county, Pa., November 16th, 1826. He is the third son of Russell Pratt and younger brother of Professor Leonard Pratt, of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. His boyhood was spent in agricultural pursuits, but his thirst for knowledge soon led him to aspire to a calling more congenial. In his leisure hours he devoted himself assiduously to study, and after having obtained a substantial academic education he determined to become a disciple of Hahnemann. He had seen the wonderful cures under the new system, and was led to believe that it had for its foundation something more than mere chance. Under the instructions of his brother Leonard he completed his preliminary medical studies, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1851, and immediately settled in Towanda. His brother Leonard shortly after removed to Illinois, leaving the subject of our sketch to contend alone with the bitter prejudice against homœopathy which at that time prevailed to such an extent that some of the pioneers of homœopathy were driven from their profession, and those who believed in it or supported it were subjected to bitter and sometimes violent persecution. Dr. Pratt met this bigoted opposition manfully. By close attention to his studies and the duties of his profession, in a few years he became a physician of acknowledged skill and ability; the gravest cases were entrusted to his care; the feeling against the "little pills" was gradually removed, and now the doctor reckons among his staunchest friends and warmest supporters of the new school of medicine those who were his and its most active enemies at the outset of his career. Surgery is a branch of his profession to which he has given great attention. This may be called his specialty. His large and successful experience as an operator entitles him to be reckoned among the first of the surgeons in the new school of medicine.

**Dr. D. S. Pratt.**

[SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

HAZLETON, June 11.—Dr. D. S. Pratt, one of the most prominent physicians in Bradford county, died at his home in Towanda this afternoon, after a long illness, in his 71st year. Until a few months ago he continued to practice his profession, when degeneration of the spinal cord developed. Since that time he gradually failed, but his wonderful vitality sustained him until the end came peacefully.

David Shepard Pratt was born in Susquehanna county December 16, 1826. He went with his father to Towanda in 1848. Dr. Pratt graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia in 1851, immediately locating in Towanda, where he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice.

Phila Ledger June 12 '96



Davis R. Pratt, M.D., a native of Newtown, Delaware County, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1861, and settled for practice in his native place soon afterwards. After living in Newtown for about two years he moved to Philadelphia in 1863, but in about six months afterwards he moved again, and located in the city of Trenton, N. J. Here he practiced until, on account of ill health, he was obliged to give it up, and moved to the State of Iowa in the summer of 1867. Not being at all benefited by the change of residence, Dr. Pratt returned to Philadelphia, and died of bronchitis on the 28th of January, 1868.



## PRATT, EDWIN HARTLEY

PRATT, EDWIN HARTLEY, M.D., was born at Towanda, Pa., in 1849, and is a son of Dr. Leonard Pratt, in his time one of the most eminent physicians in Illinois.

In 1852 his father removed to Carroll county, Illinois, where Edwin received his education. At the age of sixteen he attended Mt. Carroll Seminary for one year when his father removed to Wheaton, in order to give his son the advantages of a collegiate education. Edwin spent one year at the Wheaton, when the president, Professor Blanchard, discovered that he was a member of the Good Templars, a secret temperance society, whereupon he promulgated an edict that no student should be a member of any secret society, and forced him to quit school, or renounce his society. To his credit, be it said, that he resented this impertinent interference in his private affairs. He left Wheaton and entered the Chicago University, from which he graduated with honor in the full classical course in 1871. He then selected medicine as a profession, and commenced the study in the office of his father, afterward graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College, at the end of a two years' course. He was the valedictorian of his class. His great attainments and evident talents attracted the attention of the faculty of the college, so that when the chair of anatomy became vacant he was elected to fill it. As an additional preparation for his work he spent several months in special study in the anatomical department of some of the eastern colleges. Dr. Pratt occupied the chair of anatomy in the Hahnemann College for three years, when he resigned to accept the same position in the Chicago Homœopathic College, then first organized. This place he filled for several years when, at his own request, he was transferred to the chair of surgery, which he continues to fill. As a lecturer and teacher he is clear and forcible, clothing his ideas in language which cannot be misunderstood. Dr. Pratt has a very large private practice, making a specialty of diseases of women, and surgery. In these he has attained a wide celebrity; but his principal reputation is as the author of what is known as Orificial Surgery.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, LL.D., Evanston, Illinois, was born November 6, 1849, in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, son of Leonard Pratt and Betsey Belding, his wife, both of English descent. In boyhood he attended the district school at Rock Creek, Carroll county, Illinois, and in 1864 entered Mount Carroll Seminary, passing thence at the end of a year to Wheaton College. The following year he matriculated at the University of Chicago, from which institution he graduated in 1871, and from which he subsequently received the degree of LL.D., having previously been made A. M. He studied for his profession at Hahnemann Medical College, and graduated in 1873 with the degree of M. D. He attended at the same time the spring term at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the Keene school of anatomy. During the first ten years of his professional career, he was engaged in general practice but has since devoted himself to surgery and chronic cases. For twenty years he has been attending surgeon to the Cook County Hospital. He is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Association, of which body he was president in 1902, and also belongs to the Chicago Automobile Club and the Evanston Century Club. He married, in 1877, Isadore Bailey, by whom he had two children, Isabel and Edward

Pratt, both of whom are deceased. After the death of his wife he married in 1900, Charlotte Kelly.

King Vol. LV



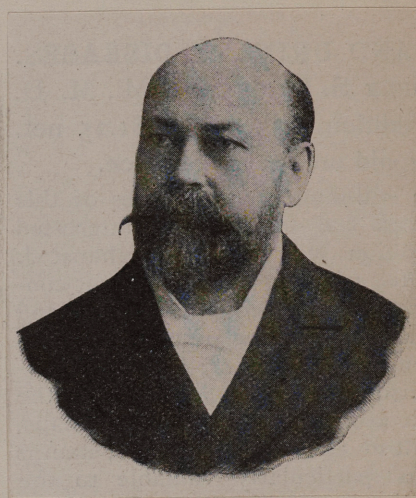


E. H. PRATT, M. D.





E. H. PRATT, M. D.  
CHICAGO.





E. H. PRATT, M. D.,  
SURGEON  
100 STATE STREET.

To Walton

CHICAGO,

JUN 7 1900

P.S. I thought best not to make  
any personal remarks whatever - but -  
confine myself to general considerations  
will this be satisfactory to Boston? -  
& will the necrologists report be  
sufficient for detailed history? I am  
not a good hero-worshiper & if something  
of this kind is needed it might be well  
to give a little thus to some ready tongued  
speaker & is good at obituary remarks.  
My father - L. Pratt - one of the oldest  
living members of the Institute - if not  
the oldest - died at San Jose' four weeks  
ago tomorrow.

E. H. P.





Edwin H. Pratt, M.D., Ph.D.



PRATT, EDWIN ~~BAILEY~~ H

OBITUARY.

EDWIN BAILEY PRATT, aged 8 years, only child of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, died Jan. 23, 1891, as the result of accident.

All who have enjoyed the privilege of being entertained at Dr. Pratt's pleasant home will remember the beautiful child that was its parents' pride. The little one was remarkably bright and mature, strong and robust, and only accident could have prevented its fulfilling the brilliant promise of its early life.

With pity and regret for the little one, our heart turns to its parents in their bereavement. Dr. Pratt's eminent place in the profession has made for him a large body of friends, all of whom will hear of his affliction with deep regret, and in response will tender him their warmest sympathy, as we do. It has been many years since the homœopathic profession of Chicago has been so shocked and felt so keenly an affliction that has come to one of their number, for we all share the grief of the father in the loss of his child.

At this time words are worse than useless. Dr. Pratt has the condolence and the sympathy of all. Language cannot express more, nor can it convey all that friendship prompts.

Med Era Feb 1891



PRATT, EDWIN J

OBITUARY.—EDWIN J. PRATT, M.D.—It is with deep sorrow that we find ourselves called upon to chronicle the death of Dr. Edwin J. Pratt, on Monday afternoon, April 20th, of pulmonary cedema, complicating typhoid fever. He had been debilitated for some months and at last started for Florida, hoping for benefit, but was obliged, after a short stay there, to return home. Upon his arrival he was found to be suffering from typhoid fever, which ran an unusually severe course of three weeks and terminated fatally in sudden pulmonary cedema, despite every effort made to save his life. Edwin J. Pratt was born in Yarmouth, Maine, on July 7th, 1853. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Bucknam Pratt, both families widely known in that region. He fitted for college in the old North Yarmouth Academy, so well-known in the East as the preparatory school for Bowdoin College. He took the scientific course, graduating from Bowdoin in 1877, and came immediately to New York, where he assisted Dr. T. F. Allen in the preparation of his Encyclopedia of Materia Medica. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1881, and became House Physician at the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, where he remained for two years, and then for a short time was in general practice in Brooklyn, but failing health necessitated his going West to Wyoming and Colorado in June, 1884, where he regained his health, returning to New York in the Fall of 1885, and associating himself with his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry C. Houghton. He received the Special Certificate in Laryngology from the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1886, and the Degree of Oculiet Auris Chirugis in 1887, thereupon becoming Assistant Surgeon to the clinic of Dr. Houghton. He was later made Professor of General Anatomy and Histology of the Eye and was appointed a Surgeon about three years ago. Dr. Pratt was married to Susanne Wheeler, of New York, on October 17th, 1893, who survives him, together with an infant son. He also leaves one brother, George T. Pratt, of South Windom, Maine, and two sisters, Mrs. Henry C. Houghton and Mrs. J. F. Land. Dr. Pratt was a member of the American Institute, the State and County Societies and the New York Medical Club. He was for three years treasurer of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association. Dr. Pratt was a man of sterling qualities and was much beloved by all who knew him well. He was quiet, unassuming, but a man of thoughtful judgment and a careful student; one whose opinion and advice, whether at the bedside or in the various other professional relationships, was much sought after and esteemed. Too much cannot be said. He will be sincerely missed by a host of friends, and his family have the sympathy, silent, perhaps, but none the less heartfelt, of the whole profession. The funeral services were held at his late residence, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, on Wednesday afternoon, April 22d, at 1 o'clock. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

N Am J1 Hom May 1896



**Obituary.—Edwin J. Pratt, M. D.**—It is with deep sorrow that we find ourselves called upon to chronicle the death of Dr. Edwin J. Pratt, on Mon-

day afternoon. April 20th, of pulmonary œdema, complicating typhoid fever. He had been debilitated for some months and at last started for Florida, hoping for benefit, but was obliged, after a short stay there, to return home. Upon his arrival he was found to be suffering from typhoid fever, which ran an unusually severe course of three weeks and terminated fatally in sudden pulmonary œdema, despite every effort made to save his life. Edwin J. Pratt was born in Yarmouth, Maine, on July 7th, 1853. He took a scientific course, graduating from Bowdoin in 1866, and came immediately to New York, where he assisted Dr. T. F. Allen in the preparation of his Encyclopedia of Materia Medica. He graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1881, and in 1885 associated himself with his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry C. Houghton. He received the special certificate in Laryngology from the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1886, and the Degree of Oculi et Auris Chirurgis in 1887, thereupon becoming Assistant Surgeon to the clinic of Dr. Houghton. He was later made Professor of General Anatomy and Histology of the Eye and was appointed a Surgeon about three years ago. Dr. Pratt was married to Susanne Wheeler, of New York, on October 17th, 1893, who survives him, together with an infant son. Dr. Pratt was a member of the American Institute, the State and County Societies and the New York Medical Club. He was for three years treasurer of the Alumni Association of New York Homœopathic Medical College, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association. Dr. Pratt was a man of sterling qualities and was much beloved by all who knew him well. He was quiet and unassuming.

MedCounselor May 1896



## PRATT, GEORGE NATHANIEL

GEORGE NATHANIEL PRATT, Chicago, Illinois, was born in that city, June 29, 1876, son of George Nathaniel and Martha Ellen (Fracker) Pratt. He attended the Chicago public schools, the Michigan Military Academy for three years, the State University of Iowa one year, Cornell University one year, and was graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, with valedictorian honors, in the class of 1897. He pursued a course on anatomy and surgery in Post-Graduate Medical College, Chicago, in 1902; on pathology in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1903, and on pathology, surgery, gynecology in Northwestern University Medical College, Chicago, in 1904. He is a member of the surgical attending staffs to Cook County and Streeter hospitals of Chicago; instructor of surgical demonstrations upon the cadaver and lecturer on surgery in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. Dr. Pratt is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society, Germania Mænnerchor and Illinois Athletic Club, of Chicago, and Phi Kappa Psi and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities. While in Cornell he was commodore of the freshman navy, a member of freshmen football team and of the La Fruija Society. He married, November 7, 1898, Florence Amy Lane, of Chicago, and they have two children, Frances Baker and Virginia Pratt.

King Vol 1V



PRATT, HENRY <sup>M</sup>CONLY

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is *Henry Conly Pratt*

I graduated at *Homœopathic* Medical College, in the year *1863*

My present address is *White Hall* county of *Franklin*

State of *Pennsylvania* where I have resided since *1863*

Previous to that time I practised in *Millville*

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1863* at *Millville*



*John*  
~~JOSEPH~~  
PRATT, ~~JOHN~~ WESLEY

~~JOSEPH~~ *John*

~~JOSEPH~~ WESLEY PRATT, practicing physician of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in the class of 1873. He is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the Pennsylvania Tri-County Homoeopathic Medical Society and of the Medical Council. He married and had one son, John S. M. Pratt, who also studied for the medical profession. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1903, and since then has been engaged in practice with his father.

King Vol lv





**P**RATT, LEONARD, M. D., of Wheaton, Ills., was born in Rome, Bradford county, Pa., on December 26th, 1819. His parents and grand-parents were from Connecticut. After the usual preparatory course of study, he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa. On leaving school, he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. L. C. Belding, in Le Raysville, Pa., and attended his first course of medical lectures in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, prosecuting his studies faithfully, during the sessions of 1842-'43. In this latter year, he united with Dr. Belding in experiments to test the utter insufficiency of the homœopathic system of medicine. He gave it a very thorough trial, and was impressed with the fact that the system worked marvellous cures. He and his preceptor expected to prove homœopathy a fraud, and they came forth from the investigation converts to the system. Dr. Pratt then opened an office in Towanda, Pa., where he met with the bitter opposition of the old school advocates, until his success in his practice secured to himself and his adopted system the confidence of the community. After attending a course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1852, and receiving a diploma, he left Towanda, went to Illinois, and settled in Lanark, on the line of the Western Union Railroad. From there he removed to Wheaton, in the same State. He has served as Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and President of the Illinois State Medical Association of Homœopathy, and has contributed papers of much value to the medical journals.

In 1869, he received the appointment to the chair of Clinical and Medical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and, in 1870, to that of special Pathology and Diagnosis, which position he fills with credit to himself and the institution. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1867. For near eight and twenty years, Dr. Pratt has worked earnestly and effectively as an unflinching champion of homœopathy. He is a man of a liberal and essentially practical mind; skilful and reliable, and possessing that power, which knowledge and experience give, of inspiring at once confidence and respect.





LEONARD PRATT, M.D.,

SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Dr. Pratt was elected to membership in the Institute at the session held in New York in 1867, becoming a Senior in 1894. He served on the Bureau of Surgery in 1874 and on Clinical Medicine in 1888. His contributions to our literature appear in the Transactions of the Institute for 1870, 1873, 1876 and 1886.

Dr. Pratt was born in Rome, Bradford County, Pa., December 26, 1819. His parents and grandparents were from Connecticut. After a preparatory course of study he entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He studied medicine with Dr. L. C. Belding, LeRaysville, Pa., attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1841-2, and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1851-2, graduating therefrom in 1852. After attending lectures at Jefferson College he made some experiments, with his preceptor, to prove the insufficiency of the Homœopathic system of practice. After a thorough trial both were impressed with the fact that the system worked marvelous cures, and were converted to the new method of practice. Dr. Pratt opened an office in Towanda, Pa., and, notwithstanding the opposition of the old-school practitioners, he soon secured the confidence of the community. After receiving the diploma of the Homœopathic College he removed to Rock Creek, Ill., where he practiced twelve years. He afterward practiced in Wheaton and Chicago twenty-one years, and ten years before his death he removed to San José, Cal. In 1869 he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine and Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. The following year he was assigned to the chair of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, which he filled for five years. Dr. Pratt has been a frequent contributor to the Homœopathic journals. He was the father of our colleague, Dr. Edwin H. Pratt, of Chicago. Dr. Pratt died of apoplexy, following grippe, April 29, 1900.

A I H 1900





Galaxy Pub. Co. Philad<sup>a</sup>

*Leonard, Pratt*



**Dr. Leonard Pratt.**

The death of Dr. Leonard Pratt, father of Dr. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, is announced to have taken place on the last day of April, at San Jose, California, which city had been his home for several years past. In the death of Dr. Pratt there was removed one of the faithful old guard who had attained the ripe age of eighty years, and who had led a life of the strictest integrity and purest professional honor. For many years he lived in Chicago, while a resident of that city assisting in forming the Chicago Homeopathic College, with which faculty he was connected for several years. He moved to San Jose seven years ago to enjoy the milder climate of that section in his declining years, and for three years past had been in such feeble health that he had not been able to visit his old home during that time.

Dr. Pratt left an aged consort and two children, our well-known Dr. Pratt and a daughter living in Oakland, California. He was a mild-tempered, genial, lovable character, with whom to come in contact was a privilege and from whose acquaintance and friendship only ennobling influence could be derived.

Med Century June 1900





Com. of Arrangements

July 14<sup>th</sup> 1862 the enclosed

card of

such.

Gratefully

Yours

atone  
to Page Co  
Vlll

J. C. Schmitt & Sons

dears sirs

Please

find enclosed two dollars  
in part for subs to Vol. 3 of the  
A. H. Review

Return bill receipted

Yours truly  
J. C. Schmitt

Rock Creek  
Carroll Co

Vlll

Marine Bank, Buffalo  
+ 2, here torn

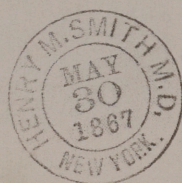




Com. of Arrangements

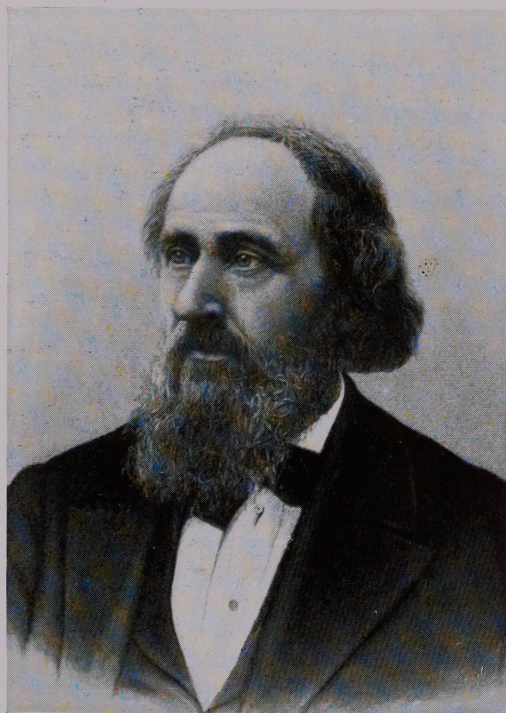
Please present the enclosed  
certificate to the Board of  
Censors of the Am. Inst.  
of Hom.

Truly & Gratefully  
May 28<sup>th</sup> 1867



L. Prato  
Theatrical  
In Page Co  
Vll<sup>y</sup>





*Leonard Pratt, M.D.*

*Chap. 27 - P. 20*



PRATT, MARCUS LESTER

PRATT, LESTER M.

1

Dr. Lester M. Pratt, of Fulton, Oswego County, came to Albany in August, 1854. He graduated in the spring of that year from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. He formed a partnership with Dr. H. M. Paine, which continued one year, and was terminated by the removal of Dr. Paine to Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. Dr. Pratt is still engaged in active practice in Albany.

World's Convention. 1876. V 2.





LESTER MARCUS PRATT, M. D.

Dr. Pratt was born in Pratt's Hollow, N. Y., 1818, and died July 6, 1901, aged eighty-three years. He was educated in medicine at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1854. He practiced medicine in Albany, N. Y., from 1854 to 1893. From the latter date until his demise he resided with his daughter at Homer, N. Y. For two years he was resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital. He was one of the founders of that institution. Dr. Pratt was one of the founders of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, and served four terms as its president. He joined the State Homœopathic Society in 1864, and filled many responsible positions in the society. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1859 and became a senior in 1884.

He was honorary member of the Hahnemann Institute of Medicine, Philadelphia, and the Regents of the State University conferred on him an honorary degree. He was an interesting and instructive contributor to medical literature. Some of his papers are the following: "Case of Inversion of the Uterus," "Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," "Case of Dystocia," and "The Status and Progress of Homœopathy in New York State."

He was a strong character and was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in New York, being an important factor in giving his school of medicine such a large following in the Empire State.

Dr. Pratt married Adeline Castle in 1840. She died in 1850. Two daughters survive the doctor.

Am Inst Hom 1903

My full name is

*Lester M Pratt*

I graduated at

*Philadelphia* Medical College, in the year *1853*.

My present address is

*Albany* county of *Albany* ny

State of

*New York*

where I have resided since

Previous to that time I practised in

*Hulton, Oswego Co. N.Y.*

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

*1854* at *Albany*







**P**RATT, S. MILTON, M. D., of Hiawatha, Kan., was born at Waterbury, Vt., on December 2nd, 1835, and is descended from old New England families that came over in the Mayflower. When he was ten years old, his parents removed to Bureau county, Ills., where his preliminary education was completed, and the study of languages commenced under the superintendence of a private tutor. In 1849, homœopathy was first introduced in that section by Dr. Z. B. Nichols, now of Faribault, Minn., and his parents, who had always entertained an antipathy to the old system of

medicine, were among the first to embrace the new faith. In 1853, his parents again emigrated, going further West, and settling in River Falls, Wis., of the Academy of which place the subject of this sketch at once became a student. He therefore enjoyed remarkably good educational privileges. In the fall of 1857, he commenced the acquisition of a knowledge of medicine under the guidance of his uncle, the late Dr. R. B. Clarke, at Racine, Wis. Having under this physician's care sufficiently prepared himself for attending lectures, he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, becoming the student of Professor William Todd Helmuth. Under the inspiration of that brilliant and enthusiastic teacher he gave special attention to the study of anatomy, and attained singular proficiency as an anatomist. He graduated with marked distinction in March, 1861, and at once commenced practice at Dover, Bureau county, Ills. In June of the following year, he entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital at Mound City, then under the charge of Professor E. C. Franklin. He resigned in the ensuing November, and returned to private practice.

In August, 1864, he was married to May E., daughter of William Martin, one of the earliest and best known residents of Northern Illinois. Since marriage, Mrs. Pratt, a lady of unusual mental powers and rare womanly qualities, has thoroughly qualified herself as a physician; is now engaged with her husband in the practice of medicine, and has added materially to the popularity of homœopathy

in the communities where they have resided.

In the fall of 1870, Dr. Pratt, whose success as an anatomist while a student indicated his peculiar fitness for the position, was offered the chair of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and, although contemplating a removal to Kansas, he accepted the appointment for one session, during which he afforded ample evidence of its judiciousness. His lectures proved of great value and interest, while with both the faculty and the students he won popularity and respect.

The removal to Kansas occurred in the ensuing spring, and with his most efficient helpmeet, Dr. Pratt settled at Hiawatha, where he still resides, where he has acquired considerable landed interests, and where he and Mrs. Pratt have a large and growing practice.



187  
Name in full

S Milton Pratt

P. O. Address in full

Dover Bureau Co Ill

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of

Horn-Week College of Missouri  
March 1861



Dover May 23<sup>rd</sup> 1867



Committee of Am Inst  
D Sir

I regret much that I  
am unable to attend the  
meeting of the Institute on  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> prox.

I send you my name and  
Address as you request.

J Milton Pratt  
Dover Bureau Co  
Illinois

187



## PRATT, TRIMBLE

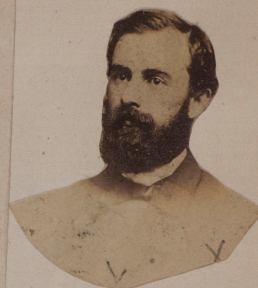
TRIMBLE PRATT, Media, Pennsylvania, was born May 27, 1844, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, son of Enos Lewis and Lydia (Trimble) Pratt. His literary education was received at the West Chester Academy, under the principalship of Dr. Wires. He was graduated from Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, in business forms and penmanship, after which he taught in public school prior to commencing his medical studies. He was trained for the practice of his profession at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1870 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Pratt is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Tri-County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Delaware County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Organon Club of Chester, Pennsylvania.

King Vol 1V



## WILLIAM MADISON PRATT, M.D.,

NEW YORK.



Dr. Pratt, the subject of this brief memoir, was born in Fabius, Onondaga County, N. Y., and in that beautiful and fertile region his boyhood was happily passed. His academic education was obtained at the academy at Pompey and at Hiram, O. He was a bright scholar, and although his opportunities for a thorough classical training were not of the best, his quick apprehension, steady application and a retentive memory, enabled him to go out into the world with a remarkably well-furnished store of general learning. At twenty years of age he commenced teaching school, and for three years acceptably pursued that occupation in central New York, after which he entered the office of Dr. Lewis McCarty, of Throopsville, Cayuga County, N. Y. This was about 1854. Three years later he went to the city of New York, in order to avail himself of the greater advantages to be found there for the pursuit of medical science.

There he became a pupil of Dr. E. M. Kellogg (whose signature is so familiar to the members of this Institute), at the same time attending the regular course of lectures at the New York Medical College. The following year, 1857, he became an assistant to the late Dr. J. T. Evans, with whom he remained until his graduation. At the opening of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in the fall of 1860, he transferred himself to that institution, and graduated therefrom in the following year as one of its first class of alumni. Later, when the Alumni Association was formed, he was chosen its first president, and still later was elected alumni trustee of the college.

He began practice for himself shortly after receiving his well-earned diploma, and by his persevering industry and prudent management steadily built up an extensive business, which he retained till his death. His success in this respect may be considered as extraordinary. Without the advantages of wealth or influence, without ostentation or assumed display, he so attracted the confidence of those with whom he came in contact that each one seemed to feel that in his care there was assurance of safety.

His whole-souled devotion to his profession was one of his most marked characteristics. His daily circuit was a very extensive one, and included almost every part of the city. For a long time he had two offices, one up town, one down town, and each had its crowd of waiting patients, and all were treated with the same consideration. The social condition or financial ability of his patients seemed to



make no difference in his attentions. He was not naturally a man of robust constitution, but he claimed that four hours' sleep was enough for any man. For his own part he slept when he could and ate when it was convenient. It is not surprising, therefore, that he often suffered from dyspepsia and migraine from irregularity and neglect of food and sleep. For a year before the commencement of his last sickness he considered himself to be suffering from organic disease of the heart, and anticipated a sudden death from that cause.

In July, 1887, he was stricken down with paresis of the right side, with severe cephalalgia of the left side and marked aphasia. Contrary to the gravest apprehensions, these symptoms passed off with surprising rapidity, and he was soon as hard at work as ever. Notwithstanding the advice and expostulations of professional friends, nothing would induce him to leave town for, at least, a little rest. From this attack, however, he never fully recovered. The gastric trouble and pain in the head, with insomnia, frequently gave him intense suffering. After exposure to the March blizzard of that spring he had another similar attack, in which the cephalalgia was most distressing and the aphasia so great that he could not frame a sentence or make himself understood. To the surprise of every one he again rallied promptly and resumed his work. In September he

was seized with epileptic convulsions and remained unconscious for many hours, but soon recovered sufficiently to attempt attention to his usual duties. But for a short time only. In the following month he had a return of the epileptic attack, and from that time failed steadily until January 1st of the present year, when his exhausted frame gave way.

During the preceding months of suffering, when able to be out at all, he did an amount of labor that would have tried the strength of the most robust, while, as the autopsy showed, he was burdened with an amount of disease that would seem impossible for any human being to bear.

Dr. Pratt wrote but little for the press. A life so absorbed as his in the arduous labors of an extensive and exacting practice affords but scant time to devote to the literature of the profession. Though so engrossed in his work as rarely to take the least relaxation, his disposition was cordial and his manners easy. When persuaded or inveigled into an hour's sociability, no man seemed more at home or enjoyed more keenly the pleasures of good fellowship than he.

He was elected a member of the Institute in 1874.

He married, in 1861, Miss Frances H. Smith, of New York, who survives him, with two sons and two daughters.



2

PRATT, WILLIAM M.  
MADISON

THOMAS FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.: As we meet once more in our annual gathering we are reminded that our ranks have been thinned by the hand of death, and that quite a number of those whose names have for a number of years been found on the list of our active members are there no longer; they have been called upon to lay down their work here and have passed from their labor to their reward; never shall we meet with them here again; never shall we grasp their hands nor hear their kindly voices. They have finished their course, they have kept the faith, and we trust that henceforth there is laid up for them a crown of life which the righteous judge shall give to them at the last.

Sometimes as we meet in these memorial services we miss faces that we have been accustomed to see regularly in our annual convention, men who were seldom absent from their places at roll-call, men whose voices we expected to hear in our discussions. As we glance to-day over the list of members who have been taken from our ranks during the past year, we find that the majority of them are those who from circumstances over which they had no control had been prevented from meeting with us during the last few years, and yet we miss them because we know that they have left us.

The one whom I knew the best was probably not known by very many of our members outside of New York City; I refer to William M. Pratt, M.D. I first became acquainted with Dr. Pratt when we were students together in the office of Dr. E. M. Kellogg; coming from his home in the country he was a stranger in our great city, and there seemed to be a feeling of loneliness in his heart when we first grasped hands in Dr. Kellogg's office. There was something about him which seemed to draw me to him; it was not the words which he spoke, for they were not very many; it was not his manner, for there was nothing demonstrative in that; but there was something which I cannot well describe that served to bind us together, and from that moment until the time of his death we were firm and intimate friends, and the more I saw of him and the better I knew him, the stronger grew my esteem and love for him. We were in the same class at college, and attended the same quizzes. After he graduated he entered the office of the late Joseph T. Evans, M.D., and finally succeeded to Dr. Evans's practice at the time of the latter's death. Dr. Pratt was a good and careful student; he was not satisfied with merely glancing over a subject, but he desired to go beneath the surface, and so he would dig deep down and thoroughly investigate every matter that would tend to make him a better physician and enable him to reach a higher prominence in his profession, to which he was enthusiastically and devotedly attached. This course of investigation made him a very successful practitioner, and earned for



him a large practice. He was a man who was very conscientious in all of his dealings with his professional brethren, as well as with every one with whom he came in contact. Governed by a high sense of Christian principle, he never consciously deviated from the rule of doing unto others as he would have others do unto him.

As a Christian man he strove to follow those principles which Christ has laid down for all of His followers to carry out. He was not one to make a great parade of his virtues, but was a very quiet man, letting his actions speak louder than his words. Among his patients he was looked up to as one to whom they could go at all times for counsel and advice, and as one in whom they could confide their troubles and sorrows, knowing that he was always ready to listen to them, and to the best of his ability, aid them in every way that he could. In him the poor felt that they had a firm friend, one who never turned a deaf ear to their call for assistance; he did a large amount of professional work among that class of people when he knew at the time that he should never receive any remuneration whatever from them, but that he had the promise "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward," and so he was willing to trust that promise and to do all that he could to alleviate their suffering. Those of us who were associated with him in New York will miss him, and his memory will always be cherished by us, and his virtues will stimulate us to greater efforts in our endeavor to do good.

Name in full

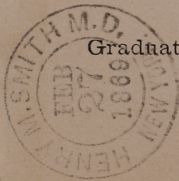
*William M. Pratt*

P. O. Address in full

*218 East Broadway*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*New York Hom. Med. College*





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IN MEMORIAM

**P**RATT, WILLIAM MADISON, M. D., of New York, was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., on July 4th, 1831. He was raised on a farm, to which circumstance he attributes the constitution which has enabled him to endure, without injury to his health, the arduous duties and severe exposures incident to the life of a physician. He received a sound, even liberal education, partly at Pompey Academy, New York, and partly at the Eclectic Institute, Hiram, O. He began life by teaching in the public schools in central New York, for three years, after which, in 1854, he entered the office of Dr. Lewis McCarty, of Throopsville, Cayuga county, N. Y. With that physician he remained for three years, acquiring a valuable insight into the theory and practice of medicine, and giving promise of future excellence in his chosen profession. He removed to New York city, in 1857, and continued his studies in the office of Dr. E. M. Kellogg for one year, attending, at the same time, a course of lectures, at the New York Medical College (allopathic). In 1858, he accepted an offer from Dr. J. T. Evans, of New York, to become his assistant in a very large and lucrative practice. He remained with him, enjoying the benefits of his wide experience and valuable clinical instruction, till he graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in 1861. After graduating, he began practice on his own account, and has gradually worked up in the great metropolis, where he still continues to reside, an extensive and remunerative practice. Such a fact speaks volumes for Dr. Pratt's attainments and skill. It is very seldom that an inferior physician succeeds in securing any considerable patronage in a city like New York. Dr. Pratt has been a very successful practitioner, and his gentlemanly bearing, pleasant manners and general culture make him popular alike with patients and general society.

He was married to Frances H. Smith, of New York, in 1861.

**D**R. WILLIAM MADISON PRATT died on January 1, 1889, at his residence No. 699 Madison Avenue after an illness of eighteen months. His malady was interstitial nephritis.

Dr. Pratt was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1861. He was one of the best known Homœopathic physicians in this City. His contributions to our medical literature was small, in comparison to his ability to write, because he was a man too deeply absorbed in the daily duties of his busy professional life.

Dr. Pratt was the first president of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and for four years had been Alumnus Trustee of our College; he was also a member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society and other medical societies.

His death is mourned by all who knew him for he was a true friend.



OBITUARY—DR. PRATT.—William Madison Pratt, M.D., aged fifty-seven, died at his residence, 699 Madison Avenue, Tuesday, January 1st, after an illness of eighteen months. Dr. Pratt was born in Fabius, Onondaga County, in 1831, and received his earlier education at Pompey Academy and at the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio. In 1854 he entered the office of Dr. Lewis McCarty, of Throopville, and in 1858 he began to

study with Dr. J. T. Evans, in this city. Graduated from the New York Medical College in 1861, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and since then, until his illness began, was a very active and successful practitioner. He was a member of several medical societies, was Secretary of the New York Medical Club, and Alumnus Trustee of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. Dr. Pratt had many sterling qualities that rendered his friendship of value. His death is sincerely deplored by all who knew him. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

N Am J1 Hom Feb 1889



THE LATE NATHAN F. PRENTICE, M.D.

It is our painful duty to record the death of another colleague. Our acquaintance with Dr. Prentice extended through twenty years of professional intercourse, and we can truly say that we have never known a more honorable man than he; nor one the entire course of whose life has reflected more of credit upon our calling than his. His peculiar merits will always be fresh and fragrant in the memory of those whom he served so long and so well. The following sketch was furnished by an esteemed correspondent who was once a pupil of the deceased.

DR. N. F. PRENTICE was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., October 11, 1825. His father subsequently removed to Owaska, N. Y., where Dr. P. received his early education at a district school. At the age of eighteen he attended a seminary

in Moravia, N. Y. In 1845 he entered regularly upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Bennett, in Moravia. He studied medicine during the summer, and, in order to defray the necessary expenses, his father being unable to render him much assistance, he taught a district school in the winter season. During the summer of 1846 he attended the medical college at Castleton, Vt., and in the fall of that year went to New York, where he had one course of medical lectures and received an old-school diploma. He then returned to the office of Dr. Bennett at Rochester, N. Y., Dr. B. having removed to Rochester, and practiced medicine with him for a few months, under the law of similars, having already adopted the Hahnemannian system. In August, 1848, he removed to the West, and located in Rockton, Ill., where for about four years he practiced his profession with great success. He was married in November, 1851, and removed to Freeport, Ill., in 1852, where he remained to the date of his last illness, April 15, 1873. In 1865 he received the degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and in 1867, being desirous of perfecting himself more fully in the art and science of surgery, he went to New York and took one term in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Prentice died April 19, 1873, of pleuro-pneumonia. During the five days of severe suffering his intellect was undisturbed, his mind seemingly as clear as in a state of health. He was perfectly conscious of his critical condition, and passed away peacefully without a moan or a sigh. He left a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father. Dr. Prentice was a man of kindest feeling; calm and grave in deportment in the presence of sickness and danger; able in council; a zealous and earnest worker; a successful and skillful physician; and a genial and pleasant companion, who was beloved by all who knew him.

J. H. B.



NATHAN F. PRENTICE, M.D.

The subject of this notice died at Freeport, Ill., April 19th, 1873, aged 48 years. He was a native of New York State, and was born in Skaneateles, October 12th, 1825.

In 1845 he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of the late Dr. Hilem Bennett, then of Moravia, N. Y. He attended medical lectures at Castleton, Vt., and in the city of New York, where he took his degree in 1847.

After practicing for some time associated with his preceptor, who had in the meanwhile removed to Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Prentice joined the westward tide of travel, and sought and found a field for practice in Rockton, Ill. In 1852 he removed to Freeport, in the adjoining county, where he continued his professional labors with abundant success until his death. He received the compliment of a diploma from the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical College in 1865; in 1867 he spent the winter in New York City and attended a full course of lectures and clinical instruction in surgery. He had adopted the principles of homœopathy from his accomplished preceptor before his graduation, and consistently followed them in his treatment. Dr. Prentice became a member of the Institute in 1870.

Dr. Prentice was a man of kindest feelings, though usually calm and grave in deportment; cool and self-possessed in the presence of sickness and danger, skilful in his art and clear in his judgment he has left an honorable record, which will long be preserved in the grateful memory of the people among whom he faithfully labored.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1875.

Name in full

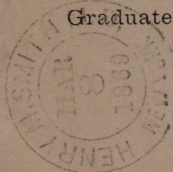
*N. F. Prentice M.D.*

P. O. Address in full

*Freeport Stephenson co Ill*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Castleton Med College Vt*





## COATES PRESTON, M.D., CHESTER, PA.

Dr. Preston was born January 20th, 1820, near West Grove, Chester county, Pa., on the farm now owned by Dingee, Conard & Co., the world-renowned rose growers, and died at Wilmington, Delaware, suddenly, of disease of the heart, August 9th, 1881, and was buried at Woodland, near Philadelphia, by the side of his departed wife, who had preceded him but one short year.

The parents of Dr. Preston were of the old abolition stock, and from the fact that they resided but a few miles north of "Mason and Dixon's" line, their home was one of the first stations on the "underground railroad" which conveyed the escaped bondsman to a land of freedom. Dr. Preston's convictions were strongly in the same direction through his whole life, and was zealous in investigating all things that seemed to him in the line of progress; hence he became a homœopath.

His early education was obtained in the common schools. Before studying medicine he graduated and obtained a literary diploma from the seminary at Whitestown, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. Harlan, in Wilmington, Delaware, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853.

Dr. Preston commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Sculltown, N. J., where he remained two years; but finding the place detrimental to his general health, he removed to Woodstown, N. J., where he remained but a short time, and then located at Chester, Pa., where he remained continuously until April, 1881, when he removed to Wilmington, Delaware.

While at Chester, engaged in the duties of an extensive practice, his health (never robust) was gradually giving way, and he frequently found it necessary to seek rest by absenting himself from home. One of his special pleasures in this direction was attendance at the annual sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was a good speaker and an excellent listener, but seldom entered into the debates, except when he conceived that the arguments advanced were not good Homœopathy, and then he entered into the arena with zeal.

Dr. Preston has written many articles for the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery coun-



ties, of which he was a member from its formation in 1858, a number of which have appeared at different times in the journals of our school. He became a member of this Institute, and of the Homœopathic State Medical Society, at their sessions at Pittsburgh, in 1866.

There was a trait in the character of Dr. Preston which should commend itself to all homœopathists; that was his desire to benefit his patient in the shortest possible time by finding the true *similimum*; and many an hour required for needed rest was given by him to the study and comparison of the different remedies in a single case. His removal to Wilmington, Delaware, was, in a measure, to get rid of a practice so extensive, that his health was in constant jeopardy by the daily toils of professional life. His respite was short, and there soon passed from earth "an honest man, the noblest work of God."

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1882.



Dr Preston was born January 20th, 1820, near West Grove Chester Co. Pa., and died at Wilmington, Del., August 9th 1881. His early education was obtained in the common school. Before studying medicine he graduated and obtained a literary

diploma, after two years study, from the college at Whitestown, New York.

He read medicine with Dr. C. Harlan, of Wilmington, Del., and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He commenced the practice of medicine at Sculltown, N. J., where he remained two years, and removed from there to Woodstown, N. J., where he remained a short time, and then removed to Chester, Penn'a., where he remained until April, 1881, when he removed to Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Preston has written many articles for the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, of which he was a member, a number of which appeared in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, at the sessions held at Pittsburgh in 1866. No man in the profession was more conscientious and devoted to his patients than he.

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1881)

Coates Preston, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1853, and first settled at Scull Town, New Jersey. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Woodstown, New Jersey, where he continued to practice until he moved to Chester, succeeding Dr. C. V. Dare. In the course of seven years he built up quite a large circle of practice in Chester and the surrounding neighborhoods. On account of a serious spell of illness in the winter of 1865, and the consequent feebleness of health which continued through the following spring months afterwards, Dr. Preston was induced to take into partnership Harvey Walter Farrington, M.D., but, after a few months' trial of the new relationship, the connection was dissolved. Dr. Preston continued his practice at the old stand, and Dr. Farrington took an office to himself at another place in Chester.

Dr. Preston has outlived much of the prejudice and opposition against the new practice which existed among the people in his locality when he first settled in Chester, and has firmly established homœopathy in the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives, on a broad and firm foundation.

W.C.



PRESTON, FREDERICK L

FREDERIC L. PRESTON, Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in Chester county, July 11, 1843, son of Isaac C. and Mary Price Preston, and is of Quaker descent. He attended the West Chester Academy, then matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1877 with the degree of M. D. He is engaged in general practice in Chester.

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PRESTON, FREDERICK L

FREDERICK L. PRESTON, Chester, Pennsylvania, born in Chester county, Pa.;  
graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1877.



PRESTON, HOWARD PAUL

HOWARD PAUL PRESTON, Plymouth, Indiana, was born in LaPorte county, Ind., January 13, 1874; graduated from LaPorte High School, and M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; has been a practitioner in LaPorte since graduation; member American Medical Association.





PRESTON, HENRY CANFIELD,

A. M., M. D., of St. John, New Brunswick, was born in New York city on March 5th, 1822.

He is the son of Zephaniah Preston, a retired merchant living in Hartford, Conn. His family originally came from England and settled in Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of the Canfields, the Irish rebels, as they were called, in the time of George III. He received his academical education at Washington College, Hartford, Conn., from which he took the degree of A. B. in 1842, and in 1845, that of A. M.; the college being

then known as Trinity. Electing the medical profession early in life, he commenced his studies with Dr. Brigham, a second cousin, then a leading surgeon in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards Superintending Physician of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane; and still later, at the head of the Insane Hospital of New York, at Utica, where he died. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the University of New York in March, 1844.

He began practice as an allopath in Windsor, Conn. In 1846, he married a daughter of Colonel Samuel Green, the oldest newspaper editor then living, residing in New London, Conn. He then removed to Hartford, and becoming converted to homœopathy there by his own reading and experience of the want of a scientific basis for the so-called allopathic or antipathic system, he went to Providence, R. I., in the spring of 1848. There he remained until the autumn of 1857. In the summer of that year he was induced to visit St. John, New Brunswick, to see some patients of Dr. Peterson, a young homœopathic practitioner of that place, and at the solicitation of some of the wealthy inhabitants, also on account of his health, he settled there in the spring of 1858. He has a large and lucrative practice, and purposes remaining in the place while he continues in active professional service.

When he first arrived in St. John, homœopathy was just beginning to attract attention, ridicule and persecution. His predecessors

were Dr. Von Schraeder, afterwards a somewhat distinguished officer in the Union army during the war, and Dr. J. C. Peterson, who left to join the army on the outbreak of the war, and attained the rank of major before meeting death. Neither of them had sufficient knowledge and experience in medicine or surgery to give confidence to the public, and, like all pioneers, were the subject of a good deal of persecution. Dr. Preston, therefore, fairly claims to have been the one to establish homœopathy on a firm basis in the Province of New Brunswick. He can

now number among his patients and the devoted adherents of the cause of homœopathy a majority of the leading intellectual and political men of the Province, members of the several governments, Judges of the Supreme Court, the prominent lawyers, clergymen and merchants of St. John.

From 1852 to 1856, Dr. Preston was associate editor and a constant contributor to the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*; from 1855 to 1860, associate editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In 1852, he was President of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society.

He has had six sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Dr. Henry Green Preston, is practising in Albany, N. Y., and is chief surgeon of the new homœopathic hospital in that place.



PRESTON, HENRY G.

Is the son of Henry C. Preston. Born at

Dr. Henry G. Preston came to the city of Albany and commenced the practice of homœopathy in 1871. He had been engaged in practice in St. Johns, New Brunswick, two or three years before he came to Albany. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Brunswick. In October, 1876, he removed to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.

World's Convention. 1876. V. 2.



**Dr. Mahlon Preston.**

(SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.)

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 2.—Dr. Mahlon Preston, a homoeopathic physician of 34 years' continuous practice, died at his home, in this borough, this afternoon, after a protracted illness. The ultimate cause of his death was heart affection. He has been in ill health since January, and had not been able to attend to his practice since April 221.

Dr. Preston was born January 22, 1839, in Valley township, Chester county. His ancestors were mostly Friends of English nationality. After an academic course at Greenwood Dell, on the Brandywine, he began the study of medicine, in 1853, with Dr. J. Bayard Wood, of West Chester, and graduated in 1861 from what is now Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. He first located at Meadville, but soon removed to Conneautville, and thence to Rome, N. Y. In 1862 he came to Norristown as the successor of Dr. Rufus Sargent. He was married in 1867 to Mary Krause, a daughter of the late Judge David Krause. His wife, a son and two daughters survive him.

In 1887 he was a delegate from the American Institute of Homoeopathy of Pennsylvania to the World's Homoeopathic Congress at London. He was a member of the Medical Council, composed of physicians of the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, and for two years was President of the Council.

In 1858, at the age of 19, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. Bayard Wood, of West Chester, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March, 1861. He settled at Meadville, Pa., where he remained but a few months, when he entered into partnership with Dr. William F. Owens, "a reformed allopath" of Spring Centre, near Conneautville. This was unsatisfactory, and soon afterward he removed to Rome, N. Y., where he was associated one winter and a summer with Dr. Samuel O. Scudder. This was late in the winter of 1861 and spring of 1862, when an uncle, living at Chester, was taken sick, and urged him to return home and attend him, which he did, until the patient recovered. In August, 1862, he came to Norristown at the invitation of Dr. Rufus Sargent, who had just accepted a surgeon's position in the army.

In 1867 he was married to Mary, third daughter of Catharine and Hon. David Krause.

Dr. Preston during his practice had

Phila.Ledger.Oct.3.1895.

**FUNERAL OF DR. MAHLON PRESTON.**

(SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.)

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 7.—The funeral of Dr. Mahlon Preston, a prominent homoeopathic physician, took place this afternoon from his residence in this borough, and attracted a number of well-known physicians. Services were conducted by Rev. Isaac Gibson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted by Rev. Herbert Burke, Assistant Minister. The pall-bearers were Dr. Krusen, of Collegeville; Drs. Pierce and Thatcher, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hooper, of West Chester, representing the Homoeopathic Medical Council, of which Dr. Preston was once President.

Interment was made at Riverside Cemetery, west of Norristown.

Ledger.Oct.8. 1895.

DR. MAHLON PRESTON died at his home in Norristown, Pa., on October 2, 1895, after a long spell of sickness.

Dr. Preston was born in East Caln, now Valley township, Chester County, January 22, 1839. His ancestors were mostly Friends, of English nationality, his father being Isaac Coates Preston, and his paternal grandfather Mahlon Preston. He obtained his early education in the schools of the locality until well grown, when he was sent to receive an academic training in the celebrated private academy of Jonathan Gause, at Greentwood Dell, on the Brandywine, near West Chester.

as students Dr. Alonzo C. Rembaugh, Dr. Samuel Long, and Dr. Horace Still, of Norristown; Dr. Franklin Powell, formerly of Port Kennedy; Dr. William R. Powell, of Port Kennedy, and his brother, Dr. Frederick Preston, of Chester.

In 1881 deceased attended the World's Homoeopathic Congress, which convened at London. To this congress he was accredited a delegate from the American Institute of Homoeopathy from Pennsylvania.

Dr. Preston had a large and lucrative practice, and adhered strictly to homoeopathic principles.

He was a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Council, composed of homoeopathic physicians of the counties of Delaware, Chester and Montgomery, and was the president of the council two years.

Dr. Preston is survived by his wife and three children—Frederick H. Preston and Misses Katharine K. and Emily K. Preston.

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IN MEMORIAM—DR. MAHLON PRESTON.

In the death of Dr. Mahlon Preston, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, Homœopathy has lost one of its staunchest friends and closest followers. True to Homœopathy under all its conditions, his sole idea in life was to follow out its strictest principles, and demonstrate its incontestable truth by its careful, patient, and faithful application to the alleviation and cure of the sick.

Throughout his life he was a student. With strong scientific instincts, his attention at the beginning of his career was specially directed to the study of botany, which later he made subservient to his one great object, the curing of the sick.

Perseverance until the final accomplishment of his object was his distinguishing characteristic. This is well shown in an incident related of him by his brother, when at the age of fourteen years. He had resolved to build a working model of a steam engine, though he had scarcely any tools and no materials. He collected together all manner of odds and ends of brass and iron that he happened to meet with, and then out of these unpromising scraps he proceeded to build his engine. Failure after failure attended his attempts. The most desperate efforts of his boyish strength failed to conquer the stubborn metal, yet he never abandoned his project. Month after month he toiled on with varying progress, but with great expenditure of nervous energy and muscular strength, and often with the exhibition of tears. His parents' advice to give up his design went unheeded and he persisted, until at last success crowned his persevering labor, and when the steam was turned on the wheel revolved and his work was done.

The perseverance here exemplified inspired him later in life to the accomplishment of his great purpose to master the homœopathic therapeutics.

An examination of his library shows the presence there of every book issued in any way bearing upon homœopathic



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materia medica. A closer inspection of the books themselves discovers them loaded with notes, cross references, and various distinguishing pencil marks, all in his own handwriting, and all designed to make more easy and certain the selection of the simillimum.

*The Daily Herald* of Norristown in its issue of Thursday, October 3d, says of him :

“ Dr. Mahlon Preston, a leading homœopathic physician of the county, died at his home on East Penn Street about one o’clock on Wednesday afternoon, October 2d, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a pioneer in his school of medicine in this section of Montgomery County, coming to Norristown thirty-three years ago. His death was due to a complication of diseases, in which heart troubles were a prominent feature. He has been ailing nearly a year, but, until recently, was able to drive out occasionally.

“ Dr. Preston was born in East Caln, now Valley Township, Chester County, January 22d, 1839. He was a descendant of the well-known family of Friends of that name, his father being Isaac Coates Preston. His mother is still living at an advanced age, being by a singular coincidence a lineal descendant of another family of Prestons of Philadelphia, of which Samuel Preston, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1712, was a well-known member.

“ He studied medicine with Dr. J. Bayard Wood, of West Chester, and graduated at the Homœopathic College, now Hahnemann, Philadelphia, in March, 1861. He located for a short time, successively, at Meadville, Spring Centre, and Rome, New York. Then he came to Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, as the assistant of his uncle, Dr. Coates Preston. Finally in August, 1862, he came to Norristown, taking an office on the present site of the Opera House. In 1867 he married Mary, daughter of Judge David Krause. Their children are three: Frederick, Catharine, and Emily Preston.

“ On the death of Judge Krause, in 1871, Dr. Preston purchased and removed to the stone cottage on Penn Street, adjoining the Court-house grounds, where the family have since



brother and the editor of this journal, aided by frequent consultations with Dr. Carleton Smith, of Philadelphia, Dr. J. W. Thomson, of New York, and Dr. Cleveland, of Philadelphia. Through all his sufferings he showed the utmost fortitude, patience, and gentleness, until death closed his career.

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IN MEMORIAM—DR. MAHLON PRESTON.

MEETING OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16th, 1895.

The Council was called to order by the President, Dr. Levi Hoopes.

Dr. W. A. D. Pierce, seconded by Dr. Jesse Thatcher, moved that the regular business be suspended, and the Council proceed to adopt resolutions on the death of Mahlon Preston, M. D., of Norristown, which resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Pierce read letters of regret for absence from Drs. Walter M. James and Frederick Preston. Dr. Preston's letter also said, "I wish to thank you and other members of the Council who kindly showed their sympathy for my brother by visiting him," etc. \* \* \* "In this connection it would be impossible to refrain from mentioning his attending physician, Dr. Walter M. James, whose earnestness and never-tiring zeal for his patient through his long illness of nearly a year, imperatively demand public recognition at a session of this Society.

"Myself, and my brother's family, desire that Dr. James and all our acquaintances should know that we consider his services and true kindness past all recompense.

"I personally believe that at one point the Doctor came very near to achieving success in a case which seemed absolutely hopeless from the first."

On motion of Dr. E. A. Krusen, seconded by Dr. Samuel Long, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions, etc., on account of the death of Dr. Mahlon Preston. Dr. E. A. Krusen, Dr. W. A. D. Pierce, and Dr. Samuel Long were the committee. The following are the resolutions as reported and accepted:



resided. The original building has been much improved, and a roomy office placed in front.

"Dr. Preston made his way as a physician in the face of deep-seated prejudice against what was then the new school of medicine, building up gradually a lucrative practice, which extended miles beyond the limits of Norristown. Several prominent and successful physicians studied the system under his instruction, most of whom enjoy lucrative incomes from their practice in adjoining counties.

"He was looked up to by the younger physicians of the homœopathic school as one of the oldest and most successful practitioners. In 1881 he attended the World's Homœopathic Congress in London, as a delegate, and took a prominent part in its discussions."

He was celebrated in the counties of Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, and Philadelphia for his strict adherence to the principles of Homœopathy; for his fine abilities as a practitioner of these principles, and for his devotion of himself to the one cause of conquering sickness by the application of the most similar remedy.

He founded The Medical Council, an association of physicians who meet to discuss the cases they are treating, and to secure advice from each other in the further treatment of them.

He had a very large practice, and was widely known for his cures of difficult cases. His devotion to his practice was absolute. He would neither drink nor smoke because he feared such habits would incapacitate him for his work. He constantly took regular exercise in his own gymnasium and long walks, the better to keep up his strength.

He was never a perfectly well man, and so was constantly threatened with a premature end. His last illness began in December, 1894, with shortness of breath and tension in the chest. After a number of remedies had been given with but little result, *Calcarea-carbonica* was prescribed with such success that he believed himself cured. The disease, a complicated one, returned, however, and for nine months a fearful struggle for life was kept up, in which his attending physicians were his



WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise Providence, to remove from our midst by death our beloved brother, Mahlon Preston, M. D., and,

WHEREAS, We know of the untiring zeal and regular attendance of his physicians, Drs. Walter M. James and Frederick Preston, during his long illness. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we deeply feel and sincerely regret the loss of him from our ranks. We humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

*Resolved*, That the Homœopathic Medical Council has lost a true and faithful member, his family a noble husband and father, and the community a valuable citizen.

*Resolved*, That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and family in this, their great affliction.

*Resolved*, That the Homœopathic Medical Council, which was founded in the year 1881 by our esteemed friend, acknowledge his superior judgment and skill as a physician, and that the community in which he labored, will only in time appreciate their loss.

*Resolved*, That we commend the eminent services of our fellow-members, Drs. Walter M. James and Frederick Preston, during the long sickness of our departed brother.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that they be extended upon the minutes of this Council, and that copies be furnished for publication to THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and *The Norristown Herald*.

Dr. Long addressed the meeting on the "Value of the Council." Said he would never voluntarily leave the society, he received benefits at every meeting from the proceedings, and that he hoped the society would be perpetuated as a memorial of its founder, Dr. Mahlon Preston, and that "the memory of our late friend, would help to hold us together."

Dr. Thatcher and others offered similar thoughts and the Council proceeded to regular business.

After presentation of a case for discussion by Dr. Levi Hoopes the Council adjourned, to meet again at the Bullitt Building, November 20th, 1895.

W. A. D. PIERCE, M. D., *Corresponding Secretary*.

33 Hom. Phys. Nov. 1895



PRESTON, M

Auriston Pa May 29 1866

Dr Richard Koch

Dear Sir

I will be  
responsible of Mr Rembraugh in  
regard to any of his responsibilities  
to the college

W. Peckham



NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homeopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homeopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is *Mahlon Perkins*

I graduated at *Genee Homoeopathic* Medical College, in the year *1861*

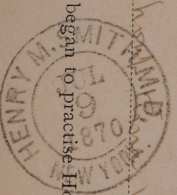
My present address is *Monkton* county of *Montgomery*

State of *Penn.* where I have resided since *1862*

Previous to that time I practised in *Meadville Penn.* for

*about 80 years in Penn. N.Y.*

I began to practise Homeopathy in the year *1861* at *Meadville Pa.*





Homoeopathy has a good foothold in this place & vicinity but there are few practitioners in the county outside of this borough - in the village are located beside myself Dr W.O. Griggs Dr E.P. Brunner & Dr J.L. Pratt

Previous to my locating here in Aug. 62. the place had been occupied by Drs. Pierce, Glöck, Sutton, Casslebury, Sargent, Power. as nearly as I can recollect in the succession in which I have written their names - Pierce is now in Minnesota Sutton died in the Army Casslebury is in W. Virginia Sargent & Power are in Phila.



BLAIR COUNTY.

Dr. Pretch, a native of Germany, was probably the first to practice homœopathy in this county. He lived in Hollidaysburg in 1855, and died somewhere in New Jersey in 1865.





RICE, ELIAS C., M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born April 16th, 1826. His ancestors were from Wales, emigrating to this country long anterior to the Revolution, and settled at West River, Md. A tradition in the family relates that three brothers came over together; and that one went to New York, one to Pennsylvania, and one to West River. Mordecai Price, a descendant of the last named brother, settled in Baltimore county, Md., about seventeen miles north of Baltimore, while the country was still a wilderness, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

His early literary education was received in the common schools. In the autumn of 1844, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Mahlon C. Price—his second cousin—teaching school during the year 1845, and, graduating from the medical department of the University of Maryland, in 1848, entered into a co-partnership with his old preceptor. This partnership continued for five years and six months. After practising allopathy three years, his attention was directed to homoeopathy. Carefully studying, and thoroughly testing it for several months, he became convinced of the truth of its maxims and principles, and finally severed his connection with his partner, that he might practise homoeopathy alone. He continued to practise in Baltimore county, until 1865, when he removed to Baltimore, where he has secured a large and lucrative practice. Before his removal to the city, he was the only homoeopathic physician in the county; and, what is a little remarkable, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the allopathic physicians; and when the only one who had ever showed him any bitterness was on his dying bed with typhoid fever, he was called in, in consultation with the allopathic attendants, to see him.

On November 18th, 1852, he married Miss Martha A. Cowman, of Baltimore, daughter of the late John P. Cowman, of Alexandria, Va.

**Dr. Elias C. Price.**—The funeral of Dr. Elias C. Price, who died last Monday, took place yesterday afternoon from the Friends' Meeting House, Park avenue and Wilson street. The services were according to the rites of the Society of Friends. The pallbearers were Drs. R. W. Miffin, O. E. Janney, George T. Shower, Thomas E. Sears, Bartus Trew and W. D. Thomas. Interment was at Greenmount Cemetery. The following committee attended from the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society, which also passed suitable resolutions upon the death of Dr. Price: Drs. G. A. Wright, William Pannebaker, L. R. Palmer, M. E. Douglass, E. Z. Cole, Barrett C. Catlin, D. A. Waldean, E. F. Tideman and J. A. Evans. Stewart & Mowen had charge of the funeral arrangements.



ELIAS C. PRICE, M.D.

BALTIMORE

Dr. Price united with the Institute during its session in New York City in 1867.

Dr. Price was born in Baltimore Co., Maryland, April 16, 1826, in his father's house, located on the old Price tract granted to his ancestors in 1733 by the English crown. His education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, supplemented by much independent study later in life, which put him abreast with many whose early advantages had been far greater. After teaching school for a year he entered the medical department of the

University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1848. He at once entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Madlon Price, of Baltimore County.

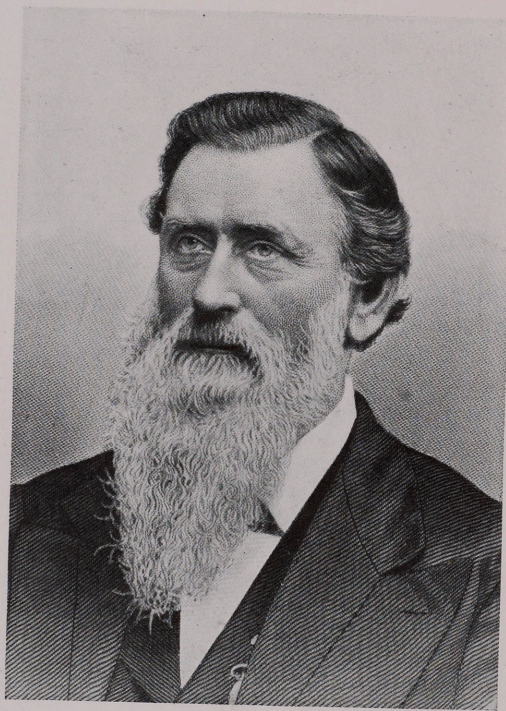
Within five years of this time he gave his attention to the study of homœopathy and became the pioneer homœopathic practitioner of Baltimore County. His field of practice gradually extended until it reached over the line into Pennsylvania and into the city of Baltimore. In April, 1865, he removed to Baltimore and was soon engaged in a large and lucrative practice, being in a short time considered one of the leading practitioners of his school.

Dr. Price was one of the organizers (Sept. 2, 1874) of the Baltimore Homœopathic Medical Society (the first homœopathic organization in the state), was elected its first president, declined a second term the following year and was again elected to fill that office in 1877. He was one of the organizers of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society and was elected its first president. He was one of the incorporators of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary of Baltimore. For over two years he was obstetrical editor of the American Observer, published in Detroit, Mich. He was one of the incorporators of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital (1890) and for the first eight years of its existence was professor of institutes of medicine and hygiene in the institution. In 1892 this college conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of medicine. He was a member of the Southern Medical Association. Besides discharging the duties of a large practice, he wrote much for the medical magazines of the country, and was the first to teach the use of various drugs and procedures for the use of the sick. In addition to his lucrative practice, probably no physician in Baltimore gratuitously tendered greater amount of services to the poor. Not only did he give his services, but many times the wants of the poor were supplied from his own pocket.

Dr. Price was a member of the Society of Friends. He was married in 1852 to Miss Martha Cowman, daughter of John P. Cowman of Alexandria, Va. Dr. Price died June 16, 1902.

Am Inst Hom 1902







Dr. Elias C. Price died June 16th at his home in Baltimore. The cause of death was diabetes. Dr. Price never altogether recovered from the shock which he received in a street car accident in Washington in October, 1900.

Dr. Price was born April 16, 1826, in Baltimore county and was a son of the late Samuel Price. He was educated in the public schools of the county and graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1848. From that time up to October, 1900, Dr. Price practiced his profession continuously—for the first 17 years in Baltimore county and afterward in this city. Being the pioneer of homeopathy in Baltimore county, his practice covered a wide area, and not infrequently was he called as far as the southern border of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Price took a leading part in the organization of all the institutions of the city and State allied with the homeopathic practice. He was one of the incorporators of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, of the Homeopathic Hospital, of the Maryland State Homeopathic Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Price was a devoted student, and in spite of his large practice, having made as many as 40 calls a day, he wrote considerable on medical subjects. For a long while he was editor of the obstetric department of the American Observer. He married Miss Martha A. Cowman, of Alexandria, Va. One son, Dr. Eldridge C. Price, survives.

Dr. Price was a member of the Society of Friends and attended the Park avenue meeting house. His funeral will take place from that church to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The pallbearers, selected from friends and professional associates of the deceased, will be Drs. R. W. Mifflin, O. Edward Janney, G. T. Shower, T. E. Sears, Bartus Trew and W. D. Thomas. Interment will be in Greenmount Cemetery.

Cl Med & Surg Rep Aug 1902



IN MEMORIAM. Dec 1963

MEMORIAL ON DR. ELIAS C. PRICE.

As one looks over the list of our departed colleagues, the names call up the varied features of physical, mental and moral worth which characterized each one, and the so-called chances of life are refuted. At this time, we come to lay our garlands on their graves, we must admit they have taken with them but one thing—the character evolved by each one through discipline. But by what strangely varied experiences has each one come to be what he is. We can say in the words of Young's "Night Thoughts:"

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, how complicate,  
how wonderful is man!

How passing wonder, He who made him such!"

There is no career which brings out the best possibilities of a man better than a medical one. And there is seldom a death in the fraternity that has not had its marked impress on the public. Adverse criticism is often advanced that medical men are irreligious. On a more careful reflection, it is because their careers conduce to the practicability of life and not the acceptance of creeds and beliefs, which are not religion only in so far as they affect the life. A man may be orthodox, and be himself bad, but physicians do good and are good.

In that delightful, touching book of Ian MacLaran, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," there is a sketch of the Scotch doctor.

Possibly some of my hearers have not read it. Allow me to quote these few lines:

"When the coffin was laid down at the mouth of the grave, the only blackness in the white kirkyard, Tammas Mitchell did the most beautiful thing in all his life. He knelt down and carefully wiped off the snow the wind had blown upon the coffin, and which had covered the name, and when he had done this he disappeared behind the others, so that Drumsheugh could hardly find him to take a cord. For these were the eight that buried Dr. MacLure—Lord Kilspindie at the head as landlord and Drumsheugh at the feet as his friend; the two ministers of the parish came first on the right and left, then Burnbrae and Hillocks of the farmers, and Saunders and Tammas for the ploughmen. So the Glen he loved laid him to rest.

"When the bedrel had finished his work and the turf had been spread, Lord Kilspindie spoke:



“ ‘Friends of Drumtochty, it would not be right that we should part in silence and no man say what is in every heart. We have buried the remains of one that has served this Glen with a devotion that has known no reserve, and a kindliness that never failed, for more than forty years. I have seen many brave men in my day, but no man in the trenches of Sebastopol carried himself more knightly than William MacLure. He will never be forgotten while one of us lives, and I pray that all doctors everywhere may share his spirit.’ ”

As we look down the vista of time, we see the builders of this temple—the State Society—passing away one by one, that we are reminded of what Jean Paul Richter said, “Labor is the *lathe* of the past and present.” In this world of activity we cannot sit still and mourn, but extend their work by letting the State Society strike deeper root, grow higher and wider, continue down the ages as a monument to all who have contributed to its support by sinking self for the greater good of all.

Dr. Elias C. Price was born April 16, 1826, in Baltimore County, Md., in his father's house, located on the old Price tract granted to his ancestors in 1733 by the English Crown. He started his life as the most delicate of a family of fourteen children. When he came to his full height he measured nearly six feet in his stockings, but weighed only 147 pounds. His education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. After teaching school for one year, supplemented by

independent study, he entered the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in 1848. Dr. Price was married in 1852 to Miss Martha Cowman, of Alexandria, Va., by whom he had one son, Dr. Eldridge C. Price, of Baltimore. Dr. Price practiced with his preceptor, Dr. Madlon Price, of Baltimore County; his field of practice extended to Baltimore City, to which place he removed in April, 1865. His early years of practice were for the most part spent in the saddle. This outdoor life in the saddle must have strengthened his vitality and have given him, unfortunately, the erroneous idea that no mental or physical strain could injure him, that he was immune against all sickness. He would not retire to rest until the early morning hours, even though the previous twenty-four hours had been one of continual labor. He prided himself on the amount of sleep he could lose, and how late he retired at night. Even after he was in the seventies, he would announce in the morning, with apparent pride, the hour after twelve o'clock he had retired the previous night. The Doctor rarely saved himself in his practice, believing his iron constitution, acquired in his early out-door life and heredity, could not be broken.

Dr. Price was one of the organizers, in 1874, of the Balti-



1012 Madison Ave.

Baltimore, July 12<sup>th</sup> 1896

Dear Doctor,

I thank you very much indeed for the copy of the *Born. Recorder* which you kindly sent me. We get the *Born. Recorder*, my son being Editor of a medical journal gets more journals in exchange than we can get time to read, so I overlooked the article that you called my attention to.

I return the copy you sent me as you may want to have it bound. I also send you a copy of my son's journal containing the ~~the~~ article I mentioned to you. It only came to hand yesterday.

You will see it is simply a chronological sketch; you will find it at page 181.

Thanking you again for your kindness,  
I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
Elias C. Price.



1012 Madison Ave.

Baltimore, June 2nd 1896

Dr. Thos. L. Bradford,  
Dear Doctor,

I have been trying to get the date of Dr. Wagnel's first settlement in Baltimore. His name appears in the Baltimore Directory for the first time in 1840. Dr. John F. Gray in a communication to the N.Y. Med. Soc. (I think in 1863) said that Dr. Wagnel had established Room on a firm basis in Baltimore as early as 1838, but I think that was a mistake.

I think nearly all his first patients are dead.

I will be obliged if you can give me any data Woe left here in 1845 & went to New York but returned in about two years.

Yours fraternally  
Elias C. Price



more Homœopathic Medical Society (the first Homœopathic medical organization in the State) and later of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society. In both organizations he was the first president. Dr. Price was one of the incorporators of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary, of Baltimore, and the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, in which he held the Chair of Hygiene and Institutes of Medicine until 1899. In 1892 this College conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of medicine. Dr. Price was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy—the oldest national medical association in the United States, and a member of the Southern Medical Association; he was obstetrical editor for over two years of the *American Observer*, published in Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Price always gave encouragement to the young men who located in Baltimore, and probably no physician in Baltimore gratuitously tendered greater amount of services to the poor.

The Doctor was in active practice until October, 1900, when he met with an accident while on a visit in Washington. He was thrown to the ground, striking the back of his head, through the carelessness of a conductor starting the car too soon.

He was in an unconscious state for several days, and never recovered from the consequences of this accident to resume his practice. Owing to his rapidly failing sight in both eyes, he was advised in April, 1902, to have a cataract removed. In consideration of his declining health he was advised to have an "Ireductomy" performed and subsequently the "Lens" removed. After the second operation the Doctor never rallied, passing into coma, dieing at his son's residence June 16, 1902.

Dr. Price was a member of the Society of Friends, and his death left its impress on this city.

Am Med Mo Dec 1903 CHARLES LESLIE RUMSEY, M. D.

Name in full

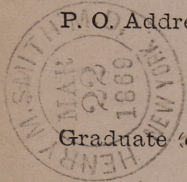
Elias C. Price M.D.

P. O. Address in full

No 110 N Eutaw St Baltimore

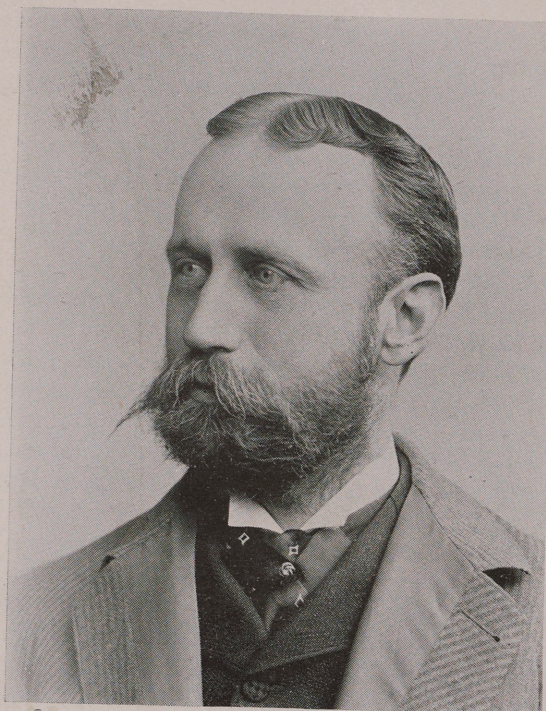
Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University of Maryland

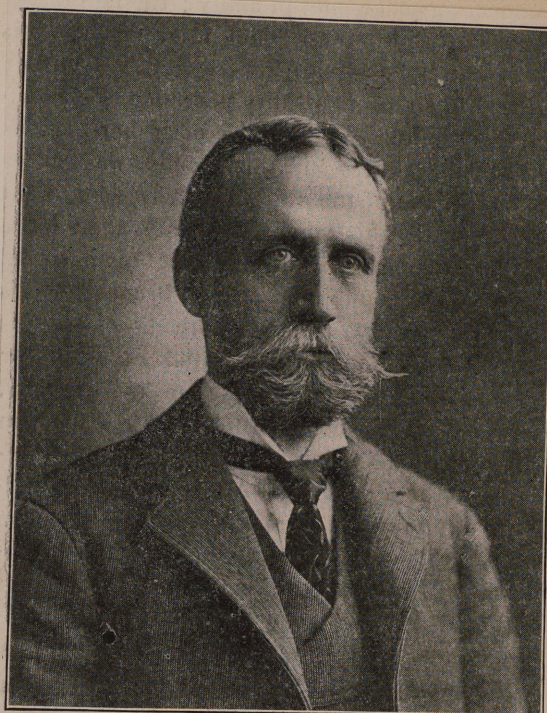




PRICE, ELDRIDGE COWMAN



ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M.D., Baltimore,  
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the  
Southern Homœopathic Medical College,  
Baltimore, Md.



ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M. D.,  
Baltimore, Md.

ELDRIDGE COWMAN PRICE, Baltimore, Maryland, was born at Priceville, Baltimore county, Maryland, February 21,

1854. He acquired his early education in the public and private schools in the county and city of Baltimore, and later matriculated at the University of Maryland, graduating in 1874; one year later (1875) he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Dr. Price was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, 1891-1899; and now is professor of therapeutic philosophy in that institution. He also is a frequent contributor to medical periodicals. He was one of the earliest members of the late Baltimore Homœopathic Medical Society; one of the organizers of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, and also of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Maryland Homœopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary; was presi-

dent of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, 1892-1893, 1893-1894; president of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1903-1904, 1904-1905; and member of the board of censors of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Price was editor-in-chief of the "Homœopathic Advocate and Health Journal" from February, 1891, to August, 1892. From September, 1892, to May, 1898, he was editor of the "Southern Journal of Homœopathy" (American Medical Monthly). In 1881 he assisted in organizing the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore, which by its published writings became a strong factor in the materia medica reform now in progress. He was one of the authors of "A Pathogenetic Materia Medica," published in 1895, and is author of the recently issued work, "A Philosophy of Therapeutics." King Vol IV



PRICE, ELDRIDGE COWMAN







PRICE, JAMES CALDWELL

JAMES CALDWELL PRICE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Erie, Ontario, Canada; literary education, High School, Plainwell, Mich., 1889; Hiram College, Ohio, 1899, A. B. degree; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903, M. D. degree; served as interne Cleveland City Hospital, thirteen months; has practiced in Cleveland since graduation; member American Institute of Homœopathy.



PRICE, WILLIAM HENRY

WILLIAM HENRY PRICE, Detroit, Michigan, born Cleveland, Ohio, October 9, 1877; graduated M. D., Cleveland Medical College, 1899; lecturer on osteology, Detroit Homœopathic College.





Phelps May 27<sup>th</sup> 1867  
Secretary of American  
Institute of Homoeopathy  
Sir

I rec<sup>d</sup> the circular  
of the A. I. of Homoeopathy  
and send my address

Res<sup>t</sup> yours  
T. D. Prichard  
Phelps  
Ontario co  
N. Y.



PRIEST, FRANK ALLEN

FRANK ALLEN PRIEST, Marion, Indiana, born Clarke county, Ohio, April 13, 1874; literary education Marion Normal College; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, M. D. degree in 1898; has practiced in Marion ever since graduation; member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.



JOHN M. PRILAY, M. D.

Dr. John M. Prilay died at his home in Essex Street, Bangor, Maine, Thursday morning, October 3rd, 1907, after a patient and heroic struggle of two years' duration against pernicious anemia.

Although the end was known to be inevitable, his death came none the less as a grievous blow to his innumerable friends, and his untimely demise is a distinct loss to the city.

He was stricken in the prime of life and at the zenith of his usefulness, his age being 46 years.

Dr. Prilay was born in North Newport, Feb. 10, 1861, the son of John M. and Sabra (Calderwood) Prilay. He attended the schools of his native place, then went to Augusta, where he entered a commercial college.

Not caring for a commercial life, he went to Philadelphia, where he enrolled as a student in the Hahnemann Medical School. He graduated from that institution in 1885 and came immediately to this city, where he commenced the practice of medicine in November of the same year. Since that time he had always practiced here until he retired two years ago. In June, 1886, he married Kate E. Burrill, of Newport, who survives him.

Other surviving relatives are his aged mother, Mrs. Sabra Coburn; a half-sister, Mrs. Mary H. Richardson, of Oldtown, and a half-brother, Frank Coburn of Newport.

Dr. Prilay was one of the most eminent and successful practitioners in Bangor. Both in and out of his profession he was held in the highest esteem. His disposition was kindly, cheerful and charitable, and his character and principles of the highest standard.

He was particularly adapted to his profession and gave to it the best of an energetic and conscientious temperament.

He was a member of, and an earnest worker in the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, serving with distinction at one time as president of the latter organization.

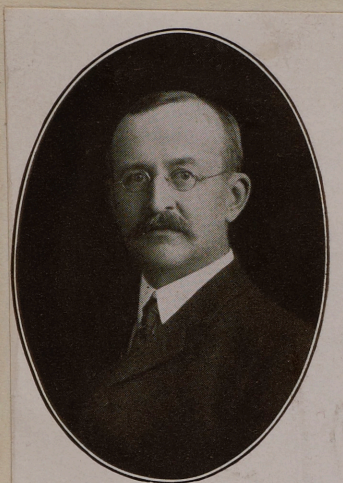
He was devoted to the principles of Free Masonry and had taken all the degrees, including the 32nd. He was on the rolls of St. Andrew's Lodge, of which he was a past master, Bangor Council, Mt. Moriah R. A. C., past eminent commander of St. John's Commandery Knights Templar and through the Scottish Rite bodies and Maine Consistory.

He was a member of Bangor Council, Royal Arcanum, in which he was much interested and in which was medical examiner.

He was a staunch Republican in politics and attended the Universalist church.

—Bangor Daily News.





JOHN M. PRILAY

ember 3rd, 1856. He was the eldest of three children  
sons and Julia Dutcher Stevens.

days were spent upon a farm, and his early educa-  
at a district school. While a boy he determined to  
and no other vocation possessed any interest for him.  
ling a boarding school at Pawling, N. Y., for two  
and the Eclectic Medical College, New York, from  
ted in 1879.

After a thorough study of the system of Homoeopathy,  
rior to all others, he continued throughout life to  
to its principles. He began his professional work  
ity, where he remained until his death, Nov. 19th.

On October 27th, 1886, he married Emma I. Greenleaf, of New  
York, who survives him.

He became a member of the Institute in 1892, and was active in  
in his state and city, having been attending  
physician to the ~~the~~ the Hahnemann Hospitals, a mem-  
ber of the Clinical Club, the New York Homoeopathic County So-  
ciety, the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society, and Pen-  
sion Examiner for the District of New York.

—Miss Stevens and Dr. E. D. Klotz.

#### MATILDA J. LYONS, M. D.

Mourned and cherished by a multitude of friends, Dr. Matilda  
J. Lyons departed this life Feb. 15th, 1908, at the home of her sis-  
ter in Canton, Ohio. She was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Oct. 1845,  
and came with her parents to Salem, O., when four years of age, and  
resided there until her marriage to Mr. J. B. Lyons of Cadiz, O.

Her mother was a successful practitioner, and instilled in her  
daughter an earnest desire to pursue the same noble calling.

She attended the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and  
later the Homoeopathic Department of Michigan University, from  
which she graduated in 1887. She immediately began an active, ever  
increasing and eminently successful practice of her chosen profes-  
sion. An ideal physician, kind, sympathetic and self-sacrificing, she  
rightfully earned the loving title "Beloved physician." She was  
welcomed to the sick-chamber for her cheerfulness which "doeth good  
like a medicine," no less than for her skill to heal diseases. No night  
was too dark, no call too humble to deter her from duty, and she  
left this earth with her memory gratefully enshrined in the hearts  
of both rich and poor. Deeply and practically pious, an honor to her  
profession and the community, another good woman has gone.

She was a member of the Ohio State Homoeopathic Medical So-  
ciety, and joined the American Institute in 1899.

—Dr. Mary F. Lemmon.



PRINDLE, E S

E. S. PRINDLE, Priest River, Idaho, born Charlotte, Vermont, June 10, 1869; educated in chemical department of University of Vermont; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1893.



PRINDLE, E S

E. S. PRINDLE; Priest River, Idaho, born Charlotte, Vermont, June 10, 1869; educated in chemical department of University of Vermont; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1893.



PRISH, WILLIAM JEFFERSON

WILLIAM JEFFERSON PRISH, Fredonia, New York, born Royalton, N. Y., January 6, 1861; literary education, Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont; medical preceptor, Dr. A. J. Evans of Lockport, N. Y.; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1885; town physician, Wilson, N. Y., 1885-1887; health officer, 1887-1890; town clerk, Royalton, N. Y., 1888-1890; present health officer, Pomfret.



PRITCHARD, J A

Eaton, N.Y. Dec 20 1871  
to the  
Com. of Organization  
of the Home Ins. N.Y.  
Sirs.

I much regret to  
say that I cannot be with  
you the 5<sup>th</sup> of Dec.

I graduated in the Eclectic  
School 21 years since, became  
a Convert to Homeopathy  
seven years since present  
address is

J. A. Pritchard  
Eaton, N.Y.

J. A. Pritchard M.D.  
Over





Eaton  
May 25 '67



to the  
Com. of Arrangements  
of the Home Ins. N.Y.  
Eis.

I much regret to  
say that I cannot be with  
you the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June,

I graduated in the Oculopathy  
School 21 years since, became  
a convert to Homoeopathy  
seven years since present  
address is

Dr J. A. Pritchard  
Eaton, Ohio,

J. A. Pritchard M.D.  
Over



P.S.

J. J. Kindleberger M.D.  
of this place is also, a  
Homoeopathic practitioner  
he was formerly of  
Springfield, Ohio,



PRITCHARD, WILLIAM CALVIN

WILLIAM ELVIN PRITCHARD, Los Angeles, California, was born March 30, 1859, in Franklin, Indiana, son of William Irwin Pritchard and Elizabeth Spears, his wife. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his birthplace where he afterward entered the Baptist College. His professional training was obtained at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College from which institution he graduated in 1886 with the degree of M.

D. In 1888 he took the Pratt's course of orificial surgery and also a partial course in the Homœopathic College of the City of Mexico. He began practice in Fort Davis, Texas, whence he moved to Bushnell, Illinois, and subsequently to Chicago. In 1889 he went to Los Angeles, where he has since practiced, making a specialty of orificial surgery. In 1886 he served as interne in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and while in Bushnell, he filled the position of health officer. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married, in 1903, Mabel V. Skofstad, and has two children by a former marriage, Frank and Stella.

King Vol IV



PRIZER, ELMER TOWERS

ELMER TOWERS PRIZER, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was born in 1867 in Chester county, Pennsylvania, son of John Prizer and Harriet Towers, his wife. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, where he received the training necessary to fit him for the practice of his profession, and whence he graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Goodno Society of Philadelphia.

King Vol IV



#####  
PROCTOR, WILLIAM MARSH

### DOCTOR LEAPS TO DEATH

Patient in Pittsburgh Hospital  
Eludes Nurse After Operation.

Pittsburg, Dec. 14.—Leaping from a window in the new Homeopathic Hospital to-day Dr. W. M. Proctor, one of the best-known practitioners in the city, was killed. The case was reported to the Coroner as suicide.

Dr. Proctor had undergone an operation at the hospital yesterday and to-day eluded the nurse, raised the window and threw himself to the ground.

Only yesterday another doctor shot himself in the temple, and within a week a patient at another hospital threw himself from a fifth story window, dying soon afterward.

Wm. Marsh Proctor, M. D., Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, 1899; a prominent physician of Braddock, Pa., while delirious, as the result of a surgical operation, leaped from the second story window from the Homœopathic Hospital, at Pittsburgh, December 14th, receiving injuries which caused his death an hour later. Dr. Proctor was thirty-five years of age and after his graduation became house physician of the Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia. From there he removed to Braddock, where he became surgeon to the Braddock Works of the American Steel and Wire Company. His colleagues in Pittsburgh and vicinity speak in the highest terms of the doctor and of their belief that the future held for him a brilliant record. His tragic demise is regretted by all of them.

Jl Am Inst  
Hom Jan  
1911

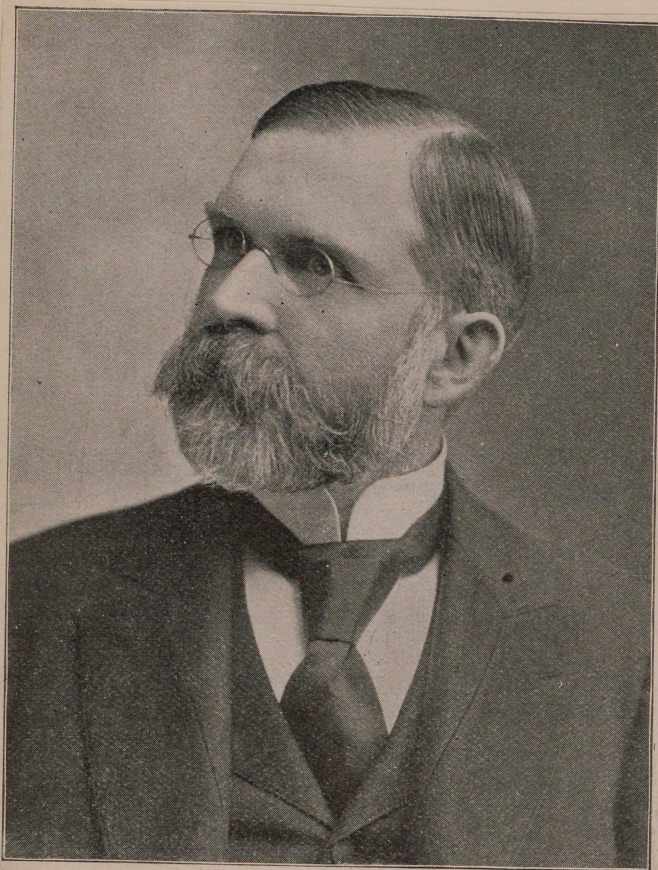
WILLIAM MARSH PROCTOR, Braddock, Pennsylvania, was born in Elmdar, Lyon county, Kansas, in 1875, son of William Henry and Mary Anderson (Marsh) Proctor. He was educated in the Fair Haven high school, Fair Haven, Vermont, and then entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1899. From November 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900, he was house physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, and now is serving as surgeon to the Braddock works of the American Steel and Wire Company. Dr. Proctor is a member of the alumni association

of Hahnemann Medical College, and also is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

King vol 14



PROCTOR, W H



W. H. PROCTOR, M. D., President of the Medico-Chirurgical  
Society of Central New York.


The president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy has said that "With the Old School not to believe has been an argument and many a good thing has been condemned because of its ancestry." But while this is true in general it does not apply in every case, for hundreds of physicians are to-day practicing Homoeopathy after making a fair and impartial study of both schools. The president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society is one of these.

Dr. Proctor spent three years in medical study in the Allopathic schools of Dartmouth and University of Pennsylvania, and then graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1880.

After practicing five years he spent two years in the private and public hospitals of Germany. He is a member of the N. Y. State Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the Broome County Society. He is physician and surgeon to the Home for Aged Women and consulting physician and surgeon to the Binghamton City Hospital of which city he is a prominent citizen.

Syracuse Clinic V. 1. no 4  
Dec. 1898





Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander

announce the marriage of their daughter

Elsie Marguerite

to

Doctor John Oswald Prosser

on Wednesday, January the twenty-ninth

Nineteen hundred and thirty

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



At Home

after March the first

Four hundred and twenty-two Allegheny Street

Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania



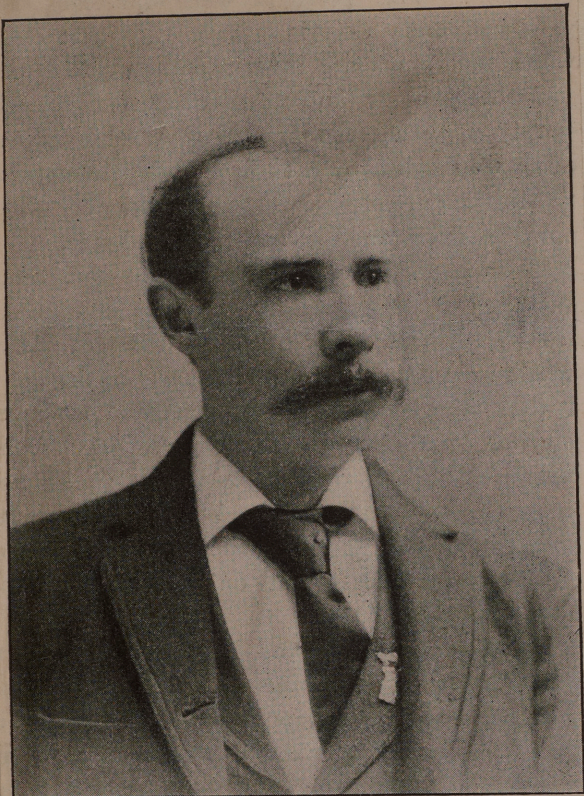
PRYOR, L R

medicine. The powders were sac-  
very well known that in a family of that class  
where medicines are invariably associated with  
something nasty and foul or bitter, to re-  
simply upon a teaspoonful of water every  
often would destroy that first and prime essen-  
tial in the cure of every case—confidence. The  
powders were tangible, had taste and size.

There is a succession of remedies sometime  
mistaken for alternation, but we have never  
alternated in the sense of using different home-  
opathic remedies for different parts of the body  
at the same prescription, or designed to cure  
varying pathological conditions. And the  
reason of this is our ignorance! We do not  
know how to alternate. We use different  
colored powder papers, just as we use differ-  
ent sizes of pellets, but only for the reasons  
above ascribed.

We firmly believe, and have always taught  
the Totality of Symptoms. Indeed, we do not  
see how homeopathy could stand for a day if  
that principle were taken away. The proving  
were made upon the single remedy, or a com-  
bination used as a single remedy, and to us it is  
as inherently illogical to have two totalities in





L. R. PRYOR, M. D.,  
Eaton, O.



PULLIAM, SAMUEL BROWN

SAMUEL BROWN PULLIAM, Paducah, Kentucky, born Warsaw, Ky., October 19, 1869; literary education acquired under private preceptors; medical, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, class of 1902; has been a practitioner in Paducah since graduation.





PULSIFER, MOSES RUST, M. D., of Ellsworth, Me., was born in Poland (then district of Maine), October 9th, 1799. His parents were natives of Cape Ann, Gloucester county, Mass. He attended five full courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth, N. H., and Bowdoin College, Maine, from 1820 to 1823, and graduated at the latter college as doctor in medicine. After pursuing the study and practice of the allopathic school over thirty years, he went to New York, and attended a six months' course of lectures at the Academy of Medicine, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and New York hospitals. He became satisfied of the truth of homœopathy, by witnessing the treatment of a case of scrofulous ophthalmia in a small homœopathic infirmary in New York. On his return to Maine, he was persuaded by Drs. Dodge and Clark, of Portland, to adopt homœopathic practice, and resume his profession as a physician, which he had resolved to relinquish in consideration of loss of confidence in allopathic practice. He has from that time earnestly devoted himself to the practice of the new school system, with increasing satisfaction, and often with profound astonishment, as he has witnessed the results of the simple medicines.

The greatest surprise was caused by the effects of, ars. in the last stage of cholera infantum, apis mel. in dropsy, and bell. in brain fever, checking the disorders quickly, and restoring the patients to health.

On Dr. Pulsifer's first going to Ellsworth, in 1851, he was the only homœopathic physician in Hancock county.

After raising a family of twelve children, two of whom are now homœopathic physicians, losing his wife, and adopting homœopathy, he married a second wife, by whom he has another family.



Name in full

Moses Rust Pulsifer M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Oldsworth  
Hancock Co Maine

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



Bowdoin College  
Brunswick Maine  
1822



Ollsworth Maine Jan. 18-1870

Dear Sir

As per request in Medical Gazette  
I send you the following

My full name is Moses Rust Pulsifer  
I graduated at Bowdoin Medical College }  
in the Year 1822

My present address is Ollsworth in the  
County of Hancock State of Maine  
where I have resided since 1850  
previous to that time I practiced in  
Mt. Desert & Sullivan in this County  
fifteen years in Minot and Poland in  
Androscoggin County ten years and  
a short time in St. Stevens province  
of New Brunswick  
I began to practice Homoeopathy in  
the Year 1850 In Ollsworth

Truly Yours

M. R. Pulsifer

Henry M. Smith M.D.



PULSIFER, NATHAN G W

Name in full

*Nathan G. W. Pulsifer*

P. O. Address in full

*Waterville Maine*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Dartmouth Medical  
College*







PULTE, JOSEPH HYPPOLYTE, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Méschede, Westphalia, October 6th, 1811. His father,

Hermann Joseph Pulte, M. D., was the Medical Director of one of the Government institutions for the education of midwives, and as these had to be organized all over the newly acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that service, besides presiding over those

confided to his care. He was a man of great strength of character, and left a noble example, which his son labored to imitate. After he had completed his classical course at the Gymnasium of Soest, and his medical studies at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his oldest brother to accompany him to America. Eagerly embracing the opportunity thus opened to him, he sailed for the United States in the spring of 1834. Landing at New York, he started for St. Louis to meet his brother who had preceded him, and passing through Pennsylvania, was induced by a personal friend to remain at Cherryville, Northampton county. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhoeft, who, at that time, resided a few miles distant. From him he learned of the system of Hahnemann, and its wonderful success, and on his suggestion was led to test its merits by actual experiments. The results were so remarkable that he warmly embraced the new system, and became enthusiastic in his devotion to it. He gave to its study the whole of his energy, and shrank from no hardship or expense necessary to complete acquaintance with it. At that time the labor of attaining a thorough knowledge of homœopathy was very great. There were no books upon the subject to be had. Text-books and repertories were not known. A large part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscripts sent from Europe, and here extensively copied and circulated; these he thoroughly studied. It was by these means that the first attempt at a more systematic and fixed treatment of Asiatic cholera was transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians, and piously studied and reverentially copied by its members. Slow and

tedious as was this process, it proved effective in keeping alive the zeal of the adherents of the system, and probably made a deeper impression upon their minds. Knowledge thus acquired was not easily forgotten. Dr. Pulte soon joined the band of homœopathists who had formed the society in Northampton county—the first one of the kind in this country. It registered among its members some

of the most eminent practitioners whom the State has ever known, and many clergymen who gave the influence of their position and culture to the advancement of the cause. The most valuable accession to the Society was Dr. C. Hering, who had taken up his residence in Allentown to preside over the Academy which had been formed by the little band of homœopathists. Dr. Pulte recognized in Dr. Hering a man of power and of admirable administrative abilities, and submitted gladly to the moulding influence of his genius. Having assisted to organize the Academy, he now gave his best energies to sustain its reputation, and advance its prosperity. After six years of increasing activity, and on the dissolution of the Academy, he went to Cincinnati in 1840, on his way to meet his brother in St. Louis. He travelled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Mr. Edward Giles, who, converted to the theory of homœopathy, needed practical proof if it could be had. On the steamer he met with the lady who was destined to be his wife, and to whom he was married in 1840. Remaining in Cincinnati long enough to give Mr. Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathy, he opened a private dispensary, where soon the sick children of the poorer classes gathered for relief. It was summer, and the usual complaints of the season were prevalent. Mr. Giles was witness to the marvellous cures performed, and yielded to the force of the evidence thus furnished. The news of his success soon spread over the city, and rich and poor applied to him for help; and, in less than six weeks from the time of his arrival, he was in full practice, and obliged to relinquish his contemplated visit to St. Louis.

In 1846, he published a work on history, entitled, "Organon of the History of the



World." This volume, altogether original in its mode of dealing with its subject, gained for him the esteem and friendship of such men as Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bunsen, Lepsius, and W. C. Bryant. In 1848, having originated a plan for carrying the electric telegraph around the world, via Behring's Straits, or the Aleutian Islands, to Asia, and thence

to Europe, he visited Europe to submit his well matured plans to the governments immediately interested. His efforts were not successful; but the same project, with the same detailed data, are now carried into effect. He returned to America promptly, as the Asiatic cholera was making rapid strides toward this continent. During the prevalence of this fearful scourge in 1846, he had the satisfaction of seeing the homœopathic treatment triumphant over all others. It was by his exertions and counsel that a uniform prophylactic and curative system was recommended to the Homœopathic Society, and generally adopted by the people. After this memorable encounter with the most terrible scourge of the world, he had the gratification of seeing homœopathy firmly established in the West and South, and receiving to its fold large numbers of the ablest allopathic practitioners.

In 1850, he published his "Domestic Practice," a work that, entirely original in its arrangement, has rendered, by its immense popularity, many works on the subject unnecessary to the present time. Reprinted in London, it has passed through several editions; and, translated into Spanish, has become the received authority in Spain, Cuba, and the South American Republics. In 1852, in connection with Dr. H. P. Gatchell, he commenced the publication of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*. It continued two years as a monthly; in the third as a quarterly, under Dr. C. D. Williams, and was then discontinued. During this time, Dr. Pulte filled with great acceptance the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, and afterwards that of Obstetrics. While lecturing on this latter subject, he prepared for general use a work on the diseases of women, entitled, "The Woman's Medical Guide." It appeared in

Cincinnati in 1853. This little work gained a very rapid popularity in this country and in England, and was translated into Spanish in Havana, where it has an extended circulation.

When diphtheria appeared as an epidemic, he embodied in a monograph his views, with the results of his experience, and his mode of treatment. It was widely spread throughout the West. In 1855, the centenary of Hahnemann's birth, he delivered the address before the American Institute of Homœopathy in Buffalo, N. Y. Full of years and of honors, Dr. Pulte has made the most valuable contribution to the cause of homœopathy in the endowment of the college which bears his name. It was opened in Cincinnati, September 27th, 1872, and is one of the most valuable schools for the advancement of homœopathy.



# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

[Written October, 1867.]

JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE PULTE was born on the 6th October, 1811, at Meschede, in the Prussian Province of Westphalia. His father, Hermann Joseph Pulte, M.D., was the Medical Director of one of the Government institutions for the education of midwives, and as these institutions had to be organized all over the newly-acquired Provinces, he was especially deputed for that purpose, besides presiding over the institution confided to his care. He was also one of the co-editors of the "Manual for the Instruction of Midwives throughout the whole Kingdom," a work which, in its sphere, has become famous, and a model for similar ones in other States. In this position his father continued to be active to the last day of his life, so full of usefulness and blessings to his fellow-men, that the family motto, "*virtute ad astra*," was, in his career, fully verified. He left a glorious example as a precious heritage to his children.

Joseph H., in his early youth, was so impressed with the goodness and worth of his father, that he often, in his childish fancy, literally stepped in his father's footsteps, while walking behind him, so that he might realize the more the truth of the adage—"Step in your father's footsteps."

No wonder that the boy and youth should already have a predilection for that profession of which he saw his revered father to be such a respected member; especially was this the case when he was reminded so often of the *noble science of medicine*, and of the blessings and high aspirations which always accompany its faithful and successful practice.

His oldest brother had already entered upon a promising medical career, and was very desirous to see his young-



est brother, Joseph H., follow his example in devoting himself to the study of medicine. This was done. After Joseph H. had completed his classical course at the Gymnasium of Soest, and his medical studies at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his oldest brother, to accompany him to America, where he intended to settle in St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph H. eagerly embraced this opportunity to visit transatlantic regions; he sailed for the United States in the spring of 1834, to reach St. Louis, *via* New York, while his brother had preceded him to that place, *via* New Orleans.

But man proposes, and God disposes! On his journey through Pennsylvania, Joseph H. was induced by a personal friend to stay in Cherryville, Northampton county. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft, at that time residing at Bath, nine miles from Cherryville.

Through him, he, for the first time, heard something better than ridicule when conversing about Homœopathy and its doctrines; he was the first who induced him to test its merits by actual experiments. These early trials were so successful that Dr. Pulte became perfectly enthusiastic in his devotion to the new doctrine, and at once entered with great zeal upon the study of Homœopathy; henceforth he did not shrink from any hardship or expense necessary to acquire a complete knowledge of the same.

It was, indeed, providential for him that his lot now was cast far away from his older brother, whose influence over him would have prevented the growth of the new seed, even if received at all; but separated from him, as he now was, by hundreds of miles, he was permitted to study out for himself the new problems of science and practical life, as they now so abundantly presented themselves to him.

It was difficult and expensive at that early time (1834), to procure the means of prosecuting the study of Homœ-



opathy, but they were highly prized when procured. There were then as yet no text-books, no repertories; a greater part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscript, sent to America from Europe, and circulated to be studied and copied. Thus the first attempts at a more systematic and fixed treatment of Asiatic cholera were transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians in manuscript from Europe, and by its members piously studied and reverentially copied.

This was a slow way of acquiring knowledge, and on that account, certainly objectionable; but it was the only possible one at that time. Knowledge, however, thus gained, was prized more highly, studied more carefully, and put in practice more conscientiously.

To the young minds, although thus engaged under difficulties, in a comparatively uncultivated region of the country, away from its high roads, it was, nevertheless, a grand time, full of activity, glorious excitement, and high expectations.

Dr. J. H. Pulte soon joined the noble band of Homœopathic practitioners who had united themselves for mutual advancement in knowledge, under the name of *Homœopathic Society of Northampton County*; this was the *first* one of the kind on this continent, where they now are numbered, thanks be to God, by the hundreds.

It was no child's play in those days of bad roads and great distances, to belong to a society so widely spread over the country, and do justice to its requirements by attending *regularly* its monthly meetings, and by being prepared to give, as well as to receive, instruction. But a holy zeal seemed to possess all the members, since they seldom were found missing at the friendly gatherings; there were old, gray-haired gentlemen, such as Dr. Freytag, of Bethlehem; they seemed to grow young again; so ac-



tive, so resolute were they in their devotions to the new science; while the young physicians present seemed to grow bolder and more mature in their aspirations. It augured well for the future of Homœopathy in this country, that its beginning in the Northampton Society met with such holy, disinterested love and zeal; that its members were only conscious of *one* thought, to labor for the welfare of mankind, and the honor of the science whose principle had become their guiding star. The future historian of Homœopathy in America must not forget the names of the members of the Northampton County Society; they richly deserve to be mentioned; some of them may be named here. There was Dr. William Wesselhœft, of Bath; Dr. Freytag, of Bethlehem; Dr. John Romig, of Allentown; Dr. Detwiller, of Easton; Dr. Wolford, Dr. Reichhelm, Dr. Bauer, and others; besides a number of well-informed clergymen, who were enthusiastically devoted to the good work, such as Rev. Messrs. Becker, Helferich, and Waage.

But the greatest accession to the Society was made when Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia, joined its number, and took up his residence in Allentown, to preside over the Academy, which had been formed by the exertions of this small but enthusiastic band of Hahnemann's disciples.

Dr. Pulte recognized at once in Dr. Hering the man of genius, and submitted cheerfully to the moulding influence which such a mind naturally would have over others, especially younger ones. He had assisted to found the Academy; he now labored to the best of his ability to sustain its reputation and prosperity.

Besides attending to the numerous meetings for scientific and other purposes, frequent occasions would offer where public addresses had to be delivered, or poems to be recited; he never shrunk from any work thus laid out for him.

At one time the news arrived at the college of the sud-



den demise of Professor Schoenlein, the greatest pathologist of the age, the friend of Dr. Hering, and the revered teacher of several of the members of the Society. Forthwith the idea was promulgated and put into execution, of solemnizing the departure of this shining light, even although belonging to Allopathy, by a public demonstration, oration, etc.; thus to show publicly the *loyalty to science* which, inherent in the head of the Academy (Dr. Hering,) penetrated the whole body.

On this occasion Dr. Pulte contributed the poem, the original of which, in German, is given in the note below, for the use of those who can read that language.\*

### Ode.

auf Dr. Schönlein, dessen Tod (glücklicherweise fälschlich) in Amerika  
angesagt war, gesprochen bei der Todesfeier in  
Allentown, Pa., 1835.

Warum senkstest du schon, himmlischer Genius,  
Deine Fackel so früh? Welkt auch das Große hin?  
Wirgst du in die Urne,  
Was sich dem Staube der Zeit entwand?

Nein, er stieg nicht hinab, ungekannt schied er nicht;  
Auf der Fläche erhöht, bleibt er erhaben steh'n;  
Des Jahrhunderts Sohn, Ihn  
Küßte der Strahl der Unsterblichkeit.

In die heilige Schaar forschender Weisen zog  
Die Begeisterung ihn, und die Natur erschloß  
Sich dem Seherblicke  
Da wo der leidende Körper seufzt.\*

Es sank der Schleier herab von dem Egypterbild —  
Staunend zeigt er dahin, und der Genosse staunt,\*\*  
Und des Vaterlandes  
Große Genossen begrüßen ihn.\*\*\*

Ja, das Vaterland sah's, was er im Herzen trug —  
In der fühlenden Brust schlug ihm ein deutsches Herz,  
Was nur Freiheit pochte,  
Wo Tyrannei sich die Nacken beugt.

Jüngling, winde den Kranz, winde den Eichenkranz  
Um sein heiliges Haupt; bei seinem heil'gen Staub  
Schwöre, deutscher Sohn,  
Frei und dem Vaterland treu zu sein.



Edler Schatten, daß du hättest den Tag geseh'n,  
Wo, was klar deinem Aug', tritt in die Wirklichkeit,  
Und der Freiheit Flamme  
Brennet die Binden der Augen los.

Daß du hättest geseh'n, wie sich der Freiheits-Gott  
Und Columbia's Ar' schwingen von Flur zu Flur —  
Glück und Segen spendend,  
Wo sich der westliche Himmel wölbt.

O, du ruhest noch nicht, Edler, in freier Erd' —  
Doch der Lorbeer des Ruhms neben dem Eichenkranz  
Schmückt die frühe Urne,  
Wo deine heilige Asche ruht.

\* Pathologie — Schönlein's Hauptstudium.

\*\* Hahnemann.

\*\*\* Den, Schelling, Schubert u. a.

The ceremony was sincerely performed, but, as it proved afterward, fortunately without cause; the announcement of Schoenlein's death had been premature. As he is now, however, really dead, the ode above may yet be considered a fitting tribute to the memory of this great thinker and physician.

In all his connections with the Academy, as well as with the Society, Dr. Pulte regretted very much that he could not contribute his share to the provings of new remedies. His own system not being susceptible enough to elicit symptoms, he had to leave this means of increasing the stock of knowledge to others, and confine himself to exertions on the field of practice, by the side of the sick, where he found ample scope for the use of any talent he might possess.

Thus passed six years of great activity of body and mind, giving and receiving instruction, healing the sick, but never relinquishing the intention of joining his brother in St Louis, and bringing him into the light of the new doctrine. But he did not carry this intention into execution until the Academy was dissolved. The closing of this institution at that time deeply distressed the friends of Homœopathy; however, it may be considered to have been a fortu-



nate event, as thereby the knowledge of Homœopathy was spread more rapidly all over the country. The Pentecost for the adherents of this new but persecuted faith had now arrived; its disciples, so carefully gathered, so closely kept together thus far, had to be scattered and sent abroad to preach the new gospel of the healing art throughout larger domains and dominions. Now we can realize by glorious results the necessity of this Allentown exodus; the Homœopathy of this whole country received its zeal and baptism from an intensely ardent focus or center, which, when exploding, threw its truth-loving burning sparks all over the country at once, producing hundreds of Allentowns, each more extensive than the first. In this respect the European progress of Homœopathy has been far different; solitary men here and there would arise, but the whole movement has been slower and less extensive. Dr. Hering went to Philadelphia, Dr. Reichhelm to Pittsburg, Dr. Romig to Baltimore, and others to other cities and countries; Dr. Pulte took up his march again westward to St. Louis, where he intended to go six years previous. But how differently prepared he now was for the contest in that wide region! In these six years of preparation he had been filled with new ideas, worthy the attention of the greatest minds; he had something to offer to the growing countries beyond the Alleghanies, and was, perhaps on that account, to them a real acquisition; at least he was willing to impart the blessings of the new science without hindrance or stint. He traveled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Edward Giles, whom he made a convert to Homœopathy theoretically, but who wanted practical proof, if it could be had. When on the steamer from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Dr. Pulte saw for the first time his future partner for life, and determined upon that union which nothing but death should sever. He tarried in



Cincinnati to give his friend Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by Homœopathic remedies. For that purpose he opened a private dispensary, where soon the sick children of the poorer classes congregated to get relief. It was high summer, and summer complaints prevailed. Mr. Giles was astonished at the speedy and easy cures, and so it seems were also those who were more nearly concerned by them; the poorer classes had told the richer, and these latter soon demanded help from the physician who had cured the former. Not six weeks had elapsed before Dr. Pulte was in full practice in Cincinnati; and when his friend reminded him to go to St. Louis, he was obliged to tell him he could not, on account of the numerous engagements to fulfill; thus he established himself, or rather was established in spite of himself, in Cincinnati, the Metropolis of the West; this was in the summer of 1840.

In the meantime he had not forgotten the engagements of his heart, and in the autumn of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Rollins, of Pittsburgh, a lady who soon shared his enthusiasm for the extension and honor of Homœopathy, and has ever since been very active in promoting the former and sustaining the latter, by assisting her husband even in his professional duties.

In 1846 he published his work on history, in German, entitled "Organon of the History of the World" (*Organon der Weltgeschichte*). In it he not merely attempted a philosophy of history, but an elevation of history to the rank of one of the natural sciences; he showed the reign of law and order on the historic fields, where chance had ruled before. Although the first ideas in this respect had been long maturing in his mind, while endeavoring to find a God in history, ruling by fixed laws, yet it was only by his closer acquaintance with Homœopathy that these ideas



began to assume form and character; in honor to Hahne-  
mann, therefore, he adopted for his work the title *Organon*,  
and the motto "*Aude Sapere*." It was presented to  
leading historians here and abroad, and gained for the  
author the esteem and friendship of such men as Humboldt,  
Guizot, Schelling, Chevalier Bunsen, Lepsius, William C.  
Bryant, etc.; to the latter gentleman he sent a copy pre-  
faced with the stanza given in the original German below,  
showing in its last line the object of the work.\*

When, in 1848, he visited Europe to present to the in-  
terested Governments a well-matured plan of his own for  
carrying the telegraph around the world, *via* Behring's  
Straits or the Aleutian Islands to Asia, and thence to Eu-  
rope, he met with a ready welcome from these savans, and  
Humboldt especially favored him with his personal inter-  
est in the important proposal, and promised to do every  
thing in his power to foster the project, by the influence he  
had personally with the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; but

An

Wm. C. Bryant.

1846.

Laß die Lieder, Sohn der Musen,  
Deine Leber laß sie ruh'n,  
Wehre deinem vollen Busen,  
Deines Herzens mächt'gem Thun!

Was ist rauher Stürme Toben,  
Was der Wogen wilder Schwall,  
Wie sie steigen und, gehoben,  
Wie sie sinken, überall!

Laß des Zephyrs laues Wehen  
Und des Morgens holde Pracht;  
Laß der Liebe süßes Flehen  
In der duft'gen Monden-Nacht!

Komm mit mir ins Reich der Geister,  
Denen sich die Welt erschloß;  
Sieh! der Kampf wird immer dreister,  
Heil'ger stets des Menschen Loos.

Von der Irrfahrt der Geschichte  
Hebe höher hier den Blick;  
Hier wird Wahrheit zum Gedichte —  
Und ein Gott ist im Geschick!



the subsequent Hungarian war frustrated the design at that time, although Congress had the memorial of Dr. Pulte sent into the Senate of the United States through the agency of Governor Chase, then a Senator from Ohio, printed and ready for debate. The same project with the same detailed data was afterward taken up by Major Collins, and is now carried into effect. To Dr. Pulte, however, belongs the honor or credit of having been *the first among men* engaged in attempts to realize Puck's grand achievement, to "*put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes.*"

While in Europe he did not forget the interests of his beloved science; wherever he tarried in the larger cities, he was cordially received by the professional brethren, and he now remembers with delight the social and profitable intercourse he enjoyed with most of the notables of our literature; such as Drysdale, Epps, Laurie, Quin, Paul Wolf, Hartmann, Jahr, and others equally distinguished, and, not least, Madam Hahnemann, the renowned widow of the immortal founder of Homœopathy.

But he soon had to return to America, as the Asiatic cholera made rapid strides toward the West. During its prevalence in Cincinnati in 1849, Dr. Pulte had the satisfaction to see the Homœopathic treatment triumphant beyond any other; through his exertions and counsel, an uniform prophylactic and curative system was recommended to the Homœopathic Society, and generally adopted and followed by the people, which, under God, saved thousands of lives.

Homœopathy, after this memorable trial of 1849, was firmly established in the whole West and South, where cities and country received Homœopathic physicians, mostly converts from the old system, by the score, more or less through the agency and influence of Dr. Pulte.



One of the most eventful conversions was that of Dr. Davis, of Natchez, a very eminent Southern practitioner; hundreds of others, equally successful, date their conversion from the year 1849, witnessing the splendid results of the Homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera in Cincinnati.

Shortly afterward, in 1850, he published his work on "Domestic Practice." Its arrangement was entirely original with him, and the book seems to have pleased the public so well that up to this time no book of a similar size and import, in the Homœopathic literature, has had such a circulation throughout the world as this. It was reprinted in London, where a great number of editions appeared for England and its colonies; it was translated into Spanish, and serves as the principal work in that line for Cuba and the South American Republics.\* In this wide range of distribution, above a hundred thousand copies now circulate, as comforters in distress, and silent but potent missionaries in the cause of Homœopathy. Though dozens of imitations of this work have from time to time been issued, none have as yet been able to supersede its popularity.

In 1852 he commenced, jointly with Dr. H. P. Gatchell,

*\* Advertisement to the Spanish Edition by the Publisher.*—"The number of the friends of Homœopathy being constantly on the increase, not only among the medical profession, but to a still greater extent among the people, it became necessary to provide a manual, which would, in a clear and intelligible manner, place within the reach of the latter the treatment best adapted to the cure of their ailments. While endeavoring to select, with the assistance of a competent person, the work most suitable to the purpose, from the large number of publications of this class now extant, the complete Treatise of Domestic Homœopathy, by J. H. Pulte, M.D., Cincinnati, could not well escape our attention. This excellent work contains the most useful and necessary elements of anatomy and physiology, hygiene and hydropathy—the two latter being treated as handmaids to Homœopathy, so that these, especially the last, may be effective auxiliaries of the immortal doctrine of Hahnemann. . . ."

"Havana, April 1, 1859.

ANDREAS GRAUPERA."



the publication of a monthly, called the "American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy;" it had a large circulation, and was continued for the first two years as a monthly, in the third year it appeared as a quarterly, with Dr. C. D. Williams as co-editor. After that year it was discontinued, as the editors had left the place of its publication; it also was evident that the Magazine had fulfilled its mission, by having combated and dispelled that spirit of illiberality and dogmatism which, before its appearance, threatened to overwhelm the Homœopathic ranks. Its tendency was for the liberty of individual opinion, making the bond of union for the fraternity as large as possible; it stoutly insisted on the truth that any one who acknowledges the law *similia similibus* as a law of cure, must be considered a friend and brother, if he differ ever so widely from the views of others in carrying into practice this all-essential law. This position of affairs in our midst has been gained, and the Magazine did good service to bring about such a desirable result.

During this time (1852) Dr. Pulte accepted and filled the chair of clinical medicine in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, and afterward that of obstetrics in the same institution. This position gave occasion for public addresses and introductions. In one of these, called the "Science of Medicine," he gave a condensed view of his ideas of what should constitute the *science* of medicine, in contradistinction to what may be termed a *system* of medicine. He there already pointed to the cell as the real starting-point of the pathological development; it may be said that here already were indicated the principal features of that pathological edifice which Virchow afterward erected into his famous Cellular theory. But more than this celebrated microscopist was able to do, it hinted at or traced out the therapeutical outlines of a *comprehen-*



sive, *real science of medicine*, by combining, in a lawful, natural union, all the different therapeutical methods hitherto in vogue, and assigning to each its legitimate place according to the two great laws of development, which govern the smallest cell as well as the largest bodies; viz., the law of the *center*, which organizes and crystallizes (the homœopathic method performs under this law), and the law of the *periphery*, which dissolves or expands on the line of the tangent (the alterative method, the contra-stimulus, hydropathy and movement-cure, etc., perform under this law). He has not relinquished the farther elaboration of these ideas, and is still engaged in collecting such material as will facilitate this great work. In the meantime the labors of other minds show a similar direction; he mentions only here those of Virchow, of allopathic, and Von Grauvogl's, of homœopathic celebrity, both so divergent, apparently, yet so closely allied in tendency.

In 1853, while lecturing on obstetrics, Dr. Pulte conceived the idea of preparing for the press a work for popular use on the diseases of women; the "Woman's Medical Guide" appeared in Cincinnati in 1853.\* It gained rapidly a great popularity in this country and England, and was translated into Spanish in Havana, where it enjoys an equally great popularity; thousands of copies are in circulation in England, the United States, and the South American Republics.

\*The late lamented Dr. B. F. Joslin, of New York, writes as follows about this work: "Woman's Medical Guide, by Dr. Pulte, beautifully and correctly depicts her physical and moral development in the different stages and relations of life, and is replete with excellent directions for the management of herself and offspring. The book is highly creditable to its author, as a scholar, a philosopher, and a Christian: and is better calculated than any other, on the same subjects and within the same compass, to remove many false notions and pernicious practices which prevail in society."



When diphtheria made its appearance as an epidemic, he embodied his experiences and reflections on this important disease and its successful treatment in a monograph, which had an extensive circulation throughout the West.

In 1855, the centenary year of Hahnemann's birth, Dr. Pulte was appointed to deliver the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, which that year met in Buffalo, N. Y. He accommodated his oration to the festal character of the year, which proved to be to him one of the most pleasing duties performed in his life. He looked, and does yet look, upon it as a labor of *love*, sweet and fragrant even in remembrance.

Of late years his whole attention has been attracted by the wonderful discoveries of Kirchoff and Bunsen, not merely because spectral analysis illumines the visible universe, and makes it transparent to the eye of the philosopher, but especially because, while it elucidates the law governing the newly discovered appearances, it makes it almost evident that its identity with the Homœopathic law, "*Similia similibus*," is incontestibly true, and the knowledge of this relationship may yet lead to greater disclosures.

*From the United States Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. III, No. 10, Jan. 1, 1868.*  
 Also copied into Hahn Monthly Jan 1868



## JOSEPH HYPOLYTE PULTE, M. D.

This accomplished gentleman and physician was the youngest of four brothers, and was born October 6th, 1811, at Meschede, in the Prussian Province of Westphalia.

His father, Herman Joseph Pulte, M. D., was the medical director of the government institutions for the education of

midwives, and as these institutions had to be organized all over the newly acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that purpose, besides presiding over the institution confided to his care. He was the author of an excellent work for the instruction of midwives.

The oldest brother studied medicine, and expected to succeed his father in the care of the above-mentioned institutions, but, instead, gathered together a colony of emigrants, sailed with them to New Orleans, and later settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, where he became a prominent allopathic physician.

One of the brothers entered the church, the other studied law and practised in Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph H. Pulte completed a classical course at the gymnasium of Soest, a medical course at the University of Marburg, and upon the invitation of his brother, intended to join him in medical practice in St. Louis.

In 1834 he sailed for New York, and on his journey through Pennsylvania, the doctor was induced by a personal friend to stay in Cherryville, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Wesselhœft was the first to induce him to test the merits of homœopathy by actual experiment. These trials were so successful that Dr. Pulte became enthusiastic in his devotion to the new doctrines, and at once entered upon the study of homœopathy with great zeal. There were no text-books in those days; a greater part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscript, sent to America from Europe, and circulated to be copied and studied.

The first attempts at a more systematic treatment of Asiatic cholera were thus transmitted to the Northampton County



Society of Homœopathic Physicians, the first organization of the kind on this continent, of which society Dr. Pulte was a member, thus associating with Dr. Freytag of Bethlehem, Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft of Bath, Dr. John Romig of Allentown, Dr. H. Detwiller of Easton, Drs. Wolford, Reichelm, Bauer, and that nestor of our school, Dr. Constantine Hering, and others, including several intelligent and well-informed clergymen, as Revs. Becker, Helfirch and Waage.

The Allentown Academy of Homœopathy had been founded with Dr. Hering as its president. This nursery of homœopathy did excellent service for the struggling science till 1840, when it was closed, and the physicians engaged in it scattered to the four points of the compass, carrying with them a firm conviction of the truth of the new doctrines.

After six years of labor and association with these pioneers of homœopathy, Dr. Pulte gathered up his effects and started for the West. He took steamer at Pittsburgh for St. Louis. On board this boat he met two persons who influenced the remainder of his life. One of these was Mr. Edward Giles, an intelligent Englishman, and a fine German scholar. Dr. Pulte soon converted him to homœopathy, and a firm friendship sprung up between them, which lasted until the death of Mr. Giles a few years ago. This gentleman was obliged to remain a few weeks in Cincinnati on business, and persuaded Dr. Pulte to remain with him. The Doctor opened a private dispensary, where some of the sick children of the poorer classes congregated to get relief. It was during the summer, and summer complaints prevailed. Mr. Giles was astonished at the speedy cures, and it seems so were also those more nearly concerned. In less than six weeks time Dr. Pulte was in full practice in Cincinnati, and on account of the numerous engagements he had to fill, relinquished the idea of going to St. Louis.

The other person whom he met on the boat was Miss Mary Jane Rollins, whom he married the same autumn, and who shared with him an enthusiasm for the science of homœopathy. Much of the success of Dr. Pulte in Cincinnati was due to the sustaining sympathy and strength of character of Mrs. Pulte.



In 1844, Drs. Pulte, Hering, Gray, Neidhard, Paine, and other Titans of our school, met in New York and founded the American Institute of Homœopathy.

In 1846 appeared his 'Organon of the History of the World,' which was well received by Guizot, Humboldt, Bunsen, Lipsius, and other celebrities of Europe, as well as some of those of our own country, including Wm. Cullen Bryant and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

In 1848 he rested from active practice and visited Europe. While there he was in a fair way, through Baron von Humboldt, of securing important aid from the Emperor of Russia, to gird the world with a telegraph wire. His idea was to carry it across Behring's Strait, and thence across Asia to the principal cities of Europe, but the Hungarian war broke out, and the project was frustrated.

In 1849 and '50 Drs. Pulte and Ehrman treated over two thousand cases of Asiatic cholera, in Cincinnati, with a loss of but three and one-half per cent.

In 1850, the first edition of 'The Domestic Physician' came out. The first thousand sold in three days, and sixty thousand, besides the English reprints of Epps and the Spanish of Granpera of Havana, have found their way, and carried the name of Dr. Pulte into as many homes of our people.

In 1852, Dr. Pulte accepted and filled the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, and he afterwards filled the chair of Obstetrics in the same institution. In a public address called the "Science of Medicine," during this time, he pointed to the cell as the real starting point of pathological development. Here already were indicated the principal features of that pathological edifice which Virchow afterward erected into his famous cellular theory.

At this time Drs. Pulte, Gatchell, and Williams were editing the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydro-pathy*, at first a monthly, and afterwards a quarterly.

In 1853 appeared the 'Woman's Medical Guide,' which met with as hearty a reception as the Domestic Physician. Besides these works he published monographs on Diphtheria, the Spectroscope, and Cholera, and contributed regularly to several of our medical journals.



In 1855 he was offered the professorship of homœopathy in the University of Michigan, but declined it. This the centenary year of Hahnemann's birth, he delivered the annual

address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, assembled at Buffalo, New York. From this time for nearly twenty years, he continued in active practice in Cincinnati, numbering among his patients the *elite* of the city, and many of the most prominent people from all parts of the Union and the West Indies, though, be it said to his everlasting glory, the lowly and poor never applied to him in vain for help.

In 1872 was founded the college in Cincinnati, which bears his name. In the fall of the same year he delivered his last course of lectures on Clinical Medicine, which were listened to with great interest by those who were fortunate enough to hear him. In 1873 a severe illness led to his withdrawal from the active practice of his profession. A maxim of the Doctor's was, that "the height of all pleasure was an increase of knowledge," and he may be said to have spent his whole life in the pursuit of this great pleasure.

Dr. Pulte was the first to advocate an income tax during the war. He was also named for U. S. minister to Austria, and endorsed by the Hons. Bellamy Storer, Alphonso Taft, A. F. Herr, Carl Schurz, B. Eggleston, W. S. Groesbeck, and other prominent statesmen.

He entered into rest February 24th, 1884, in the seventy-third year of his age, succumbing to general debility, characterized chiefly by inability to sleep or to take food. His name thus passes into the history of homœopathy in America, by the side of Dunham, Gray, Hering and others.

The deceased was a member of several homœopathic societies, and among other older physicians, was an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1884.



## JOSEPH HYPPOLYTE PULTE, M. D.\*

Med. Adv.  
V. 14. p 563

Dr. J. H. Pulte, was born October 6th, 1811, at Meschede, in the Prussian Province of Westphalia. His father, Hermann Joseph Pulte, M. D., was the medical director of the government institutions for the education of midwives, and as these institutions had to be organized all over the newly-acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that purpose, besides presiding over the institution confided to his care.

Completing a classical course at the gymnasium of Soest, and a medical course at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his eldest brother to accompany him to America, where he intended to locate in St. Louis, Mo.

In the spring of 1834 he sailed for the United States to reach St. Louis *via* New York. On his journey through Pennsylvania, however, the Doctor was induced by a personal friend to stay in Cherryville, Pa. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhoeft, at that time residing at Bath, nine miles from Cherryville. Dr. Wesselhoeft was the first to induce him to test the merits of homœopathy by actual experiments. These trials were so successful that Dr. Pulte became enthusiastic in his devotion to the new doctrines, and at once entered with great zeal upon the study of homœopathy; henceforth he did not shrink from any hardship or exposure necessary to acquire a complete knowledge of the same. It was difficult and expensive in that early time (1834) to procure the means of prosecuting the study of homœopathy. There were then no text-books; a greater part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscript sent to America from Europe, and circulated to be copied and studied.

The first attempts at a more systematic treatment of Asiatic cholera were thus transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic physicians, in manuscript, from Europe, and by its members copied and studied. Dr.

\*See frontispiece.



Pulte soon joined a society of homœopathic practitioners who had united themselves for mutual advancement in knowledge, under the name of the Homœopathic Society of Northampton County; this was the *first* one of the kind on this continent. It was no doubt in these days a difficult task to belong to a society and to do justice to its requirements. But the members were seldom found missing at these friendly gatherings; their example being more worthy of imitation by many homœopathic physicians to-day. The greatest accession to the society was made when Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia, joined its number and took up his residence at Allentown, to preside over the academy, which had been formed by this small band of Hahnemann's disciples. Dr. Pulte recognized in Dr. Hering the man of genius, and submitted cheerfully to the moulding influence which such a mind would naturally have over others. Besides attending to the numerous meetings for scientific and other purposes, frequent occasions would offer where public addresses had to be delivered, or poems to be read. He never shrank from any work thus laid out for him.

Six years of great activity of body and mind were thus passed, giving and receiving instruction, healing the sick; but during which he never relinquished the intention of joining his brother in St. Louis and bringing him into the light of the new doctrine. He did not, however, carry this into execution until the academy was dissolved. After the closing of this institution, the various physicians connected therewith, went to different and larger fields of labor.

Dr. Pulte took up his march again westward to St. Louis, whither he intended to go six years previous. He travelled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Edward Giles, whom he made a convert to homœopathy theoretically, but who wanted practical proof.

He tarried in Cincinnati to give his friend Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathic remedies. For that purpose he opened a private dispensary, where some of the sick children of the poorer classes congregated to get



relief. This was during the summer, and summer-complaints prevailed. Mr. Giles was astonished at the speedy cures, and it seems so were also those more nearly concerned; the poorer classes told the richer, and the latter also soon sought the doctor's aid. In less than six weeks' time Dr. Pulte was in full practice in Cincinnati, and on account of the numerous engagements he had to fill, relinquished the idea of going to St. Louis.

In the autumn of this same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Rollins of Pittsburgh, a lady who soon shared his enthusiasm for the science of homœopathy, and who ever after rendered him valuable aid in preparing his medicines and assisting him even in his professional duties. Much of the success of Dr. Pulte in Cincinnati was due to the sustaining sympathy and strength of character of Mrs. Pulte.

In 1846 he published his work on history, in German, entitled *Organon of the History of the World*. His purpose in this work was to develop a philosophy of history and its elevation to the rank of one of the natural sciences. The work was regarded with favor by Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bryant, Bunsen and Lepsius. In 1850 he published a work on domestic practice, which had a large sale in this country, and was reprinted in London and translated into Spanish. Its arrangement was entirely original, and the book seems to have pleased the public so well that no book of similar size and import in the homœopathic literature has had such a circulation throughout the world as this. He was one of the editors of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*, during the three years it was published, and in 1853 he published the *Woman's Medical Guide*. This book was also republished in England and translated into Spanish. Dr. Pulte was the first to urge the practicability of girding the world with the telegraph. During a visit to Europe in 1848, he brought the subject to the attention of several governments, and through Humboldt was in a way to secure important aid from the Emperor of Russia, when the Hungarian war broke out and the project was frustrated.



A memorial upon the same subject, proposed by Dr. Pulte was presented to the United States Senate, by Salmon P. Chase, and received attention from that body. The doctor's plan was to carry the wires across Behring's Strait, and thence across Asia to the principal cities of Europe. The same idea was afterwards taken up by Major Collins, and in another way has since been carried into effect. During the prevalence of cholera in Cincinnati, in 1849, the doctor had the pleasure of seeing the homœopathic treatment triumphant beyond any other. Homœopathy, after this trial of 1849, was firmly established in the whole West and South, many physicians of the old system embracing this method of practice, more or less through the agency and influence of Dr. Pulte.

In 1852, Dr. Pulte accepted and filled the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, and he afterward filled the chair of Obstetrics in the same institution. In a public address called the "Science of Medicine," during this time, he pointed to the cell as the real starting point of the pathological development; here already were indicated the principal features of that pathological edifice which Virchow afterward erected into his famous cellular theory.

In 1845, the centenary year of Hahnemann's birth, he was appointed to deliver the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, which met in Buffalo, New York. In the same year he was solicited to accept the Professorship of Homœopathy in the Michigan University. Dr. Pulte was not only a learned and thoroughly practical physician, but was also a very intelligent and public-spirited citizen, and aside from his professional duties found much time to devote to public affairs.

He was recommended to President Johnson for the Austrian mission, by the Hons. Bellamy Storer, Alphonso Taft, A. F. Herr and others, and was promised the support of the Hons. Carl Schurz, B. Eggleston, W. S. Groesbeck, and other prominent statesmen, in case his name should be sent to the Senate.



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He was the author of numerous poems, written and published chiefly in the German language.

In the fall of 1872, Dr. Pulte delivered his last course of lectures at Cincinnati, at the college which bears his name. The writer had the pleasure and privilege of hearing these lectures, and can bear testimony that they were highly appreciated by the class. In 1873 a severe illness led to his withdrawal from the active practice of his profession. A maxim of the doctor's was, that "the height of all pleasure was an increase of knowledge;" and he may be said to have spent his whole life in the pursuit of this greatest pleasure.

Dr. Pulte died February 24, 1884, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He suffered much during his last illness, which was characterized chiefly by inability to sleep and to take food. He remained conscious, however, and in full possession of all his faculties until within an hour of his death, which he awaited with a calm and Christian-like spirit, and which came at last like a slumber. The remains were conveyed to the Spring Grove Cemetery, and borne to the vault by twelve of the profession of Cincinnati, who acted as pall-bearers. This sketch may be fittingly closed by simply adding the motto of Dr. Pulte's family: "*Virtute ad astra.*"

S. R. GEISER, M. D.

Adv. 14, 563



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Joseph H. Pulte was educated in Germany; came to the United States in 1834, and was one of the founders of the Allentown Institute. In 1840 he located in Cincinnati, where he opened a dispensary for the treatment of the poor. In 1846 he published the Organon, the history of the world. In 1850 he published his Domestic Practice, which reached its seventh edition; was reprinted in London; also translated into Spanish and introduced into the Spanish colonies. In 1852 he was one of the editors and publishers of the American Magazine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy. In 1853 he published a work entitled Woman's Medical Guide, also a Monograph on Diphtheria. In 1855 he was chosen the orator of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

He translated many German works into English and scattered them broadcast throughout the United States, thereby advancing homeopathy. He was a valuable contributor to medical journals and an active member in medical societies. So successful was he in the practice of medicine that he accumulated a large fortune. His lectures in the College on Clinical Medicine and Obstetrics were highly appreciated. His life was full of honors. His crowning work was accomplished by his liberal donation in 1872, when he endowed a medical college in Cincinnati which now bears his name. He died at his home in Cincinnati, March, 1874, at the age of seventy-three years.



Am. Hom. Obs. V. 20. p. 430

JOSEPH H. PULTE, M. D.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society the following was adopted :

Death's but a path that must be trod

If we would ever pass to God.—*Parnell*.

And God has, in His wisdom seen fit to open the pathway to our revered friend, Dr. Joseph H. Pulte.

Our deceased associate was a pioneer of Homœopathy west of the Alleghanies. He was a thorough believer in his science and an enthusiastic practitioner of it, and labored unremittingly to spread its truth among the profession and public. He was kind and gentle in his manner to all, full of sympathy for the sick, and entirely unselfish, inviting many and welcoming all who came to share his field of labor with him. He was emphatically the friend of the young practitioner, and smoothed the way for many a struggling beginner. His life was just, devoted to science and good deeds. His death was that of the Christian and Philosopher. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we honor and cherish his memory, and that assurance of our sympathy be sent Mrs. Pulte, his life companion and helpmeet.

J. P. GEPPERT, M. D.,  
F. H. SCHELL, M. D.,  
M. M. HOWELL, M. D., } Committee.  
S. R. GEISER, M. D., Vice-President.

H. W. HAWLEY, M. D., Secretary.

We shall ever hold in grateful remembrance our departed friend. His great success in the treatment of Asiatic cholera, in Cincinnati, thirty-five years ago, was the first thing that induced us to examine the claims of homœopathy.

E. A. L.



## OBITUARY.

DR. JOSEPH H. PULTE died at his residence, in Cincinnati, Ohio, early Sunday morning, Feb. 24th. He had suffered much from inability to sleep or take food, but retained consciousness until within an hour of his death, which he was calmly awaiting. He was in his seventy-third year.

Dr. Pulte was the son of a distinguished German physician, and the director of one of the government institutions for the education of midwives. Completing a classical course at the Gymnasium of Soest and a medical course at the University of Marburg, he came to this country in 1834. He was induced to visit Cherryville, Pa., where an acquaintance with Dr. Wm. Wesselhoeft led to his becoming an enthusiastic student of the homœopathic system. Six years later he set out for St. Louis, but was induced to stop over for a few days in Cincinnati, and, without so intending, and before he was hardly aware of it, he was established here in the practice of his profession.

In the intervals of his work as a practitioner, Dr. Pulte wrote a work in German, entitled "Organon of the History of the World," which was published in 1846. His purpose in this work was to develop a philosophy of history and its elevation to the rank of one of the natural sciences. The work was regarded with favor by Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bryant, and others. In 1850 he published a work on "Domestic Practice," which had a large sale in this country and was reprinted in London and translated into Spanish. He was one of the editors of the American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy during the three years it was published, and in 1853 he published the "Woman's Medical Guide." This work also was republished in England and translated into Spanish.

In 1852 Dr. Pulte accepted the clinical chair in the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, and he afterward filled the Chair of Obstetrics in the same institution. The homœopathic school in Cincinnati takes its name from him, and up to 1872 he was one of its lecturers. A year later a severe illness led to his withdrawal from the active practice of his profession. His remaining years were quietly passed in this city. — *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, Feb. 26, 1884.

*The New England Medical Gazette.* [April, 1884.]



## NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

By H. D. PAINE, M.D., New York City, N. Y.

A. I. H. 1884

### MEMOIRS.

JOSEPH HYPPOLYTE PULTE, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The death of this learned and eminent member of the Institute is an event that affects not only our own society, but the homœopathic school generally with a profound and sorrowful emotion.

Dr. J. H. Pulte was born October 6, 1811, at Meschede, in the Prussian Province of Westphalia. His father, Hermann Joseph Pulte, M.D., was the medical director of the government institutions for the education of mid-wives, and as these institutions had to be organized all over the newly-acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that purpose, besides presiding over the institution confided to his care.

Completing a classical course at the gymnasium of Soest, and a medical course at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his eldest brother to accompany him to America, where he intended to locate in St. Louis, Mo.

In the spring of 1834 he sailed for the United States to reach St. Louis *via* New York. On his journey through Pennsylvania, however, the doctor was induced by a personal friend to stay in Cherryville, Pa. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft, at that time residing at Bath, nine miles from Cherryville. Dr. Wesselhœft was the first to induce him to test the merits of homœopathy by actual experiments. These trials were so successful that Dr. Pulte became.



enthusiastic in his devotion to the new doctrines, and at once entered with great zeal upon the study of homœopathy ; henceforth he did not shrink from any hardship or exposure necessary to acquire a complete knowledge of the same. It was difficult and expensive in that early time (1834) to procure the means of prosecuting the study of homœopathy. There were then no text-books ; a greater part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscript sent to America from Europe, and circulated to be copied and studied.

The first attempts at a more systematic treatment of Asiatic cholera were thus transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians, in manuscript, from Europe, and by its members copied and studied. Dr. Pulte soon joined a society of homœopathic practitioners who had united themselves for mutual advancement in knowledge, under the name of the Homœopathic Society of Northampton County ; this was the *first* one of the kind on this continent. It was no doubt in these days a difficult task to belong to a society and to do justice to its requirements. But the members were seldom found missing at these friendly gatherings ; their example being more worthy of imitation by many homœopathic physicians to-day. The greatest accession to the society was made when Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia, joined its number and took up his residence at Allentown, to preside over the academy, which had been formed by this small band of Hahnemann's disciples. Dr. Pulte recognized in Dr. Hering the man of genius, and submitted cheerfully to the moulding influence which such a mind would naturally have over others. Besides attending to the numerous meetings for scientific and other purposes, frequent occasions would offer where public addresses had to be delivered, or poems to be read. He never shrank from any work thus laid out for him.

Six years of great activity of body and mind were thus passed, giving and receiving instruction, healing the sick ; but during which he never relinquished the intention of joining his brother in St. Louis and bringing him into the light of the



similar size and import in the homœopathic literature has had such a circulation throughout the world as this. He was one of the editors of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*, during the three years it was published, and in 1853 he published the "Woman's Medical Guide." This book was also republished in England and translated into Spanish.

Dr. Pulte was the first to urge the practicability of girding the world with the telegraph. During a visit to Europe in 1848, he brought the subject to the attention of several governments, and through Humboldt was in a way to secure important aid from the Emperor of Russia, when the Hungarian war broke out and the project was frustrated. A memorial upon the same subject, proposed by Dr. Pulte, was presented to the United States Senate by Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and received attention from that body. The doctor's plan was to carry the wires across Behring's Strait, and thence across Asia to the principal cities of Europe. The same idea was afterwards taken up by Major Collins, and in another way has since been carried into effect.

During the prevalence of cholera in Cincinnati, in 1849, the doctor had the pleasure of seeing the homœopathic treatment triumphant beyond any other. Homœopathy, after this trial of 1849, was firmly established in the whole West and South, many physicians of the old system embracing this method of practice, more or less through the agency and influence of Dr. Pulte.

In 1852 Dr. Pulte accepted and filled the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, and he afterward filled the chair of Obstetrics in the same institution. In a public address called the "Science of Medicine," during this time, he pointed to the cell as the real starting point of the pathological development; here already were indicated the principal features of that pathological edifice which Virchow afterward erected into his famous cellular theory.

He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1845, the centenary year of Hah-



new doctrine. He did not, however, carry this into execution until the academy was dissolved. After the closing of this institution, the various physicians connected therewith went to different and larger fields of labor.

Dr. Pulte took up his march again westward to St. Louis, whither he intended to go six years previous. He traveled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Edward Giles, whom he made a convert to homœopathy theoretically, but who wanted practical proof.

He tarried in Cincinnati to give his friend Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathic remedies. For that purpose he opened a private dispensary, where some of the sick children of the poorer classes congregated to get relief. This was during the summer, and summer-complaints prevailed. Mr. Giles was astonished at the speedy cures, and it seems so were also those more nearly concerned; the poorer classes told the richer, and the latter also soon sought the doctor's aid. In less than six weeks' time Dr. Pulte was in full practice in Cincinnati, and on account of the numerous engagements he had to fill, relinquished the idea of going to St. Louis.

In the autumn of this same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Rollins, of Pittsburgh, a lady who soon shared his enthusiasm for the science of homœopathy, and who ever after rendered him valuable aid in preparing his medicines and assisting him even in his professional duties. Much of the success of Dr. Pulte in Cincinnati was due to the sustaining sympathy and strength of character of Mrs. Pulte.

In 1846 he published his work on history, in German, entitled "Organon of the History of the World." His purpose in this work was to develop a philosophy of history and its elevation to the rank of one of the natural sciences. The work was regarded with favor by Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bryant, Bunsen and Lepsius. In 1850 he published a work on domestic practice, which had a large sale in this country, and was reprinted in London and translated into Spanish. Its arrangement was entirely original, and the book seems to have pleased the public so well that no book of



nemann's birth he was appointed to deliver the annual address before the American Institute of Homoeopathy at Buffalo, N. Y. In the same year he was solicited to accept the professorship of Homoeopathy in the Michigan University.

He was recommended to President Johnson for the Austrian Mission by the Hons. Bellamy Storer, Alphonso Taft, A. F. Herr and others, and was promised the support of the Hons. Carl Schurz, B. Eggleston, W. S. Groesback and other prominent statesmen.

He was the author of several poems written and published chiefly in the German.

In the fall of 1872 Dr Pulte delivered his last course of lectures at Cincinnati, at the college which bears his name. In 1873 a severe illness led to his withdrawal from the active practice of his profession. A maxim of the Doctor's was: "The height of all pleasure is an increase of knowledge." and he may be said to have spent his life in this pursuit.

Dr Pulte died Feb. 24, 1884 at the advanced age of 72 years. He suffered much during his last illness which was characterized chiefly by inability to sleep and to take food. He remained conscious and in full possession of all his faculties until within an hour of his death which he awaited with ~~the~~ a calm and Christian like spirit. The remains were conveyed to the Spring Grove Cemetery, and borne to the vault by twelve of the profession of Cincinnati who acted as pall bearers. This sketch may be fittingly closed by adding the motto of Dr Pulte's family: Virtute ad astra. (S. R. G.)

A. I. H. 1884

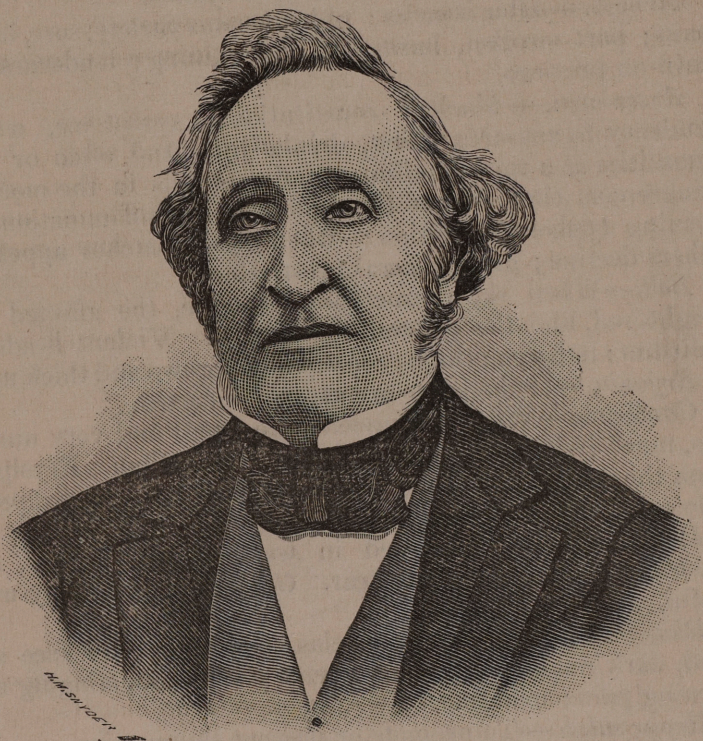






JOSEPH HYPPOLYTE PULTE, M.D.

AT four o'clock on the morning of February 24th, 1884, Dr. Joseph Hyppolyte Pulte, the pioneer of homœopathy west of the Allegheny Mountains, departed this life in the seventy-third year of his age. The subject of this sketch was born October 6th, 1811, at Meschede, in the Prussian Province of



Westphalia. His father, Hermann Joseph Pulte, M.D., was the medical director of one of the government institutions for the education of midwives, and as these institutions had to be organized all over the newly-acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that purpose, besides presiding over the institution confided to his care.

He was also one of the co-editors of the *Manual for the Instruction of Midwives Throughout the Whole Kingdom*, a work which in its sphere became famous, and a model for similar ones in other States.



Joseph H., in his early youth, was so impressed with the worth of his father that he often, in his childish fancy, literally followed in his father's footsteps by stepping in his tracks while walking behind him. No wonder that the youth should so early have a predilection for that profession of which he saw his revered father to be such a respected member; especially was this the case when he was reminded so often of the *noble science of medicine*, and of the blessings and high aspirations which always accompany its faithful and successful practice. His oldest brother had already entered upon a promising medical career, and was very desirous of seeing his youngest brother, Joseph, follow his example and devote himself to the study of medicine.

Completing a classical course at the gymnasium of Soest, and a medical course at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his oldest brother to accompany him to America, where he intended to locate in St. Louis, Mo.

In the spring of 1834 he sailed for the United States to reach St. Louis *via* New York. On his journey through Pennsylvania, however, the Doctor was induced by a personal friend to stay in Cherryville, Pa. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhoeft, at that time residing at Bath, nine miles from Cherryville. Dr. Wesselhoeft was the first to induce him to test the merits of homœopathy by actual experiments. These trials were so successful that Dr. Pulte became enthusiastic in his devotion to the new doctrines, and at once entered with great zeal upon the study of homœopathy; henceforth he did not shrink from any hardship or exposure necessary to acquire a complete knowledge of the same. It was difficult and expensive in that early time (1834) to procure the means of prosecuting the study of homœopathy. There were then no text-books; a greater part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscript sent to America from Europe, and circulated to be studied and copied.

The first attempts at a more systematic treatment of Asiatic cholera were thus transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic physicians, in manuscript, from Europe, and by its members studied and copied. Dr. Pulte soon joined a society of homœopathic practitioners who had united themselves for mutual advancement in knowledge, under the name of the Homœopathic Society of Northampton County; this was the *first* one of the kind on this continent. It was no doubt in these days a difficult task to belong to a society and to do justice to its requirements. But the members were sel-



dom found missing at these friendly gatherings; their example being more worthy of imitation by many homœopathic physicians of to-day. The greatest accession to the society was made when Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia, joined its number and took up his residence at Allentown, to preside over the academy, which had been formed by this small band of Hahnemann's disciples. Dr. Pulte recognized in Dr. Hering the man of genius, and submitted cheerfully to the moulding influence which such a mind would naturally have over others. Besides attending to the numerous meetings for scientific and other purposes, frequent occasions would offer where public addresses had to be delivered, or poems to be read. He never shrank from any work thus laid out for him.

Six years of great activity of body and mind were thus passed, giving and receiving instruction, healing the sick; but during which he never relinquished the intention of joining his brother in St. Louis and bringing him into the light of the new doctrine. He did not, however, carry this into execution until the academy was dissolved. After the closing of this institution, the various physicians connected therewith, went to different and larger fields of labor.

Dr. Pulte took up his march again westward to St. Louis, whither he intended to go six years previous. He travelled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Edward Giles, whom he made a convert to homœopathy theoretically, but who wanted practical proof.

When on the steamer from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Dr. Pulte saw for the first time his future partner for life, and determined upon that union which nothing but death should sever. He tarried in Cincinnati to give his friend Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathic remedies. For that purpose he opened a private dispensary, where some of the sick children of the poorer classes congregated to get relief. This was during the summer, and summer-complaints prevailed. Mr. Giles was astonished at the speedy cures, and it seems so were also those more nearly concerned; the poorer classes told the richer, and the latter also soon sought the doctor's aid. In less than six weeks' time Dr. Pulte was in full practice in Cincinnati, and on account of the numerous engagements he had to fill, relinquished the idea of going to St. Louis.

In the autumn of this same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Rollins of Pittsburgh, a lady who soon shared his enthusiasm for the science of homœopathy, and who ever after rendered him valuable aid in preparing his medicines and assisting him even in his professional duties. Much



of the success of Dr. Pulte in Cincinnati was due to the sustaining sympathy and strength of character of Mrs. Pulte. At one time, suffering from ill health and overwork and wearied by the aggressive opposition of the old school, he felt discouraged and proposed to give up the contest and go East. "Dr. Pulte, do you believe in the truth of homœopathy?" "Certainly I do," said he; "it is the science of medicine." "Well, then, Satan himself shall not drive us from this field of labor," replied the courageous lady.

In 1846 he published his work on history, in German, entitled *Organon of the History of the World*. His purpose in this work was to develop a philosophy of history and its elevation to the rank of one of the natural sciences. The work was regarded with favor by Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bryant, Bunsen, and Lepsius. In 1850 he published a work on domestic practice, which had a large sale in this country, and was reprinted in London and translated into Spanish. Its arrangement was entirely original, and the book seems to have pleased the public so well that no book of similar size and import in the homœopathic literature has had such a circulation throughout the world as this. He was one of the editors of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*, during the three years it was published, and in 1853 he published the *Woman's Medical Guide*. This book was also republished in England and translated into Spanish. Dr. Pulte was the first to urge the practicability of girding the world with the telegraph. During a visit to Europe in 1848 he brought the subject to the attention of several governments, and through Humboldt was in a way to secure important aid from the Emperor of Russia, when the Hungarian war broke out and the project was frustrated. A memorial upon the same subject, proposed by Dr. Pulte, was presented to the United States Senate by Salmon P. Chase, and received attention from that body. The doctor's plan was to carry the wires across Behring's Strait, and thence across Asia to the principal cities of Europe. The same idea was afterwards taken up by Major Collins, and in another way has since been carried into effect. During the prevalence of cholera in Cincinnati in 1849 the doctor had the pleasure of seeing the homœopathic treatment triumphant beyond any other. Homœopathy, after this trial of 1849, was firmly established in the whole West and South, many physicians of the old system embracing this method of practice, more or less through the agency and influence of Dr. Pulte.

In 1852 Dr. Pulte accepted and filled the chair of Clini-



cal Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, and he afterward filled the chair of Obstetrics in the same institution. In a public address called the "Science of Medicine," during this time, he pointed to the cell as the real starting-point of the pathological development; here already were indicated the principal features of that pathological edifice which Virchow afterward erected into his famous cellular theory.

In 1855, the centenary year of Hahnemann's birth, he was appointed to deliver the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, which met in Buffalo, N. Y. In the same year he was solicited to accept the Professorship of Homœopathy in the Michigan University. Dr. Pulte was not only a learned and thoroughly practical physician, but was also a very intelligent and public-spirited citizen, and aside from his professional duties found time to devote to public affairs.

Many suggestions made by him pertaining to the welfare of the city and State were either wholly or partially adopted. He was the author of a financial policy, which was published in the *Cincinnati*, *Washington* and other papers, and received considerable attention from public men. He was also the first to suggest the tax upon incomes, in order to increase the revenue of the government. The following letter was in reply to a communication from Dr. Pulte upon that subject:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 17th, 1864.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 17th is just received. I wish Congress had the courage to adopt your patriotic suggestion; and will refer your letter to the chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs.

"Yours very truly,  
"S. P. CHASE."

He was recommended to President Johnson for the Austrian mission, by the Hons. Bellamy Storer, Alphonso Taft, A. F. Perry and others, and was promised the support of the Hons. Carl Schurz, B. Eggleston, W. S. Groesbeck, and other prominent statesmen, in case his name should be sent to the Senate.

He was also the author of numerous poems, written and published chiefly in the German language. "To My Native Land," "Marienhoehe bei Marburg," "Dem Deutschen Volk in Waffen," deserve special mention. "Alsace," a German war-song, has been set to music by Miss Anna T. Cramer, a talented young artist of Portsmouth, O.

In the fall of 1872 Dr. Pulte delivered his last course of lectures in *Cincinnati*, at the college which bears his name.



The writer had the pleasure and privilege of hearing these lectures, and can bear testimony that they were highly appreciated by the class. In 1873 a severe illness led to his withdrawal from the active practice of his profession. A maxim of the doctor's was, that "the height of all pleasure was an increase of knowledge;" and he may be said to have spent his whole life in the pursuit of this greatest pleasure.

He suffered much during his last illness, which his friend and attending physician, Dr. F. H. Schell, says was characterized chiefly by inability to sleep and to take food. He remained conscious, however, and in full possession of all his faculties until within an hour of his death, which he awaited with a calm and Christian-like spirit, and which came at last like a slumber. By request of the deceased, the Rev. Dr. James Eells, of the Second Presbyterian Church, officiated at the funeral, which took place at the family residence, February 27th, at 2 o'clock P.M., after which the remains were conveyed to the Spring Grove Cemetery, and borne to the vault by twelve of the profession of Cincinnati, who acted as pallbearers. This sketch may be fittingly closed by simply adding the motto of Dr. Pulte's family: "Virtute ad astra."

S. R. GEISER, M.D.

CINCINNATI, March, 1884.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society, called to take action on the death of Dr. Pulte, the following was adopted:

"Death's but a path that must be trod  
If man would ever pass to God."

And God has, in His wisdom, seen fit to open this pathway to our revered friend, Dr. Joseph H. Pulte.

Our deceased associate was a pioneer of homœopathy west of the Alleghenies. He was a thorough believer in this science, and an enthusiastic practitioner of it, and labored unremittingly to spread its truth among the profession and public. He was kind and gentle in his manner to all, full of sympathy for the sick, and entirely unselfish; inviting many, and welcoming all who came to share his field of labor with him. He was emphatically the friend of the young practitioner, and smoothed the way for many a struggling beginner. His life was just, devoted to science and good deeds; his death was that of a Christian and philosopher. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, By the Cincinnati Homœopathic Society now assembled, that we honor and cherish his memory, and that assurance of our sympathy be sent to Mrs. Pulte, his life-companion and helpmeet.

J. P. GEPPERT, M.D.,  
F. H. SCHELL, M.D.,  
M. MAY HOWELLS, M.D., } Committee.

Dr. Pulte was one of the earliest friends of the Ohio Hospital, and the Board of Directors have adopted the following resolutions in honor of his memory:



WHEREAS, the allwise Father, the ruler of mankind, after granting to the late Joseph H. Pulte, M.D., even more than the full number of years, according to the Psalmist, years nobly spent in labors for the good of suffering humanity and the glory of science, has called him away from this world of trial and affliction, to enjoy the rewards of a life well spent, it is therefore

*Resolved*, By the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, that we honor him as one of the founders of true medical practice in this city, and remember tenderly his constant kindness and generosity; that we esteem him as a warm friend of our institution; that in thus losing one of its earliest honorary members, our association has suffered a great loss, and that we would extend to his widow this expression of our regard for him, and of consolation for her in her hour of bereavement.

MARY RAWSON,	} Committee.
ELLEN M. KIRK, M.D.,	
MARTHA MAY HOWELLS, M.D.,	
MEHITABLE C. WILSON,	

#### THE LICENSE QUESTION.

DECEMBER, IOWA, February 6th, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY:

I have been somewhat pleased, and somewhat amused, at Dr. Dake's article on Medical legislation in current number of your excellent journal. I have for a long time advocated the opinion, that all the medical legislation needed, is to prevent the quack practicing under false pretences. But that license of two hundred dollars a month, would take all my professional earnings, and a goodly sum besides, to pay the license, and there are scores of practitioners in the West—yes, hundreds—just in my position. I think Dr. Dake's plan of registration an excellent one, but I would carry his liberal provision still farther. I would add to the address, "Dr. ———, registered," and forbid the clerk under penalties to register any one who had not a diploma from an accredited college. Make it a misdemeanor for any one to represent himself registered, who was not; the different State Medical Societies to furnish a list of accredited medical colleges to the Clerk or Secretary of State. By allowing all to practice, we should do away with the cry of persecution, but set before the public, the difference between the medical man and the quack. This is all the protection I ask, and if we as a class are true to ourselves, all the protection we need; but please keep the matter alive, and let us know the opinion of the majority to which we should all bow.

E. CARTWRIGHT, M.D.

NOTE.—Our correspondent has evidently misunderstood Professor Dake's position. He (Dr. Dake) would require a high license from "non-resident and transient practitioners."



PULTE, J H

# THE MEDICAL COUNSELOR

"*Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.*"

H. R. ARNDT, M. D.,

EDITOR.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by contributors.  
Articles for publication, books for review and exchanges, must be addressed to H. R. Arndt, No. 62 Monroe Street,  
Grand Rapids, Michigan. Subscriptions, advertisements, etc., must be addressed to "The Medical  
Counselor," 98 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

*Subscription price, Three dollars a year.*

Vol. IX.

GRAND RAPIDS, APRIL 15, 1884.

No. 2

## IN MEMORIAM.

JOSEPH H. PULTE, M. D.

Death has of late been rapidly thinning the ranks of our veteran Homœopathists, and the last to fall was Dr. Joseph H. Pulte, who for fifty years had been one of our foremost standard bearers.

His father, Dr. Hermann Joseph Pulte, was a well-known physician of Meschede, Westphalia, and presided over the *Government Institution of Midwifery*, located at that place. He organized similar institutions in other Prussian provinces, and edited an excellent work for the instruction of midwives. He was the father of four sons, of whom Joseph was the youngest.

Of the three older children, one entered the church; one studied law, and practiced afterwards in Philadelphia; the oldest studied medicine, and expected to succeed his father in the care of the above-mentioned institution, but, instead, gathered together a colony of emigrants and sailed with them for New Orleans. He became later a prominent practising physician of the allopathic school at St. Louis, Mo.

The subject of this sketch, born October 6, 1811, was a delicate child, and only with considerable difficulty ran the gauntlet of the diseases incident to childhood, having been, in fact, at one time laid out for dead.

He was not able to participate in the active sports of other children, and therefore he preferred to accompany his father, holding his hand or skipping along at his heels, trying to take as long steps, so as to walk in the same tracks. He was already familiar with the German adage: "Tritt in deines Vater's Fuss-

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tapfen." He was sent to school, however, and made good progress as attested by the teacher who marked him 'good' in all the branches except in religion, in which he was marked '*very good.*' He completed a classical course at the gymnasium of Soest, and, in honor of his father, as well as from natural inclination, a medical course afterwards at the University of Hamburg. From the beginning of his career to the end, Dr. Pulte continued to verify his own maxim "The height of all happiness is an increase of knowledge." He always retained his love for the classics, and even during his last illness made some apt quotations from the Latin authorities; for example this from Seneca: "*Non est ad astra mollis e terris via.*" In 1834 Dr. Hermann Pulte, his eldest brother, located in St. Louis, Mo., wrote to him and urged him to come to that city. He sailed for the United States, landed in New York, and set out for St. Louis, but did not get further at that time than Cherryville, Northampton county, Pa. By persuasion of a friend he was induced to locate here, and afterwards at Trexlerstown, and the more easily as he judged rightly that a prolonged stay in that region might tide him over that period of life so fatal to consumptives.

Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft was practising at that time at Bath, nine miles from Cherryville. Dr. Pulte met him, and heard the truth about Homœopathy; something better than, and different from, the flings of allopathic professors.

He listened, recognized the simple, and hence probably scientific, basis of this method of treatment, was induced to test its truth by actual experiment, and found in aconite, as many another has done, a more potent remedy against inflammations than calomel and the lancet. Dr. Pulte became a convert to Homœopathy, and an enthusiastic one, and began anew the study of therapeutics. This was no easy matter in those days; there were no text-books nor repertories, but Latin, and other, manuscripts of provings which were sent from Europe, circulated and copied.

Nor was the practice of medicine in this region any less difficult. The country was mountainous, not much cultivated, population sparse, roads bad or no roads at all, and last, though not least, but little ability on the part of the patients to requite the toil of the physician.



PULTE, J H

## IN MEMORIAM.

39

After six years of the hardest, but cheerfully performed, work, Dr. Pulte started for the West with less money in his pocket than would buy a doctor's gig at the present day.

The Northampton County Medical Society, the first of the kind in America, had been formed about this time, and held regular monthly meetings, though its members were so widely separated. Besides Dr. Pulte should be mentioned, Dr. Freytag, of Bethlehem; Dr. Wm. Wesselhoeft, of Bath; Dr. John Romig, of Allentown; Dr. Detwiller, of Easton; Drs. Wolford, Reichelm, Bauer, and that nestor of our school, Dr. Constantine Hering, and others, including several intelligent and well-informed clergymen, as Revs. Becker, Helfinch, and Waage.

An Academy of Homœopathy had been founded at Allentown, and Dr. Hering became its president.

This nursery of ours of Homœopathy did excellent service for the struggling science until 1840, when it was closed, and the physicians engaged in it scattered to the four points of the compass, carrying with them a courage and enthusiasm born only of a firm conviction of the truth of the new doctrines.

Dr. Pulte gathered together his effects, consisting chiefly of the clothes he wore and a small stock of books, manuscripts, and homœopathic medicines, and took steamer at Pittsburg for St. Louis.

On board this boat he met two persons who influenced the remainder of his life. Mr. Edward Giles, an intelligent Englishman, but a fine German scholar, was also *en route* for St. Louis.

Dr. Pulte soon converted him to Homœopathy, and a firm friendship sprung up between them which lasted until the death of Mr. Giles, a few years ago. This gentleman was obliged to remain over a few weeks in Cincinnati on business, and easily persuaded Dr. Pulte to remain with him.

Cincinnati was at that time a beautiful little city nestling under the hills, but San Grado was there with his terrible lancet, spilling more innocent blood (a quart at a draught) than had the wars of the revolution. If he did not fill up his victims with warm water, he did worse, and drenched them with massive (60 grain) doses of calomel. At that time the sanitary condition of the city was not good, and the summer heat and bad treatment



were playing sad havoc with the people and especially the children.

But the scene changes, and this pale German student and disciple of Hahnemann appears upon the stage bearing strangely mild remedies, and offering them confidently to the sufferers. Many flocked to him for relief and were not disappointed, and when at the end of six weeks his friend came for him to continue their journey, he found his office doors besieged with patients. Duty and interest now bade Dr. Pulte stay, and his friend had to depart without him.

The other person above alluded to was Miss Mary Jane Rollins, of Pittsburg. Here was a genuine case of love at first sight. Dr. Pulte felt at once as if he would not longer 'love to live could he not live to love.'

"Nor less was she in heart affected,  
But that she masked it with modesty  
For fear she should of lightness be suspected."

In the autumn of the same year they were married, and during the whole of his subsequent life, and to the moment of his death, Dr. Pulte never ceased to thank God for the good and happiness resulting from this union.

He was feeble in body, wearing an overcoat even during the hot summer; she was of iron constitution, a model of health, and never tired, enduring any degree of fatigue and loss of sleep; he, somewhat yielding in disposition; she, strong and firm as a *Greek phalanx* in defense of the right; he, like a philosopher, impracticable in wordly affairs; she, full of practical sense, pharmacist, book-keeper, and general financial manager; otherwise of not dissimilar tastes,—there can be but one opinion as to the fortuitousness of this marriage.

Dr. Pulte, unaided and unsustained, would have given up the struggle against the allopathic enemy; he felt most seriously the want of brotherly professional aid and counsel, but Mrs. Pulte said to him, "If you believe that Homœopathy is the *true science* of medicine, the devil himself, should he join the opposing ranks, shall not drive us from this field."

A slight degression here, sufficient to relate an incident further illustrating the character of this lady, will not be out of place.

In the summer of 1841, while returning from a visit to Pitts-



PULTE, J H

## IN MEMORIAM.

41

burg, on board the steamer *Czar*, her brother, Capt. Crooks, commander, she chanced to pick up a little newspaper which contained some lines, "To a Mother on the Death of her Child." The stewardess said, "Our William" wrote that. "Who?" said Mrs. Pulte; "our William, the cabin boy," replied the stewardess, and just then William, a well-grown boy, came in in his shirt sleeves, carrying a scuttle of coal. "That's *him*," said the stewardess. Mrs. Pulte in astonishment asked him if he had written the verses. "Yes, ma'am," he replied. "And have you written any more poetry since you came on board the boat?" asked she. To this the boy made no reply, but retired, and soon returned with the following:—

Ah, no! the muse disdains this place;  
 She never strays where I sojourn;  
 I mourn the hiding of her face  
 And fear she will no more return.  
 She loves to dwell 'mid fields and flowers  
 And move among the forest trees,  
 Or sit in some vine-covered bower  
 And listen to the sighing breeze;  
 Oft times she seeks the mountain brow,  
 Or summit of some radiant hill,  
 To list unto the murmur low  
 Of some far distant murmur rill.  
 Yet woman's voice can break the spell  
 And bid me strike the harp so free,  
 And bid its flowing members swell  
 In tones of sweetest minstrelsy.  
 And beauty's power can move my heart  
 And bid me sing my sweetest lays;  
 All other thoughts it bids depart,  
 Or stay and list to beauty's praise;  
 My heart is sad, too sad to sing  
 The song of wild and harmless mirth,  
 For sorrow with its deepest sting  
 Embitters all the joys of earth;  
 Of sorrow's cup I still must drink.  
 Although but in life's early bloom,  
 I fain would pass away and sink  
 Unknown into an early tomb.

W. B.

Here might be a mute inglorious Milton (he had had but six months' schooling), and Mrs. Pulte took him to her house, interested others in him, and contributed to his support at Bethany College, Va., for four years. He became afterwards president



of an educational institution, a prominent minister of the Gospel, and author of a volume of poems. This is but one of a dozen similar incidents that might be mentioned.

In a book called, 'The funny side of Physic,' there is a wood cut purporting to represent Dr. Pulte driving at full speed with a mob behind pelting him with sticks, stones and rotten eggs. This, however, is all exaggeration—Dr. Pulte always had too many friends, and no mob would have dared offer him violence.

As before said, he felt the want of professional aid, and at the suggestion of his wife sent an urgent invitation to the late Dr. Bauer, then in the East, to come and share his practice. Dr. Bauer came, and his name is still retained in affectionate remembrance by many of his early friends and patrons.

In 1844, Drs. Pulte, Hering, Gray, Neidhard, Paine, and other Titans of our school, met in New York and founded the *American Institute of Homœopathy*. Of that noble band not more than a dozen are now living.

During his first years in Cincinnati he was endeavoring to solve a difficult problem which should establish a philosophy of History and elevate it to the rank of natural science. He had long believed that events in the life of nations and the human race were dependent upon some natural and fixed law. In 1846 appeared the "*Organon der Weltgeschichte*," (organon of universal history) with the motto "*Aude Sapere*," on the title page—both title and motto being chosen in honor of Hahnemann. In this work he endeavors to show that the law governing the development was the same as that governing the development of mankind. There was the embryonic state, the periods of infancy, youth, manhood, and old age, common to both. Certain nations (the ancient) possessed the infantile or the youthful character, others, as the Germanic, the manly character. The history of the world was divided into periods, and age determined the character of each. His analyses of the characters of different peoples are masterly, and his descriptions and comparisons of their works of art are in the highest degree interesting. 'Architecture, painting, poetry and sculpture reached their zenith during the imaginative period. It is useless to expect the re-appearance of other Shakespeares, Raphaels, or Michael Angelos,—they belonged to a period which cannot be reproduced any more than



Deceased.—J. H. Pulte, M. D.—At a meeting of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society, the following was adopted:

Deaths but a path that must be trod,  
If he would ever pass to God.—Parnell.

And God has in his wisdom seen fit to open the pathway to our revered friend, Dr. Joseph H. Pulte.

Our deceased associate was a pioneer of Homœopathy west of the Alleghanies. He was a thorough believer in this science, and an enthusiastic practitioner of it and labored unremittingly to spread its truth among the profession and public. He was kind and gentle in his manner to all, full of sympathy for the sick, and entirely unselfish, inviting many and welcoming all who come to share his field of labor with him. He was emphatically the friend of the young practitioner, and smoothed the way for many a struggling beginner. His life was just, devoted to science and good deeds. His death was that of the christian and philosopher.

Be it therefore resolved that we honor and cherish his memory and that assurance of our sympathy be sent Mrs. Pulte, his life companion and helpmate. Drs. J. P. Geppert, F. H. Schell, M. M. Howells, committee; S. R. Geiser, Vice President; H. W. Hawley, Secretary.

[Dr. Pulte was a bright and morning star in our medical firmament. His work will "shine on" forever. His advice given the editor nearly a score of years ago, "to study well the first few cases met each season to understand the disease phase and the remedy," will not soon be forgotten.—Ed.]

U S Med Inves Apr 5 1884



the middle-aged or old man can conjure back the fancies of his youth.' Guizot, Humboldt, Bunsen, Lipsius, and other celebrities of Europe, as well as some of our own, including Bryant and Emerson, paid him the high compliment of writing to him in terms of praise of the manner in which he had handled this difficult subject. Later he received the following note:

NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am glad that your *Organon of the World's History* is to be given to the public in English. It will be received as an important contribution to the knowledge of the principles which make History a Department of Philosophy.

I am, sir, truly yours,

W. C. BRYANT.

Dr. J. H. Pulte.

In 1848, Dr. Pulte decided to rest for a time and go to Europe, and more especially because he was permeated with the spirit of those revolutionary times. He sympathized strongly with the German people, and the following episode or adventure may be related as a result of his enthusiasm. While in New York on the journey to Europe, the doctor persuaded Mrs. Pulte to have a headdress made with the old German colors, *black, red, and gold*, her wrap with Prussian colors, *black and white*. The 400th anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Cologne Cathedral was being celebrated at this time, concluding in the evening at the theater with the play *Germania*. The doctor and Mrs. Pulte attended, wearing the above-mentioned articles, and carrying an American fan, (the German ladies did not use fans at that time). Their seats were in the center under the grand chandelier, in full view of the whole audience. The house was packed, King Frederic William IV, of Prussia, who had been mobbed and pelted with mud a few days before at Duesseldorf, was present. Eyes and lorgnettes began to be turned in the direction of the chandelier; cries of *schoen! schoen!* bravo! bravo! began to be heard from all sides. A couple of the nobility sitting behind went out quietly and brought in two policemen, in citizens' dress, who showed their badges and begged Mrs. Pulte to remove the headdress and put up her fan. The doctor was on his mettle this time and declared they were Americans, accustomed to wearing what they pleased. Just then the whole audience stood up, and three tremendous cheers

name. He prepared and delivered a series of lectures on Clinical Medicine which were listened to with great interest by those fortunate enough to hear them.

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So long we draw our breath  
Drive from thy soil the heartless foe,—  
Alsatia—or death!

Alsatia, where German song  
In holy strains doth fill



burst forth; the excitement was becoming intense, but the curtain was swung up, and Germania appeared. Mrs. Pulte, now thoroughly frightened, took advantage of the first calm, and slipped headdress and fan into the doctor's hat, and retired with him before the performance closed, to avoid further demonstrations.

He suggested at this time the idea of a telegraph across Behrings Straits, through Asia to Europe, and succeeded in interesting many, and especially Humboldt, in the undertaking, but the troubled state of affairs in Europe frustrated the scheme, and the doctor concluded to return home.

He was pre-eminently a social person, and did not fail to make the acquaintance of every prominent homœopathic physician in Europe, as John Hartmann, Laurie, and others, as also that of Madame Hahnemann who entertained them hospitably on several occasions.

Another terrible enemy, the *Asiatic cholera*, was advancing rapidly from the East, and the doctor hastened back to Cincinnati, as he had promised his patients he would do in case there should be any danger of invasion from this dread disease.

During the epidemic of 1849 and '50 Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann treated more than 2,000 cases of cholera, and with a loss of but  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

There were none but the perversely blind after this who would not see the superiority of the homœopathic treatment over all other methods, and the ranks of this school were swelled by numerous accessions from the allopaths. There were still not enough to supply the demand from all parts of the West and South, and to fill this want, Dr. Pulte conceived the idea of publishing a work for home use. The first edition of "The Domestic Physician" appeared in 1850, and met with instant and tremendous success. The first thousand sold in three days, and sixty thousand, besides the English reprints of Epps and the Spanish of Graupera, of Havana, have found their way into the homes of the people.

A single instance of the good done by this work is related by a commercial traveler who had alighted from a train in the far west where two railroads crossed one another. While waiting for another train he repaired to a small cabin, the only house of any kind in sight, and being impressed with the isolation of



the family, he inquired of them how they ever got along in case of sickness. The man of the house went to a cupboard and brought forth a case of medicines and the *Domestic Physician*. "There is our doctor" said he.

In 1852 Dr. Pulte lectured on clinical medicine in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland with such success that the students unanimously petitioned for an increase in the number of lectures. He was afterward appointed to the chair of "Obstetrics and Diseases of Children" in the same institution. At this time, Drs. Pulte, Gatchell, and Williams were editing the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*, at first a monthly, and afterwards a quarterly.

In 1853 appeared the *Woman's Medical Guide*, which met with as hearty a reception as the *Domestic Physician*, was reprinted also in England, and translated into Spanish. Besides these works he published monographs on Diphtheria, the Spectroscope, and Cholera, and contributed regularly to several of our medical journals.

In 1855 he was offered the professorship of Homœopathy in the University of Michigan, but declined it. This the centenary year of Hahnemann's birth he delivered the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, assembled at Buffalo, N. Y. From this time, for nearly twenty years, he continued in active practice in Cincinnati, numbering among his patients the *elite* of the city, and many of the most prominent people from all parts of the Union and the West Indies, though, be it said to his everlasting glory, the lowly and poor never applied to him in vain for help.

There was no selfishness in his composition, he was emphatically the friend of the young practitioner. Each new comer was in turn taken into the office during the doctor's vacations, and his patients in the neighborhood of the former's office were recommended to call upon him as being more convenient. Some even were allowed to print his name upon their cards as if in partnership with him.

In 1872 was founded the college in this city, which bears his name. He prepared and delivered a series of lectures on Clinical Medicine which were listened to with great interest by those fortunate enough to hear them.

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Drive from thy soil the heartless foe,—  
Alsatia—or death!

Alsatia, where German song  
In holy strains doth fill



In 1873 he was prostrated by a severe illness, since which he retired from the lecture room and the active practice of his profession.

The above represents the medical side of Dr. Pulte's activity, but he busied himself in many other ways, taking an earnest and active interest in local and political affairs. He suggested a plan for reducing the public debt and returning to specie payments in one year.

A bill was drawn up by Judge Lawrence and approved by Secretary McCullough and Treasurer Spinner, covering the same ground, in March, 1879.

Of this plan the Hon. E. D. Mansfield wrote, " \* \* \* it certainly has merits if it can be accomplished."

Dr. Pulte was also the first to advocate an income tax during the war. Some of his friends, believing that he deserved official recognition, sent the following:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned have known Dr. J. H. Pulte, of this city, for many years; his professional and literary pursuits have gained for him a high reputation in this country as well as in Europe, and his intimate acquaintance with the language and learning of the German States, with the knowledge on his part of their institutions evidently entitle him to the regard of the people of the continent as well as our own citizens. We would therefore commend him to the especial notice of the Executive and ask that he be appointed minister to Austria.

Dr. P. is and always has been a lover of freedom, and has sustained at all times the principles of Republican liberty by his earnest efforts.

Respectfully,

B. STORER,  
A. TAFT,  
A. F. PERRY.

This received active support from many senators, amongst others, the Hons. Wm. Groesbeck and B. Eggleston, of this city.

The latter writes: " \* \* \* if our President sends your name to the Senate you will be confirmed. I will stand firm for you."

Another well-known senator writes: " \* \* \* if Dr.



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B. STORER,

A. TAFT,

A. F. PERRY.

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if our President sends your  
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# IN MEMORIAM.

47

Pulte is nominated, I will endeavor to see that his fitness for the position is understood, if the Senate is inclined to confirm any one.

Faithfully yours,

CARL SCHURZ.

The Senate was at war at this time with Secretary Seward and President Johnson, and many worthy nominees fared badly.

Dr. Pulte composed many poems, even at an early age, some to be used in birthday celebrations at home. During the Know-nothing excitement he composed a drama in five acts. His

'Einheit und Freiheit,'

(Unity and Freedom) and 'Elsass! Ein Deutscher Kriegs-  
gesang,' were dedicated to his poetical friend, Father Arndt.

The latter poem has been set to a stirring air by Miss Anna T. Cramer, a talented young artist of Portsmouth, O.

The following is a full translation by H. Haacke, Esq., of city.

## ALSATIA—German war song.

In silence we have suffered long  
Injustice and disgrace;  
Now let us break the craft so strong;  
The curse of Hermann's race  
Will stand united all at length,  
So long we draw our breath;  
In union we shall find our strength—  
Alsatia—or death!

Alsatia, Germania's pride  
Custodian of the Rhine,  
We'll woo thee as we would a bride,  
And in our hearts enshrine  
Of German lands most beauteous crown,  
So long we draw our breath  
Will fight and strike the robber down—  
Alsatia—or death!

Alsatia! land loved so well,  
Thou land of song and wine!  
The land where German maidens dwell,  
Where flows the noble Rhine;  
We will our holy love to show  
So long we draw our breath  
Drive from thy soil the heartless foe,—  
Alsatia—or death!

Alsatia, where German song  
In holy strains doth fill



The minster where the pious throng,  
 We love thee dearly still!  
 For Strasburg, whence comes Erwin's call  
 So long we draw our breath  
 We will with Erwin win or fall—  
 Alsatia—or death!

Alsatia, where German worth  
 And valor brightly shine,  
 Come back to us, we sally forth  
 To meet thee on the Rhine.  
 Black, white and red float in Cologne,  
 Held up by Freedom's breath;  
 We crave at God Almighty's throne  
 Alsatia—or death!

Alsatia, our honor bright  
 Was tarnished on your soil;  
 Arise ye German hosts in might—  
 May God requite your toil!—  
 To wipe the blot from our fair name,  
 So long we draw our breath  
 We'll fight and save our glorious fame—  
 Alsatia—or death!

It loses somewhat in the translation,—the repetition of the sixth line does not occur in the original.

Dr. Pulte died of general debility on the morning of Feb. 24, 1884. He was conscious to the last, was sitting up shortly before in his chair, but he returned to bed, lay down, and slept quietly away.

Upon the walls of his chamber grouped together and looking down upon him were the portraits of five modern heroes whose heroism consisted chiefly in destroying human life. Their deeds will no doubt be commemorated in bronze and marble, but our dead hero had risked his life in thousands of encounters with inexorable enemies to save the lives of others, and does he not therefore deserve a 'monument more lasting than brass!'

The Rev. James Eells, of the Second Presbyterian Church, officiated at the funeral, and the remains were interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Cincinnati passed suitable resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased and of condolence for his bereaved companion.

F. H. SCHELL, M.D.





JOSEPH H. PULTE, M. D.





Yours Very truly  
J. H. Putte.

*(Engraved for the U.S. Medical and Surgical Journal.)*  
*Western Engraving Co. Chicago.*





Yours Very truly  
J. H. Pulte.

(Engraved for the U.S. Medical and Surgical Journal.)  
Strobridge & Co. Cin. O.





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30-10  
MAY 1881  
LIBRARY



PULVER, HUDSON J

OBITUARY.

Dr. Hudson J. Pulver, one of the leading physicians of Torrington, Conn., was killed by runaway horses on September 4th. Dr. Pulver graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1883.

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## PURCELL, JOSEPH MICHAEL

JOSEPH MICHAEL PURCELL, Mechanicsville, New York, was born in Hebron, New York, February 26, 1871, a son of Andrew and Alice Healey Purcell. After attending the district schools he spent two years at Washington Academy, Salem, New York. In 1894 he graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and then began the practice of medicine and surgery at North Creek, New York, where he continued until 1896, when he removed to Mechanicsville, his present place of residence. He is health physician of Mechanicsville, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Foresters of America, Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He married, April 24, 1895, Margaret M. Little. They have one child, Joseph George Purcell.

King Vol 1V



PURCELL, SAMUEL T

Samuel T. Purcell M.D.  
Class of 1880  
Barren County  
Ky.  
The Homeopathic College  
of Missouri, St. Louis Mo.



Samuel S. Purcell M.D.  
Glasgow,  
Barren County  
Ky.  
"The Homoeopathic College  
of Missouri." St. Louis Mo.



he in full

Samuel T. Purcell M.D.

D. Address in full

Glasgow, Barren County  
Kentucky

graduate (or Licentiate) of

"The Homoeopathic  
College of Missouri,"  
St. Louis  
Mo.



PURDY, MARK SEWARD

MARKWELL SEWARD PURDY, Corning, New York, born Bradford, N. Y., September 1, 1858; graduated, Cornell University, B. Sc., 1882; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; founder and eleven years medical director of Highland Pines Sanitarium; first health officer city of Corning.

Dear Doctor:

My father was a  
member of the American Institute  
and was a practitioner of medicine  
for 65 years. He died June  
30, 1894. I do not see his  
name mentioned among the  
list of deceased members.  
You will find his biography  
in the book entitled  
"Biography of Hon. Physicians"  
I will send you particulars.  
Yours Sincerely  
Mark S. Purdy



Corning N.Y.  
June 11, 1895

Henry M Smith M.D.

JUN 12 1895

Spuyten Duyvil N.Y.

Dear Doctor:

Dr W.S. Purdy

My father was a  
member of the American Institute  
and was a Practitioner of Medicine  
for 65 years. He died June  
30, 1894. I do not see his  
name mentioned among the  
list of deceased members.

You will find his biography  
in the book entitled

"Biography of Am. Physicians" or  
I will send you particulars

Yours Sincerely

Mark S. Purdy



## PURDY, OBADIAH A

OBADIAH A. PURDEY, Washington, D. C., was born in Vienna, Ontario, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Hunter) Purdey, both of his parents being of American ancestry. Dr. Purdey attended the public schools of Ontario until he was eleven years of age, when with his parents he removed to Michigan. He subsequently at-

tended the high school of Port Huron, and later taught in the public schools for a number of years. He then entered the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and graduated in 1887. He first engaged in general practice in Wamego, Kansas, but removed to Sherman, Texas, in September, 1887, where he continued in practice until April, 1890, when he again changed his residence to Washington, D. C. He has since continued his professional career in that city. Dr. Purdey has made a specialty of chronic diseases as his life work.

King Vol LV





PURDY, WILLIAM S., M. D., of Corning, N. Y., was born in Newburg, Orange county, in the same State, on August 6th, 1809. His parents were both natives of New York. His father met with misfortunes in business, lost most of his property, and removed to the town of Ulysses, then in Seneca county, but now in Tompkins county, in 1815. He settled upon a new farm, where the subject of this sketch remained until he was nineteen years of age, helping to clear the land, attending the district school during the winter, and working upon the farm during the summer. After leaving home he took to teaching in a district school. Then being desirous of becoming a physician, he entered, in the fall of 1829, the office of Dr. Henry Ingersoll, of Ithaca, for the purpose of study. In February, 1833, he was duly licensed to practise medicine and surgery. In the fall of the same year he was married to Sarah Dorman, of Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., and commenced practice in Lima, Livingston county, in the same State. He remained there until 1838, when he removed to Penn Yan. After residing in that place for two years, he settled in the town of Barrington, in the same county. In 1846, he was again induced to change his sphere of action, proceeding to the village of Dundee, in the township of Starkey.

While residing in Barrington, only three miles from Dundee, in 1845, Dr. R. Huson, of the latter place, became a convert to homœopathy, and being of a combative disposition, challenged his allopathic brethren to a discussion, either orally or through the local press, of homœopathy. Dr. Purdy accepted the challenge, and after two or three public discussions, the disputants got into the newspapers, and continued the wordy warfare for six months. Although Dr. Purdy succeeded pretty well in holding his own, he was led to investigate the subject very closely, and at length to test the system in practice. So unmistakable were the results of these experiments, that in 1851 he became a firm believer in homœopathy, and he has practised it ever since.

In the fall of 1851, Dr. Purdy removed to the town of Bradford, Steuben county, where he built up an extensive practice and lived until 1864. Then he removed to Addison, in the same county, where he continued until the fall of 1869. Then he once more changed his residence, proceeding to Corning, where he still remains in the enjoyment of a very extensive and remunerative practice. His success is due as much to his remarkable assiduity as to his acknowledged skill; for the last three years and a half he has not been absent from home, except on professional business, to stay over even one night, until the last meeting of the State Medical Society, in February, when he was away for three nights and two days in the capacity of a delegate.

Dr. Purdy is a homœopath in the strictest sense. He is uncompromising in his advocacy of and adherence to a system the full advantages of which his experience has so fully manifested to him. He is a singularly faithful and kind-hearted physician, and at once commands confidence on entering a sick room. In the profession he is accorded a high position by his brother practitioners.





Corning Steuben Co. N.Y. June 8/70

Dear Sir,

My full Name is William  
S. Purdy. I was Licensed to practice  
Medicine by the Tompkins Co. Med-  
ical Society Jan. Y. 3<sup>d</sup> 1833

My present address is Corning Steub-  
en Co. ~~NY~~ and State of N. York where  
I have resided since Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> 1869

I practiced 6 years in Addison 12  
Miles west of here before coming to  
Corning and 12 years in Bradford  
in this Co. ~~12 years~~ after embracing  
Homoeopathy - 4 years in Dundee  
Yates Co. And 2 years in Penn Yan  
in the same Co And 6 years in  
Barrington - 4 years in Lima in  
Livingston Co And 3 years in  
Jacksonville Tompkins Co -  
I began practicing Homoeopathy



Co. N.Y. June 8/70

me is William  
used to practice  
skins Co. Med  
3/1833

Corning Street  
of N. York where  
Nov 1st 1869

Addison 12  
to come to  
ars in Bradford  
after embracing  
is in Dundee  
is in Penn Jan  
26 years in  
in Lima in  
3 years in  
skins Co =  
Comocopathy

in Bradford in 1851 in Steuben  
Co. N.Y. If it would be interesting  
I could give a detailed account  
of how I became a convert to the  
new system. I was led to investigate  
it while engaged in a newspaper  
controversy with Dr R. Huron the  
who was the first Comocopathy I ever  
came in contact with. I wrote an  
article every other week for 6 months  
against it and while doing so I had  
to procure the Organon and other  
books to know what I was fighting  
I was struck with ~~the~~ the reason-  
ableness of the Law and began to  
test it and became a convert

Yours W. S. Purdy

P.S. Send me the New England Med-  
ical Journal & I will send the money  
on rec<sup>t</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> No.



PURSEL, J. E. <sup>Jacob</sup>

Born June 23, 1856, at Bloomsburg, Pa. His early history I have been unable to get. In 1877 he graduated from the Hahnemann Med. College of Phila. afterwards taking a course of lectures at the N.Y. Ophthalmic Hospital. Dr Pursel became a very expert oculist. His first location was at Muncy, Pa., next at Williamsport, and last at Renovo, where he practised for a number of years. His death, caused by cerebellar tumor, took place at Williamsport, March 15 1885.

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1885.)

DR. J. E. PURSEL died at Williamsport, Pa., of cerebellar tumor, March 15th, 1885. The deceased was born at Bloomsburg, Pa., June 23d, 1856. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1877. During the winter of 1883 he attended the lectures at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He thus became an expert in diseases of the eye. After his graduation he located at Muncy, Pa., but removed to Williamsport one year later. He remained here one year, when at the earnest solicitation of many friends he located at Renovo, where he practiced for several years. His death has cast a gloom over many hearts and homes.

Hahn Mo May 1885



PUTNAM, CAROLYN ELIZABETH

CAROLYN ELIZABETH PUTNAM, Kansas City, Missouri, born Rochester, N. Y., January 28, 1857; literary education, Rochester (N. Y.) Free Academy; graduated, Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, 1897; professor of materia medica, 1902, diseases of children, 1902, and of materia medica since 1904 in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College.

*Carolyn E. Putnam, Kansas City, Mo.*

Born, 1856, in Rochester, N. Y.

Died, April 2, 1917.

Graduated from Kansas Homeopathic Medical College, 1897.

Member of Institute since 1910.

Member of state and local societies.

"Her whole life was characterized by devotion to duty, interest in her profession, kindness of heart and loyalty to her friends."

Jl A I H  
Aug 18  
1917

Carolyn E. Putnam, M. D., died Monday, April 2nd, at Grace Hospital, Kansas City. Dr. Putnam was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1856. After a period of twelve years as teacher, Dr. Putnam turned to medicine and was graduated from the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College 1897, and was always active in civic and general educational work. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Putnam of Kansas City, and her brother, C. W. Putnam of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Dr. Putnam was connected with the chair of Materia Medica for a period of 18 years in the homeopathic medical institutions of Kansas City, and was a member of local and state societies, also a member of the Institute since 1910, and of the International Hahnemannian Association. Dr. Putnam was one of Kansas City's prominent homeopathic physicians, having been in continuous practice here since her graduation. Her whole life was characterized by devotion to duty, interest in her profession, kindness of heart and loyalty to her friends. She will be greatly missed by friends and patrons. A. H. S.

Jl A I H May 1917





PUTNAM, JEREMIAH S., M. D., of York, Me., was born in Danvers, Mass., August 20th, 1797. His grandfathers, Jeremiah Putnam and Andrew Fuller, were both captains in the revolutionary army. His father was Thomas Putnam, Esq. Receiving an education to fit him for such duties, he was engaged for some time, while quite a young man, in teaching in York. Subsequently selecting the practice of medicine as his business for life, he entered upon its study with Dr. William Lyman, a physician of note in his day, and on the completion of his studies, in 1823, established himself as a physician. Attending to the duties of his position, he

continued his practice as an adherent of the system in which he had been indoctrinated for twenty-seven years, when he was led by the fame of Hahnemann and the success of his followers to investigate the system of homœopathy. Pleased with its theories and its scientific and harmonious facts, and witnessing its successful administration, he hastened to abandon the imperfect means he had hitherto employed, and gave in his adherence to the new faith, convinced daily, as he advanced step by step, of its great superiority, and rejoiced with his greater success in relieving his patients. Especially noted for his treatment of the diseases of children, he has stood at his post as a homœopathist for the last twenty-three years, completing in all a half century of usefulness as a general practitioner; in all this time enjoying good health and activity, and never obliged in a single instance to resort to his own skill or to take a particle of medicine.

He has been identified, since its organization, with the Republican party. Upon the choice of President Lincoln to the Presidency, he was appointed Collector of Customs in York, but resigned the same in 1869. Has served as one of the School Committee from 1830 to 1850, and is now (1873) Chairman of the Board. He has attended 2500 obstetric cases successfully, having never lost a case, and never used or applied the forceps.



**P**UTNAM, THOMAS, M. D., of Farmington, Ills., was born in Utica, N. Y., December 8th, 1834. He is descended from some of the first settlers of New York. Several of his ancestors served in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812, with great credit. He was educated in Utica, N. Y., and was afterward entered as student in the office of Dr. J. C. Raymond, of that city.

He then attended lectures in Albany, N. Y., and in Philadelphia, Pa., graduating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857. Immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of medicine, which he has continued to the present time. In 1861, he emigrated to Illinois, and shortly after his arrival there he entered the army as private. His thorough medical education would not permit him to remain in the ranks. His merits were recognized by those in command, and he was promoted to the position of Assistant Surgeon. With this rank he served for seventeen months, then passed his examination, at St. Louis, before the Army Board, and was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. He served until the close of the war, and since that time has devoted himself to private practice, in which he is very successful.

Name in full

*Thomas Putnam*

P. O. Address in full

*Woodhull, Henry C Allen's*

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

*Hahnemann College Philadelphia*  
*Peru*



## PUTNAM, WARREN EDWARD

Putnam, Warren Edward, was born at  
Putnam, N. Y., on the 10th of March, 1874.

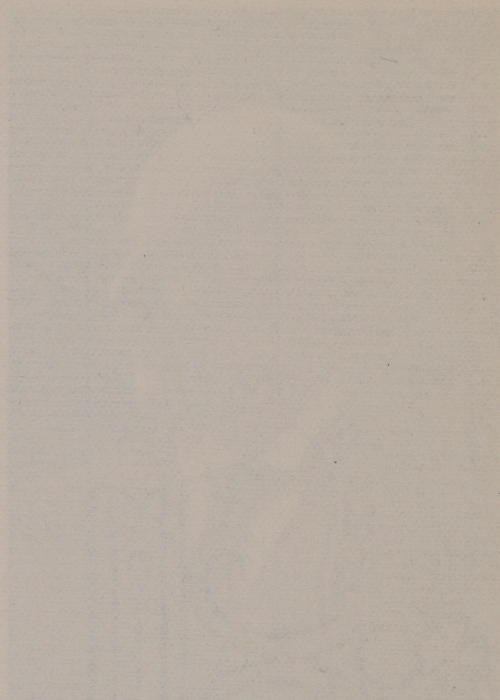
He was educated at the Putnam  
Academy, Putnam, N. Y., and at the  
Putnam Normal School, Putnam, N. Y.

He was graduated from the Putnam  
Academy in 1892, and from the Putnam  
Normal School in 1894. He then  
studied at the Putnam Normal School  
for two years, and was graduated in  
1896. He then studied at the Putnam  
Normal School for two years, and was  
graduated in 1898. He then studied at  
the Putnam Normal School for two  
years, and was graduated in 1900.

He was then employed as a teacher  
in the Putnam Normal School, Putnam,  
N. Y., for two years. He then studied  
at the Putnam Normal School for two  
years, and was graduated in 1902. He  
then studied at the Putnam Normal  
School for two years, and was graduated  
in 1904. He then studied at the Putnam  
Normal School for two years, and was  
graduated in 1906. He then studied at  
the Putnam Normal School for two years,  
and was graduated in 1908.

He was then employed as a teacher  
in the Putnam Normal School, Putnam,  
N. Y., for two years. He then studied  
at the Putnam Normal School for two  
years, and was graduated in 1910. He  
then studied at the Putnam Normal  
School for two years, and was graduated  
in 1912. He then studied at the Putnam  
Normal School for two years, and was  
graduated in 1914.

He was then employed as a teacher  
in the Putnam Normal School, Putnam,  
N. Y., for two years. He then studied  
at the Putnam Normal School for two  
years, and was graduated in 1916. He  
then studied at the Putnam Normal  
School for two years, and was graduated  
in 1918. He then studied at the Putnam  
Normal School for two years, and was  
graduated in 1920.



WARREN EDWARD PUTNAM  
Putnam, N. Y.



**P**UTNAM, W. E., M.D., of Bennington, Vermont, was born in Putnam, Ontario, Canada, May 6, 1857.

His father (after whom his native village was named) was one of the most prominent citizens of Middlesex county, and a magistrate for thirty years, the office being a life appointment in Canada.

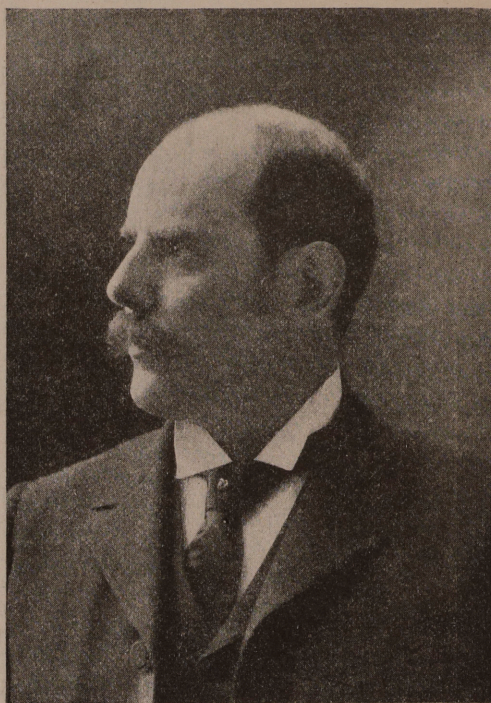
Young Putnam's preliminary education was obtained in Canada after which he graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1881. Dr. Putnam commenced practice at the town of Hoosac, New York state, immediately after graduation and continued there until September, 1892, when he sold his practice to Dr. Horace C. Deane, of New York City, and then located in the old historic city of Bennington, Vermont, eight miles from his former field.

The Doctor's practice in Hoosac was said to have been the largest ever enjoyed by a physician in that village. He entered St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, in 1884, for some months, as a student, after which he visited various European countries, also Egypt, Syria and other Asiatic and African countries. Dr. R. B. Carter, now of Akron, Ohio, took

charge of Dr. Putnam's practice at Hoosac while abroad.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; the Medical Society of Northern New York; the Vermont State Medical Society and the Peekskill (New York) Medical Society.

In 1887 Dr. Putnam married Miss Anna Sherwood Hawks, of Brooklyn, New York. She is a daughter of Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, who has a world wide fame as a hymn writer.



W. E. PUTNAM, M.D.,  
Bennington, Vt.



PUTNAM, W. E. (WARREN E

Dr. W. E. Putnam, a homœopathic physician who has been located at Hoosick, N. Y., for the past twelve years, and who sold his practice in October with a view to settling in a larger place, was in town yesterday and perfected arrangements to locate here. He will probably occupy rooms in the new Putnam block. Dr. W. E. Putnam is a brother of Dr. W. B. Putnam of Hoosick Falls, is a genial gentleman of excellent address and a profound student of medicine. Mrs. Putnam, his wife, is an accomplished lady and leader in society. Their coming will be an acquisition to Bennington social circles.

Hoosick Falls Demo-  
crat, 12.28.1892.



WARREN EDWARD PUTNAM, Bennington, Vermont, born Putnam, Ontario, Canada, May 6, 1857; educated Brantford Collegiate Institute; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1881; post-graduate course, St. Thomas Hospital, London, Eng., 1884; Chicago, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; appointed surgeon general of Vermont, 1896 and 1904; brigadier general Vermont National Guard; member of governor's military staff; member Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars.



PUTNAM, W. E.

—Dr W. E. Putnam, our new homeopathic physician, has come evidently to stay, since he has purchased of David Carpenter the lot corner of South and Union streets, formerly a part of the Cook property, and will in the spring erect a handsome residence thereon.

Bennington (Vt) Reformer, 1.27.1892.



PUTNEY, WILLIS SIMPSON

WILLIS SIMPSON PUTNEY, Milford, Connecticut, born New York city, May 26, 1859; literary education, Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1882; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.





YBURN, GEORGE, M. D., of Greeley, Col., was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on March 31st, 1831. He was educated in England, and his education was of a liberal character. On its completion, he studied architecture and civil engineering, and in due time entered upon the active duties of that profession, in which he continued to be engaged until he left England, in 1854. He originally settled in Toronto, C. W. He was elected a member of the Canadian Institute in the winter of 1855. In the following year he came to the United States for the purpose of studying medicine, and, in 1856-'57, matriculated and attended lectures at the Western College of Homœopathy, Cleveland. Returning to Canada in the spring of 1857, he began the practice of medicine in Port Hope, C. W., where he had, to use his own language, "the honor if not the profit of introducing homœopathy." Being anxious to complete his studies, he again visited Cleveland in the fall and winter term of 1858-'59, continued lectures at the college, and took his M. D. degree in the ensuing spring. By that time he had made up his mind to remain in the

United States, and for some years he travelled and lived in various cities, among them Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, New York, and Washington, engaging partly in literary labors, and partly in those of the medical profession. In 1864, he settled in Indiana, first in Shelbyville, and subsequently in Logansport, where he remained for six years, and by his skill and attention built up quite an extensive practice. Then he became interested in the Union Colony, and, in 1870, went out to Colorado as one of the founders of the town of Greeley. There he engaged somewhat in engineering and laying out the lands of the colony, turning to account his original profession. At the same time he practised, and continues to practise, medicine whenever any sickness calls for his services.

He was married in England, in 1852, and losing his wife, he married again in 1865. He has six children, the eldest of whom is named Hahnemann, after the illustrious founder of homœopathy.

In 1872, Dr. Pyburn was elected a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

He has done some service to the cause of homœopathy with his pen, of which he is a ready, elegant and forcible wielder. While practising in Port Hope as Mr. Pyburn, he wrote and published in the *Guide*, of that town, an able series of papers on homœopathy, which were well received, and had considerable effect in securing a favorable reception of the new system.



Name in full

George Pyburn

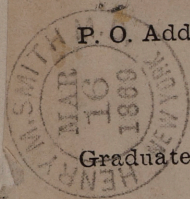
P. O. Address in full

Logansport Indiana

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate of Western Homoeopathic College  
Cleveland, O. (1859)

(Formerly Member of Canadian Institute.)





PYLE, EDWIN W

EDWIN W. PYLE M. D.

Dr. Edwin W. Pyle died at his home in Jersey City February 7th from pneumonia, at the age of fifty-three. He was born in Unionville, Pa., and has been in practice since 1874. In addition to his large general practice, he has been for the last five years connected with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he was an assistant surgeon. Dr. Pyle was an authority of standing in his specialty, and he has written voluminously for the medical press of late, in this line, in a practical and interesting manner. The cause of progressive, liberal medicine loses an earnest and intelligent worker in its behalf, in the death of Dr. Pyle, which is greatly to be lamented.

Med Times March ~~###~~ 1902



QUACKENBUSH, FRED B

QUACKENBUSH.—Suddenly, Oct. 6, at his residence, 4706 Chester ave., Dr. FREDERICK BRIGGS, husband of Laura Simmons Quackenbush. Int. Penn Yan, N. Y.

1917

Frederick B. Quackenbush, M. D., 1867-1917. Dr. Quackenbush was a graduate from Hahnemann of Philadelphia, a member of the Institute since 1906, also a member of State, County and Clinico-Pathological societies. He was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1867, and died in Philadelphia Oct. 6, 1917. His department of practice was general with special attention to internal medicine.

Jl A I H  
Dec 1917



OFFICE OF  
W. W. QUACKENBUSH,

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Fancy Goods, Etc.,

28 MAIN STREET.

Penn Yan, N. Y., July 18 1898  
Pemberton Dudley M.D.  
Broad & Race Sts.  
Phila. Pa.

189.....

revent

I to

no

Dear Doctor:- In response to your favor of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst I hereby apply for registration in sophomore class '98 & '99 Hahnemann College and enclose N.Y. Dfl. \$5.00 to cover matriculation fee.

Sept. progress

brush

Name - Frederick Briggs Quackenbush

Date of Birth - Jan'y 1<sup>st</sup> 1867

Graduate Phila College Pharmacy  
class '89 Diploma No: 2969.

The physicians certificate will be handed you by Dr. Vorshrop

It will be my pleasure to follow your suggestion as to study but fear I can make



OFFICE OF  
W. W. QUACKENBUSH,

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Fancy Goods, Etc.,

28 MAIN STREET.

Penn Yan, N. Y., ..... 189.....

but little progress. At present  
I am engaged from fourteen to  
sixteen hours daily with no  
chance for release until Sept.

I must rely chiefly, for progress,  
upon diligent work after I  
am settled in Phila -

Yours very truly  
Fred B. Quackenbush



## QUAY, GEORGE HENRY

GEORGE HENRY QUAY, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in that city, November 2, 1856, son of James Quay and Elizabeth Quilliam, his wife. He attended the public schools of Cleveland, Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and was graduated in medicine from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1883. At various times has attended the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine for further special study. Dr. Quay is consultant to the Cleveland General Hospital, and member of the staff of Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital. He also holds the chair of laryngology and rhinology in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and formerly held the same chair in the Cleveland Medical College, which institution is not now in existence. Dr. Quay is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society and Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, and as well is a member of various other professional societies. He is a charter member of the Century Club of Cleveland and a Royal Arch mason. He was mayor of East Cleveland in 1900 and 1902, and is vice-president of the Windermere Savings and Banking Company. He is married and has four children.

King Vol 1V



QUEEN, LOUIS APGAR

Louis Apgar Queen was born at Mount Pleasant, N. J., March 13 1860, one of five sons all professional men. His father, John Wahl Queen, was formerly a carriage maker at Mount Pleasant. Dr. Queen's preparatory education was at the Normal College in New York, graduating in 1885, took up the study of medicine, entered the Medical Department of the University of New York and graduated at Homoeopathic Medical College in 1888. (New York The Metropolis Page 157.)



## THEODORE QUICK, M.D.

Dr. Theodore Quick was born in Platterill, Ulster County N. Y., October 29th, 1826. When about ten years old, he removed to New Jersey, where he remained eleven years. Returning to his native place, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Daniel Everett, graduating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1855. After settling at Milton, Ulster County, and practicing there for about ten years, he married Miss Carrie Townsend, who, with an only daughter, still survives him. He remained in Milton a few years longer, after which he removed to Harlem, New York City, where he remained diligently practicing his profession up to the time of his demise.

On the 27th of March, 1877, he was attacked very suddenly with pain in the ileo-cæcal region. After suffering severely for several hours, he sent for his friend and neighbor, Dr. J. H. Demarest, who remained with him during the remainder of the night, and as his condition became more and more serious, called to his assistance Dr. J. R. White, and soon after, Dr. J. McE. Wetmore, from all of whom he received unremitting attention until his death, which took place on the 4th of April, eight days from the first seizure.

The post-mortem examination conducted by Dr. Wetmore revealed extensive inflammation of the intestines and peritoneum, with degeneration of liver and kidneys. A large biliary concretion was also found in the gall-bladder. Notwithstanding the evidences of long-existing disease of the liver, as shown by the autopsy, it is remarkable that no symptoms of such a condition had ever been observed during his life. He always carried the appearance of an unusually healthy man.

In person, Dr. Quick was of medium height and inclined to corpulence, weighing, when taken ill, 197 lbs., and apparently in fine sanitary condition. He possessed a great flow of spirits, a large fund of humor and ready conversational powers, which, with his sociable disposition, made him as agreeable a companion as he was a firm and true friend, ever ready to greet an acquaintance or entertain a visitor; his genial face, and his frank and hearty manners made him a welcome guest in every company, while his cheerful presence in the sick-chamber inspired its inmates with hope and pleasure.



Dr. Quick was the carver of his own fortune. He was emphatically one of that small number who have risen to position by virtue of intrinsic qualities that are wholly incompatible with failure. Early disciplined in the rigid school of self-dependence, unaided by those extraneous influences, which, while they smooth the pathway and lighten the responsibilities of youth, only tend to soften the muscle and weaken the moral and mental powers of the man, he developed an independence of thought and energy of purpose which constituted the foundation of his success.

The materials for the above memorial have been furnished by Dr. J. H. Demarest.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.

In the spring of 1855 the writer settled at Milton, in the town of Marlborough. He had studied medicine with Dr. Everitt, and attended a course of lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vt.; another at the homœopathic college of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he graduated. One month afterward he came to Milton. Milton had been and was then in the hands and under the control of old physic. For years the same family, through father and sons, had held undisputed sway over the community, with the exception of a few families who had adopted the Thomsonian practice. It was a hard field to attempt to occupy, but where there is a determination to conquer, victory will surely follow. For eleven years the progress of homœopathy in the region about Milton and Marlborough has been steady, and the system seems now to be firmly established. One fact favors the cause along the river, and particularly in such localities as Milton. The large number of summer boarders which annually resort there are mostly made up of families who have been under homœopathic care in the city, and make it a point to spend the summer where they can have their favorite medical treatment, if they are obliged to have any. I have known such a thing as an old school physician advising his patients to employ a homœopath if they could get one, for the reason that he would do no harm while one of his own school might.

Trans. N. Y. State Soc. V. 4. p 399.



Name in full

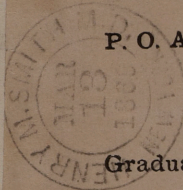
Theodore Quick

P. O. Address in full

Harlem N. York

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Horn Med. Coll. Penn,  
Phila. Mar 1<sup>st</sup> 1855





## DR. THEODORE QUICK.

At a meeting of the Hom. Medical Society of the Co. of N.Y., Dr. J. Ralsey White, announced the death of Dr. Theodore Quick, and Dr. J. H. Demarest offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE.—The real benefactors, and the renowned in history, are too often distinct and separate characters; the pages of the tourists, the pen of the historian, the statesman, the lawyer, the divine, put forth their proudest efforts to do homage to names that are honored and remembered for brilliancy rather than the merit of their deeds. But the healing art, divine in its inception, noble and philanthropic in its objects, hon-

ored by men, and typified by divinity, however well and faithfully its duties may have been performed, has seldom secured to its votaries a conspicuous niche in the temple of fame. Ours is a profession whose noblest achievements are accomplished in silence and seclusion, and with none to witness, save the squalid victims of poverty and disease.

Death has again knocked at the door of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of N. Y., and announced the name of our brother, THEODORE QUICK. It is therefore not less a duty than a privilege, where one who has honored our noble profession, has finished his labors and gone to his rest, for us to pay a just tribute of respect to his name and memory.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That in the death of our friend and brother, Dr. THEODORE QUICK, our society is deprived of a faithful and valued friend, and the system of medicine which he so scientifically supported, has lost an able and popular advocate.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved family of deceased our heartfelt sympathy, and the fervent hope that their afflictions may be rendered less painful by the assurance that the memory of the deceased will be gratefully cherished by a community in which he was so highly esteemed and universally beloved.

*Resolved*, That we shall ever hold dear in our memory, our brethren of the opposite school of medicine (who reside in Harlem,) for their kind and sympathetic offers of professional services both day and night during the illness of our deceased brother, and for the sympathetic tear of regret at his demise; and we fervently hope that it may be the nucleus from which a closer tie of friendship may exist in our noble profession.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

N.Y. Hom. Times. V. 5. p. 68.

June. 1877.



QUILLIAMS, FREDERICK F

FREDERICK F. QUILLIAMS, Cleveland, Ohio, was born at East Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 1870, son of William T. and Nancy Jane (Moore) Quilliams. He was graduated from the East Cleveland high school, May 31, 1889; Spencerian Business College, March 5, 1891, and Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, March 17, 1897. He has since practiced in Cleveland, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State, the Northeastern Ohio and the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical societies.

King Vol 1V



## A REMINISCENCE OF DR. QUIN.

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"ARMA VIRUMQUE CANO."

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Some time ago the writer received, through the kindness of Dr. Richard Hughes, a copy of the *Annals of the British Homœopathic Society* containing a Woodbury type of F. F. Quin, M.D., the pioneer English Homœopath.

It was at once added to a gallery of heroes comprising the departed Russell, the living Drysdale, and the trenchant Dudgeon—the men who *were* the British Journal of Homœopathy at a time when it needed men at the guns!

Quin's face does not disappoint the one who knows something of the early history of Homœopathy in England, and who also knows what *prestige* means in England.

To espouse a despised truth when Quin espoused it, to meet the stony stare of a professional respectability that had grown with the centuries, to boldly defy the vested privileges of an august body with which might made right, needed a man of convictions, of force, of courage, of inflexible purpose—and the Royal College of Physicians found all these in F. F. Quin; aye, not only found but *felt* all these, and got out of the way of them with such *quasi* dignity as is possible to towering respectabilities on *all* occasions.

Indeed, Homœopathy has ever been fortunate in its pioneers. Look at Quin, at Gram, at Hering, at Gray, each of them a man who would exert an influence in any sphere, in any calling, giving dignity to it, commanding respect in it, being *felt* always and everywhere. When such apprehend—*take hold of*—a truth, platitudes and pretences must stand from under or it will require a Pompeian exhumation to find *them*—for a truth of God finding lodgement in the heart of a strong man is ever a moral avalanche.

But "the man I sing," is Dr. Quin; and as I write for the younger men in our profession the older ones will pardon me if I repeat much that is not new to them: they are the happy owners of a full set of the *British Journal* and of *The Annals*; but shall the



heart-cockle-tickling facts buried in this literature not be exhumed to rejoice our young men, and young women, bless God! in the doctorate?

Twenty years ago the 16th of last May, some of Dr. Quin's friends and colleagues gave him a dinner in recognition of his services as the introducer of "Homœopathy into Great Britain, France and other countries," and from Dr. Quin's speech on that occasion I glean the facts to which I shall append the promised reminiscence.

Said Dr. Quin in his charming after-dinner speech:—

"As early as the year 1832, so great and signal were the beneficial results which followed the introduction of the practice of homœopathy among the society of London, and so formidable did the College of Physicians think its progress, that the censors were directed to call upon me to appear before them, and sent me an intimation that the Board was held on the first Friday of every month, and that I must abstain from practising in London and within some miles of it, otherwise it would be the duty of the College to proceed against me. Before even one such Friday (the first Friday of the month) came round, I received another letter, dated the 1st of February, from the Register of the College, by desire of the censors, expressing their surprise that I had taken no notice of their letter of the 4th of January. To that letter on the following day, I sent a reply, stating that I had no wish or intention to act disrespectfully or uncourteously towards the censors, conceiving that a document such as I had received from them required no reply; but as they seemed to think otherwise, I had now the honour of acknowledging its receipt, as well as that of the Registrar, containing the same information. From that day to the present I have heard no more from the College of Physicians, nor have any proceedings ever been taken against me."

Of course, Dr Quin had friends at court; but his self-reliance was based upon the inherent iniquity of a charter which enabled the College of Physicians to be so insolent with smaller (?) men than they were, and doubtless Dr. Quin's gentlemanly contempt for such a charter opened their eyes to *its* littleness.

He, however, "heard no more from the College of Physicians;" and we are quite ready to believe him, as one look from a determined man awes all brutes.

insulted at being told that the friend and physician whom he represented was no fit antagonist for an allopathic physician. So Dr. P. submitted, and signed a complete retraction and somewhat abject

MS 17-602



But, though Dr. Quin "heard no more from the College of Physicians" in its corporate capacity, he learned the great-heartedness of its members and fellows in their social capacity. He shall tell the story in his own words:—

"When I lived abroad, I associated much with artists, literary and scientific men, and some of them who had returned to England were desirous that I should become a member of their club (the Athenæum). A physician of eminence (afterwards President of the College of Physicians) entered the library a few nights before the election, and expressed his horror and indignation on seeing my name on the list of candidates for election, calling me an imposter, and indulging in other terms of abuse; and so active was he in his opposition to my admission, that on the night of election some friends counted forty physicians who came to ballot from a meeting of the College of Physicians held that night, and the result of the ballot was forty-four black balls; so that he (Dr. Quin) had the signal honour of being rejected as a member of that club by the largest number of black balls on record. This was deemed by myself and my friends one of those occasions when it became necessary to show that such language as that indulged in by the physician in question could not be allowed to pass with impunity, and a friend was sent to demand an immediate retraction of the unwarrantable and offensive expressions, or the alternative used in those days among gentlemen. A correspondence took place, which ended in an apology and an explanation that the terms were not used against me personally, but applied to the system."\*

The reader has observed how modestly this episode is narrated; it shows all the quiet, self-possession of the gentleman. I will now make it evident that Dr. Quin's statement was *toned down* by him.

On the morning of Sept. 13th, 1875, I had a conversation with an English gentleman concerning the early days of Homœopathy in London, and in which, I may add, he played a very important part. On the evening of the same day I received from him the following letter;

"107 FOURTH AV., Sept, 13, 1875.

DEAR DOCTOR:—As you took some interest in what I told you this morning about the quarrel between Drs. Quin and Paris, I

\*Annals and Trans. of the British Hom. Society, vol. I, Appendix, page xxv.



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om. Society, vol. 1, Appendix, page xxv.

thought you might like to have the facts, as I recall them, in writing.

Dr. Quin had been proposed for election as a member of the Athenæum Club in London, and the book with his name inscribed with that of his nominator, lay, at the beginning of my story, on the table of the club reading-room for the inspection of members.

My old friend, Mr. Uwins, was standing near, when Dr. Paris, the then President of the Royal College of Physicians, came in, and walking pompously up to the table, read out aloud the name of "Frederic Foster Quin, M.D." Turning to the members around, he said, in a scornful voice—"A pretty pass we have come to when quacks and adventurers are proposed as members of this club. I cannot believe, however, that any one else than the nominator of this person would have the hardihood to subscribe his name in assent to such a proposal." Mr. Uwins instantly stepped forward, and having signed his name, turned to the would-be dictator and said—"Dr. Paris, I for one am glad to second the nomination of my friend Dr. Quin; to whom I shall take care to report the epithets you have been pleased to apply to him."

The following day was appointed for the election of new members, and Dr. Paris, with a numerous following of college men, appeared to black-ball the obnoxious Homœopath. This was easy work, and everything seemed to prosper with the guardians of "Scientific Medicine." But alas! there was another to-morrow, on the morning of which Dr. Paris was waited upon by Lord Clarence Paget (a son of the Marquis of Anglesey, and an officer in the "Guards") on behalf of his friend, Dr. Quin. His message was a brief one—most injurious epithets had been applied to Dr. Quin, altogether unwarranted; and the offender had the alternative of a written retraction and apology, to be dictated by the guardsman and duly signed in his presence, or to justify his language with pistols at twelve paces.

Paris blustered a little at first, but he soon found that if he did not fight Quin, he would have to fight Lord Paget, who would be insulted at being told that the friend and physician whom he represented was no fit antagonist for an allopathic physician. So Dr. P. submitted, and signed a complete retraction and somewhat abject

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...s of its members and fellows in their social capacity. He shall  
the story in his own words:  
apology, which Dr. Quin, when I was in London, kept amongst his  
curiosities.

Sincerely yours,

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Dr. Sam'l A. Jones

I do not feel at liberty to give the writer's name, but it can be found, in very good company, on page 22 of the first volume of the *Annals of the British Homœopathic Society*, and his well-known intimacy with Dr. Quin and Thomas Uwins, R. A., are sufficient guarantee for the authenticity of this statement. The lapse of years will account for a few minor discrepancies between himself and Dr. Quin.

The *very* respectable, "regular" bully whom Dr. Quin obliged to eat the leek is known in medical history as J. A. Paris, M.D., Cantab., F. R. S., Fellow and President of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, and late Senior Physician to the Westminster Hospital; and when one imagines the *very* respectable pomposity shaking in the presence of the "Guardsmen," it is indeed ludicrous. *Plumbum*, crude, is the similitum in all such cases.

Paris's *Pharmacologie* was somewhat extensively used in getting up the second lecture in *The Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith*, and I happen to know that the Ms. of the letter quoted is pasted in the very copy of the *Pharmacologie* used on that occasion. Is there a fitter place for it?"

S. A. JONES.

A. Hom. Obs. 17-602

### LINES TO A SKELETON

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a  
Once of ethereal spirit full;  
This narrow cell was life's retreat,  
This space was thought's mysterious seat.  
What beauteous visions filled this spot!  
What dreams of pleasure long for  
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fe  
Have left one trace of record here.

\*Exactly sixty years ago the London Morning Chronicle published a "Skeleton," which excited much attention. Every effort, even to the value of guineas, was vainly made to discover its author. All that ever transpired in a fair clerkly hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the Curator of the Museum had sent them to Mr. Perry, editor and proprietor of the Morning Chronicle.



DEATH OF DR. QUIN. — We announce with regret the death of this distinguished physician, accomplished gentleman and old and respected citizen, which occurred at his country residence, Morrisania, N. Y., on the banks of the East River, on Friday night, March 27, 1868. Dr. James M. Quin was born in New York in 1806, in a house on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, and at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 62 years. His career was closely associated with the development of the one great science Homœopathy, and of the kindred arts of Music and Painting. He was a student of Columbia College, from whence he graduated with all the honors, after a contest with some of the most brilliant minds of the day. He was afterward Professor of Latin and Greek at the College, and the late Dr. Anthon pronounced him as second only to himself in the knowledge of those languages. Subsequently he studied medicine with Dr. Hosack, but after practising Allopathy for several years he became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. The desire to thoroughly master the principles of Homœopathy led him to the study of the German, and subsequently of the French language, in both of which he became singularly proficient.

As a physician he had a wide-spread popularity, based upon success resulting from a profound knowledge; his specialties being those of the throat and chest necessarily brought him into contact with all the eminent vocal artists of the day, and as he could discourse fluently not only in the before-mentioned languages, but also in Italian and Spanish, his office, at times, was a sort of polyglot institute, of which he was the professor. He was himself an accomplished musician and a good amateur performer on the violin. Mozart's Requiem was first performed in this country at the old house in Barclay street, and it is generally believed that the violin quartettes of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, were played first in America by himself and his friends. His library of instrumental classics comprises nearly all the choice works extant. He was an acute critic of music and painting, and was a generous and judicious patron of both. He was of a quick, genial and liberal nature; in his profession, rapid, discerning and decided, he rarely failed of success. By his death, Science has lost a shining light, and Art a true and admiring disciple; while the followers of Art have lost a friend whose heart was ever open to sympathy, and whose purse was never closed in the hour of need. His death has caused unfeigned sorrow among a wide and varied circle, for few men had so many warm friends. The world halts not for the loss of one man, but thousands will feel to-day that one has gone from among us, who, as adviser and friend, could hardly be replaced.

The funeral service at St. Stephen's Church was magnificently performed, and a vast number of the eminent of all professions assembled to do honor to the occasion. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

N E Med Gaz Jun & July 1868



Frederick Foster Quin, M. D.

Dr. Quin, who first introduced into England the new method of treating disease, was, like his friend & instructor, Hahnemann, a many-sided man. He was a scholar of many attainments, & a polished gentleman who had been accustomed to mix in the best society. He was liberal, disinterested, courteous, high-minded, uncompromising in the interests of truth, & yet without free from vanity. Thirty-five years ago a public dinner was given to him in London by his friends & admirers, & as perhaps few, if any, in the United States have read the account of that festive occasion



it is here reproduced from an  
old number of the *Homoeopathic*  
*Review*. From this account it  
will be seen in what estimation  
Dr. Quin was held by the *Homoeo-*  
*-pathic* practitioners of that day.

Dr. Quin died in November,  
1879.



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## DINNER TO DR. QUIN.

WE have great pleasure in publishing, in this and in a supplementary sheet, a report of this dinner, given as a mark of respect and honour to an historical personage, whose name will endure among men as that of him who introduced homœopathy into Great Britain, France, and other countries.

It was well said by Mr. Disraeli, on a memorable occasion, in the House of Commons, that the reputation of Lord John Russell was one of the most precious possessions of that House. This may be truly said, with a far wider extension, by homœopathists of Dr. Quin. His good name and abiding memory are identified with homœopathy, and must therefore last so long as our doctrine and practice endure, and we believe that will be while the world lasts. Students in remote ages will revere the man whom we have now living among us, if, at least, the history of homœopathy is well and truthfully written.

Some of Dr. Quin's friends and colleagues did themselves the honour to invite him to this banquet, and he kindly accepted the invitation. There were present on this occasion, on May the 16th, at the London Coffee House, the following gentlemen;—Messrs. Trueman, Buchan and Rosher; Wm. Ayerst, Esq.; Dr. Blundell; Hugh Cameron, Esq.; Dr. Chapman; Dr. Chepmell; Dr. Say Clarke; Charles Cobbe, Esq.; Dr. Drury; Professor Georgii; Dr. Gwynn; Dr. Douglas Hale; Dr. Hamilton; Dr. Harper; Dr. Henriques; Dr. Hilbers; Dr. Calvert Holland, Dr. Kidd; Dr. Berry King; T. R. Leadam, Esq.; Dr. Mackintosh; Dr. Mackechnie; Dr. Madden; Dr. Markwick; Dr. Metcalfe; George Moore, Esq.; Henry Reynolds, Esq.; Dr. Rutherford Russell; Dr. Ryan; Isaac Sheffield, Esq.; Dr. Smart; Daniel Smith, Esq.; the honoured guest, Dr. Quin; Dr. Neville Wood; Dr. Wyld, and Stephen Yeldham, Esq. Dr. Chapman in the chair; Mr. Cameron vice-chairman. Dr. Bayes, Dr. Dunn, Mr. Watts and others, who were expected, were prevented at the last moment from attending, and many others from distance, and the pressure of professional duties.

Letters expressive of regard for Dr. Quin and of regret for their unavoidable absence, were received from Drs. Black, of Clifton; Blake, of Birmingham; Drysdale, of Liverpool; Ramsbotham, of Huddersfield; Drs. Eddy and Hayle, Professor Henderson, Drs. Morgan, Partridge, Ransford, Kelsall, Norton, Sharp, Adrian Stokes, Strong, Stewart Sutherland, Tuckey, Wilmot, Wright, &c., &c., and from Messrs. Cutmore, Holland, Nankivell, Willans, &c.

The following toasts were given, and we give the speeches,

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pains me to lose an opportunity of offering honour to Dr. Quin, because I feel that, however strongly you all appreciate his extraordinary career of zealous service to homœopathy and of faithful friendship to his colleagues, there is no one now in existence who could so thoroughly testify as myself to the unwavering qualities

unity, cohesion or action. He therefore, from this night henceforth, withdrew his passive resistance, and would do whatever lay in his power to forward the prosperity of that Institution. He received the hospital as an accomplished fact. (Loud and prolonged cheers). He would not detain them longer. He might dilate on his pregnant theme, the excellency of their guest, from six to sixty minutes, but he would simply say that Dr. Quin

bacy, with no wife, no sister, no brother, to confide his anxieties and troubles to, he stood entirely alone, and the cause of homœopathy

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some rather fully, and others more briefly, from the brevity of the reporter's notes of them, not from their want of interest. We especially give Dr. Quin's in something of their full proportion, not only because he was the hero of the evening, but on account of the historical value justly due to them.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the health of the Queen and the Royal Family, said—"In every such assembly of English gentlemen, of true Britons, when toasts are given, one necessarily from loyalty takes precedence of all others. But in the present instance, when the throne is occupied by the gracious Lady to whom we owe fealty, there is added to the sense of loyalty that of respectful and personal affection. The QUEEN's name is a household word. In the palatial hall, in the mansion, in the unpretending house, in the cottage, her virtues are associated with her name. Admirable in all the domestic relations of life, as a daughter while yet she had a mother, as a wife and a mother, honest and true as a friend, endued largely with benevolence and the sense of justice, and knowing so well as she does, and so completely acting out her knowledge as a constitutional Sovereign, she is of all others "the right person in the right place"—(cheers). Therefore it is she is so endeared to her people, who sympathise with her in her joys and in her sorrows, as was shown during her late severe domestic affliction, the first of her life, for she was an infant when her father died. But there was another reason why they should do honour to the Royal Family. Their illustrious guest, Dr. Quin, still retained the distinguished position of physician to the King of the Belgians, the Queen's uncle, and to H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge. (Applause.) He proposed the QUEEN, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and all the other members of the Royal Family. (Cheers).

The toast was drunk with the customary honours.

THE CHAIRMAN next gave "The Memory of HAHNEMANN." He would not detain them long on this subject, and need not to such a company enter on the history of their immortal Founder. In the year 1796 two mighty conquerors went forth, conquering and to conquer; the one in the flush of his youth, at the age of 26, the commander of an army, the other in the meridian of his life, a peaceful and thoughtful student. Both these men had left their impress on their age, and indelible foot-prints in the pathway of Time. Each, in their different ways, was of the very first class of intellectual men. The one was a man of war, and subjugated continental Europe; the other was a man of peace, and gave us homœopathy. The two men were NAPOLEON and HAHNEMANN.

"Peace hath her victories as well as war,"—

and for his part he preferred the civic wreath to the blood-stained



laurel. Napoleon's conquests were turned to gall and bitterness for him; Hahnemann had subjected the opinions of all thinking men, who had considered and studied his doctrine; and that doctrine, and the practice founded on it, would continue to the end of time. (Loud applause.) He believed that in the domain of medicine no greater man than Samuel Hahnemann had ever appeared on this mortal scene. (Applause.) At all events homœopathists owed to him the greatest homage, for they owed their position and their medical convictions to his medical teaching. Some homœopathists, like our guest, would have been great under any circumstances, by the exercise of their general talents, and their vigorous intellect, but many were only known because they were homœopathists. (Hear.) The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

THE CHAIRMAN next gave the toast of the evening, "The Health of their Guest." He had great pleasure in seeing so many of his colleagues, metropolitan and provincial, met together to do honour to Dr. Quin. Some of the most distinguished of their number were "conspicuous by their absence," not of their own free will, but from the force of circumstances, for they would most gladly have been there, had it been in their power. In evidence of the general recognition of Dr. Quin's claims to the regard, respect and admiration of his colleagues, the Chairman read the following extracts from a few letters addressed to Dr. Russell and himself:—Dr. Drysdale says—"I am very glad to join in any mark of respect to Dr. Quin." Dr. Geddes Scott writes—"Though prevented joining in the proposed expression of regard to Dr. Quin, I have great pleasure in conveying my sense of his kind and gentlemanly conduct on the few occasions in which we happened to have met." Dr. Atkin says—"Nothing would give me greater pleasure than expressing my respect for Dr. Quin, for whom I entertain the highest esteem both for personal kindness, and for the judgment he has always shown towards homœopaths generally. Though absent in body I shall be with you in spirit, and join at home in drinking his good health, and wishing him all kinds of good wishes." Dr. Cameron, of Reigate, thus writes—"I have fully as much respect and esteem for Dr. Quin as the universally acknowledged head of our branch of the profession, as any of those who will be loud in his praises on Thursday evening." Mr. M. B. Sampson, who has done so much for, and written so excellently in favour of homœopathy, thus expresses himself—"It will be impossible for me to join you on that day. It always pains me to lose an opportunity of offering honour to Dr. Quin, because I feel that, however strongly you all appreciate his extraordinary career of zealous service to homœopathy and of faithful friendship to his colleagues, there is no one now in existence who could so thoroughly testify as myself to the unwavering qualities

unity, cohesion or action. He therefore, from this



that have caused you, through so many years, to recognise him as your head. Among the satisfactions which time brings me, that of observing the strength and consistency of your reliance upon Dr. Quin is one of the most pleasant. If that sentiment on your part were to wane, I should regard the change as one of the most sorrowful instances in modern history of the impossibility of greatness meeting with due appreciation in its own time." The Chairman received very opportunely, just before any toast was given, from Cupar in North Britain, the following telegraphic message from Professor Macdonald, the learned and scientific Professor of Civil and Natural History, of St. Andrew's—"Dr. Quin's health, with all the honours." The Chairman then proceeded to say: "in addition to these testimonies to our distinguished guest, and to show how he is estimated on the continent, I will read you what TESSIER says on the presentation to him of a copy of his very valuable book—'*Recherches Cliniques* sur le traitement de la Pneumonie, et du Cholera, suivant la methode de Hahnemann.' Dr. Tessier thus writes: 'A Monsieur le Docteur Quin, Président d'honneur du congrès homœopathique, temoignage de la plus haute estime pour le premier disciple de Hahnemann en France, son plus illustre representant en Angleterre, et de sincere attachment pour le plus spirituel, et le plus aimable confrère. J. P. Tessier.' 'To Dr. Quin, President of honour of the Homœopathic Congress, in testimony of the highest esteem for the *first disciple of Hahnemann in France*, his most illustrious representative in England, and of my sincere attachment for my most intellectually endowed and most amiable confrère.' This is worthy of Tessier and of Quin. The honour-payer receives honour from his way of paying it. You all know who Tessier is, and what he has done,—a man of world-wide celebrity. You may not be aware that the title of *Président d'honneur* was given to Hahnemann, and that whenever a Congress was held, and he was present, he took the chair; after Hahnemann's death this honour was conferred on Dr. Quin. You see we have reason to be proud of him. (Cheers.) You will also observe that he not only introduced homœopathy into Great Britain, but into France and other parts of the world. (Cheers.) He is still, and may he long continue in life to be, its most illustrious representative in England. (Cheers.) As the old proverb expresses it, "Good wine needs no bush;" it would be, therefore, unnecessary for him to detain them with any lengthy remarks. He need not trace Dr. Quin in the fair Parthenope that contains the ashes of Virgil, nor in Rome, the former metropolis of the fourth universal monarchy, to be, let us hope, the capital of United Italy, nor through his early life in London and its vicinage. He (the Chairman) had propounded three propositions as the rule for a true homœopathic



practitioner. 1st. That he should be a gentleman in f principles, and conduct. 2nd. That he should thoroughly his profession. 3rd. That he should be thoroughly acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, and the homœopathic therapeutics. (Cheers.) No man would dare to say that Dr. Quin had not come up, to the full, to the complete illustration of these three propositions. (Cheers.) Our guest, devoted to the conscientious discharge of his convictions, went from Italy to sit at the feet of Hahnemann, and to learn of him what the sage had to teach; and in 1831 he went forth, like a Paladin, not to slay the Paynim, but to learn how to conquer Cholera; whereupon our medical Bayard, in his encounter with the pest-fiend, nearly came to his death, having a very narrow escape indeed, and he was entitled to inscribe on the title page of his monograph on Cholera—

—“Quæque ipse miserrima vidi,  
Et quorum pars magna fui.”

Through ill report and good report Dr. Quin has manfully, truthfully, honestly fought the good fight of homœopathy. They well knew that if he had chosen to remain an allopath, despite his convictions, he would probably from his intimate relations with King Leopold have been the Queen's physician, at all events one of the very foremost allopathic physicans of this day, as he is now the foremost of the homœopathists. (Cheers.) Dr. Quin has always been ready to support all gentlemanly, intelligent, and duly qualified homœopathic practitioners, and to assist all honest and well-deserving men. He has drawn, as became him in his position, the broad line between the respectable, and the non-respectable, between the qualified and the non-qualified practitioner. In this metropolis, and in behalf of the British Empire, he has done two notable things. He founded the British Homœopathic Society, which now numbers 70 members, and to which every duly qualified homœopathic practitioner should belong, and which he (the Chairman) hoped and expected would become a Royal College. (Cheers.) He also founded, in connexion with the British Homœopathic Association, the now only Homœopathic Hospital in this metropolis. He (the Chairman) had long been opposed to the *fundamental rule* of this hospital—but the thing was done, it was a “*fait accompli*,” and he was now convinced it could not be altered. We want agreement, unity, cohesion of action. He therefore, from this night henceforth, withdrew his passive resistance, and would do whatever lay in his power to forward the prosperity of that Institution. He received the hospital as an accomplished fact. (Loud and prolonged cheers). He would not detain them longer. He might dilate on his pregnant theme, the excellency of their guest, from six to sixty minutes, but he would simply say that Dr. Quin

bacy, with no wife, no sister, no brother, to confide his an



## *Dinner to Dr. Quin.*

was a gentleman—(cheers), a man who knew his profession, and a man of eminence and celebrity. (Cheers). He had therefore great pleasure in presenting Dr. Quin with the roll in his hand, containing the address, with the names of those who thus did themselves honour by paying honour to him. The Chairman read the address—"Dear Dr. Quin, We the undersigned request the honour of your company at dinner on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock. We are anxious to testify to you personally our esteem for your character, our admiration of your talents and endowments, and our appreciation of the great benefits you have conferred on ourselves, and indeed on the whole British Empire, by your introduction into England of the 'law of similars,' Hahnemann's law of drug-healing, and by your successful zeal in propagating and defending the doctrine of homœopathy. We may be permitted to add, that however much we may honour you as the Originator and Head of a society that may hereafter become a College, and as the Founder, in connexion with the British Homœopathic Association of the London Homœopathic Hospital, we put a still higher value on your professional character, altogether unblemished, from first to last through your long career." The Chairman concluded—saying, "Dr. Quin, from my heart, in my own name and of those now present, and of those unavoidably absent, and of all true homœopaths throughout the world, I offer you the right hand of good will and of good fellowship." (Loud cheers.) The toast was drunk with loud and prolonged acclamations.

Dr. QUIN, in returning thanks, said it might easily be imagined what were his feelings in addressing them after the cordial and flattering manner in which his health had been proposed from the chair, and the enthusiastic way in which it had been received. But the difficulties usually attending upon one situated as he then was, were greatly increased by the consciousness that so many friends and colleagues had assembled together on that occasion solely to do him honour, and that many of them had come from a great distance, at much personal inconvenience, in order to testify their friendship and regard for him. It was no easy matter, under these circumstances, to find words adequate to give expression to his grateful sense of their kindness, the more so as he had risen from a bed of sickness to be present at that dinner, which they had honoured him by giving; and he regretted to say that the Chairman had also been so ill that it was doubtful if he would be able to be present; indeed, at one time, so remote was the probability of either of them being able to attend, that their friend, Dr. Russell, had said that he feared they should have the play of Hamlet with the character not only of Hamlet, but also that of Ophelia, left out. Which he meant for Hamlet and which for



Ophelia he must leave them to discover; but he (Dr. Quin) willingly gave up the part of Ophelia to the Chairman. (Laughter). On an occasion like the present, it was almost impossible not to be egotistical, and he must claim their indulgence if he were so; for upon what theme could he dwell except on his early struggles to introduce homœopathy into Great Britain. To dilate on the principles of homœopathy, of which they were all masters, would be a work of supererogation, and therefore he would only speak of the difficulties he had experienced in introducing their science and practice, when surrounded by people who did not understand his language so far as the truth was concerned, and who could not enter into his feelings with respect to the object he had at heart. To have proceeded to introduce homœopathy, and the principles of *similia similibus curantur*, with anything but the greatest care and judgment, would have been to hazard a great cause and great principles, and therefore he was obliged to proceed with the greatest caution. Fortunately for himself and for homœopathy, he was in an independent position; his appointment in the Royal Household afforded him opportunities of convincing many influential persons that there were other remedial means than those usually hitherto employed. It was thus that homœopathy in England, unlike most other things, had not ascended from the poor to the middle classes, and from the middle classes to the higher, but had commenced in the upper ranks, and went gradually downwards through the various grades, until it had at last also reached the sick poor. This had had its advantages, because it naturally occurred to thinking people that it was impossible that men who were known to hold high places in the State, or were eminent for literary and scientific attainments, could adopt a system, however ridiculous it might appear at first view, unless there were some good and excellent reasons for their doing so. He, therefore, thought that, though but a humble instrument, he might claim some credit that homœopathy had secured considerable advantages from his being the person who first introduced it into England. After a time, when it was necessary that he should act more openly, and more determinately avow the principles which guided his practice, he must confess his heart sometimes failed him—not with respect to the truth of the principles or practice of homœopathy, but with regard to his own knowledge and powers of doing justice to them unassisted;—then it was that at times he felt anxiety, and sorrow, and misgiving, when he had no friend to communicate with, nor colleague to advise with. He had not even the comfort and consolation which many of them had, for, as they knew, he was condemned to the dark walks of celibacy, with no wife, no sister, no brother, to confide his anxieties and troubles to, he stood entirely alone, and the cause of homœopathy



had no other defender or practitioner than himself for many years. He had to dare and to resolve to carry out the principles of the new doctrine as far as he was able in this great metropolis, where its name, and that of Hahnemann, were alike unknown, so much so, that those patients who confided themselves to his care, were called "Quinnites." Those members of the profession who were isolated at the present time, struggling in the provinces, could understand and sympathise with his difficult position, but even they were in a much less painful position, for they had the advantage of knowing that homœopathy now possessed a literature to which they could refer, and colleagues of reputation in the metropolis and elsewhere, whom they could call in in consultation, whereas he was obliged, at the outset, to fight the battle single-handed; if he had one merit to which he could lay claim, it was his undeviating and consistent conduct in carrying on the battle to a successful issue. From the very commencement of his career he came to the determination never to be tempted to answer any attack made upon him in the newspapers or medical journals, whether by allopaths or even by homœopaths. He knew by what a slow process of transition he had passed from allopathy to homœopathy, and therefore he never felt angry or put out of temper when others laughed at his belief, for he had once laughed at it himself. He therefore resolved never to reply to or resent any attack that was made upon him; at the same time, he resolved always to hold out his hand to those of the profession who adopted homœopathy, provided that, after examination and communication with them, he found that they were what their worthy Chairman had described—gentlemen—and had received a proper professional education, and had the love of their fellow-creatures at heart. By adopting that course he saved himself much misery, much altercation, and much annoyance. He kept the even tenour of his way, unmindful of the many attacks made upon him both privately and publicly, never swerving to the right or the left, but doing what amount of good he could. For several years he had refused to receive any fees or remuneration for his medical advice, so that no interested or egotistical motives could be attributed to him, and thus many friends and adherents were gained to the cause. He also resolved not to publish any popular book on the new doctrines, and only to write for the profession. A Paper which he had written for the *Medical Review*, at the invitation of the editor, who was a friend of his (Dr. Quin's), was not inserted, because it was favourable to Hahnemann, his doctrines and practice, and he lost the friendship of the editor, who ceased, from that time, to know him or acknowledge him when he met him. His (Dr. Quin's) first publication was in French, a "Monograph on the Asiatic Cholera and its Treatment;" the next was "The Homœopathic



Pharmacopœia," in Latin; and the next, also in Latin, the "Fragmenta of Hahnemann." He adopted this course so that his professional brethren could not accuse him of writing popular books *ad captandum vulgus*. He then occupied himself in translating Hahnemann's works, and he had nearly finished the "Organon" when a translation appeared by Mr. Devrient, edited by Dr. Stratten, of Dublin, who never practised homœopathy, or knew anything of it except theoretically. He then turned to the large work of Hahnemann, "the Materia Medica." In his intercourse with the world, among many annoyances occasioned him by his known medical tenets, some ludicrous circumstances sometimes occurred, and to relieve the tedium of such an egotistical speech as, under his present circumstances, was almost forced upon him, he might be allowed to mention one or two such incidents, for they would serve to prove to younger colleagues present that a little good nature and good temper, when thrown into contact with opponents who abused the system, might convert them into personal friends and advocates of the cause. One which is prominently brought to his mind occurred at the table of the celebrated Sir Francis Burdett, who was one of the early converts to homœopathy. He was very hospitable, and would often invite many of his fellow-members in the House of Commons, *viva voce*, to come home with him to dinner, in addition to those he had more formally invited by letter; and one day he (Dr. Quin) found himself seated between two Members of the House, both of whom were strangers to him. They began speaking of a pamphlet which had been published by an artist of some eminence of the name of Varley, in which he had given an extraordinary drawing of the skeleton of a flea, which he called the ghost of a flea. The one on my right remarked: "The man must be mad," the other on my left replied: "Not half so mad as the man who has written a book in which he recommends two drops of spirit of camphor to be given every five minutes to cure the Asiatic Cholera." "Nonsense," said the right-hand neighbour, "he might as well recommend two drops of water to be poured every five minutes on Drury Lane Theatre if it were on fire. What's his name?" "Quin." "What country?" "I believe German, but the book is in French. The fellow must be either a knave or a fool." The other said: "I never saw him, but I hear he is no fool." This at least was gratifying, for a man may be cured of knavery, but never of being a fool. (Laughter). Meanwhile, Sir Francis Burdett, who was seated not far off, hearing his (Dr. Quin's) name mentioned, and it occurring to him that his guests, perhaps did not know who their neighbour was, called out to him: "I shall be happy to take a glass of wine with you, Dr. Quin." His neighbours looked nervously round the room to see where Dr. Quin was, and when they discovered his close

Dr. Chapman himself was one of those to whom his allusion was applicable, when he said that some of the disciples of Hahnemann

need of medical assistance. It also materially advanced the cause of homœopathy by its scientific, literary and practical

an impostor, as he in his right of election to ballot, and the (Dr. Quin) member of that (Laughter.) sitting opposite in by the impunity, of the native usual took place, terms were stem. One lities thrown signal were the practice e College of the censors before them, on the first m practising would be the ven one such he received Registrar of their surprise er of the 4th uary, sent a t disrespect- ne conceived om them re-acknowledg-ntaining the ad heard no proceedings o the deter- in the early much of the been shown c physicians hnemann in only mode of stories that, ic physician,

r person to s (Dr. R.'s) observation reader, that medicine had ents; and in 1, Avicenna, no less true himself had e discovered, be simply erary ability it was per-ahnemann's soon gained and scientific arning such corroborated l made. Its mself much l in it; not ad had the as so much hat it might r was less at of Napoleon, occupied in ) Dr. Quin which spread e of a well- (Applause.) rly period of on as one of ocritus, Bion e Edinburgh ving the one from his own s; he meant, who said of of art. The neatness of he Runaway opa,' may be eir Greek." the fact that

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proximity to them, they seized their knives and forks, and commenced eating at a tremendous pace; after doing so for some time, one said to the other: "Well, this is a lesson," and the other replied: "I believe you." (Laughter.) After a pause, one of them said: "It only shows how cautious we ought to be about speaking before a person we don't know," and then both apologised to him for their incautious conversation. He (Dr. Quin) replied: "Allow me to make a little correction; it shows us how cautious we ought to be to speak only of subjects with which we are acquainted." He then asked them both to take wine with him, saying, it was seldom they would have an opportunity of doing so with a man who united in himself the qualities of both knave and fool. (Laughter.) Both became friends and patients of his (Dr. Quin). One of these men, a literary man at that time, of some mark in the House, he had since followed a very successful career in diplomacy, in which service he had attained the highest rank—that of ambassador; the other gained high rank in the army, and died on the field of battle in India. Another incident occurred at the house of an allopathic physician—a man well known in the profession, whom he had known abroad, and whose friendship he still retained after he became a homœopath. He (Dr. Quin) was asked by one of the guests, a physician, whether it was true that a case of phrenitis had occurred in the hospital at Leipsic, in which the homœopathic treatment failed to produce the desired effect, and that a despatch was sent off to Hahnemann to know what was to be done, there being a difference of opinion, some of the medical officers being for resorting to bleeding, and others opposed to it, and that Hahnemann declared in favour of bleeding, but enjoined that it should be done homœopathically, by the application of two fleas to the rectum. (Laughter.) This story he (Dr. Quin) need not say was pure invention. In reply he succeeded in getting the laugh on his side by a very simple response, and that was by disclaiming the merit of any such discovery for Hahnemann, it being well known that *phlebotomy* had been practised in England long before Hahnemann's day. (Laughter.) He mentioned these anecdotes to show them that by a little kindness and good humour they might turn the arrow of ridicule aside from themselves, and make it hit those who shot it, and convert foes into friends. He would mention one more instance, which threatened to assume somewhat of a tragic character. When he lived abroad, he associated much with artists and literary and scientific men, and some of them who had returned to England were desirous that he should become a member of their club (the Athenæum). A physician of eminence (afterwards President of the College of Physicians) entered the library a few nights before the election, and expressed his horror and indignation on seeing his (Dr. Quin's)



name on the roll of candidates for election, calling him an impostor, and indulging in other terms of abuse, and so active was he in his opposition to his (Dr. Quin's) admission, that on the night of election some friends of his counted forty physicians who came to ballot from a meeting of the College of Physicians held that night, and the result of the ballot was forty-four black balls, so that he (Dr. Quin) had the signal honour of being rejected as a member of that club by the largest number of black balls on record. (Laughter.) This was deemed by himself and by his friends a fitting opportunity to show that such language as that indulged in by the physician in question could not be allowed to pass with impunity, and a friend was sent to demand an immediate retraction of the unwarrantable and offensive expressions, or the alternative usual in those days among gentlemen. A correspondence took place, which ended in an apology and explanation, that the terms were not used against him personally, but against the system. One more thing happened with respect to the early difficulties thrown in his way. As early as the year 1832, so great and signal were the beneficial results which followed his introduction of the practice of homœopathy among the society of London, and the College of Physicians thought its progress so formidable, that the censors were directed to call upon him (Dr. Quin) to appear before them, and sent him an intimation that the board was held on the first Friday of every month, and that he must abstain from practising in London and within seven miles of it, otherwise it would be the duty of the College to proceed against him. Before even one such Friday (the first Friday of the month) came round, he received another letter, dated the 1st of February, from the Registrar of the College, by desire of the censors, expressing their surprise that he (Dr. Quin) had taken no notice of their letter of the 4th of January. To that letter he, on the 3rd of February, sent a reply, stating that he had no wish or intention to act disrespectfully or uncourtously towards the censors, but that he conceived a document such as that which he had received from them required no reply, but that he had now the honour of acknowledging its receipt, as well as that of the Registrar, containing the same information. From that day to the present he had heard no more from the College of Physicians, nor had any proceedings ever been taken against him. (Cheers.) It was to the determined, resolute, and consistent stand he had made in the early years of his practice in London that he attributed much of the toleration and freedom from persecution which had been shown by that body since to himself and other homœopathic physicians who had followed him, and become disciples of Hahnemann in England. (Hear, hear). At the present day, the only mode of attacking him seemed to be in circulating absurd stories that, when he was ill, he (Dr. Quin) sent for an allopathic physician,



instead of one of his own medical persuasion. Very recently such a report was spread of his having sent for an eminent physician of the old school, Dr. Watson; and ridiculous details were given by grave physicians of what took place at the bed-side between the physician and patient. He (Dr. Quin) need not say to his colleagues assembled on the present occasion that there was not one word of truth in the story. He had not only never sent for Dr. Watson, but had never exchanged words with him, and did not even know him by sight. He knew Dr. Watson, by common repute, to be a physician of deservedly high eminence, and a gentleman of most liberal and cultivated mind, and quite incapable of the conduct attributed to him by the medical gossips who circulated the absurd story. (Cheers.) As little had he ever sent for or consulted any other allopathic physician since the first day he announced in England his belief in and conversion to the doctrines and practice of Hahnemann. The only possible foundation for these absurd reports was the fact which was well known to them, that he had, many years ago, undergone a surgical operation by his friend, the late Mr. Liston, and more recently other operations by his friend Mr. Fergusson. To these two distinguished friends and celebrated surgeons he was indebted for their skill and able surgical treatment; but although he had willingly and gratefully submitted his body to their knife and their surgical care, never had he taken any medicines but homœopathic, and these were prescribed by some of his colleagues then present (cheers); but enough of these absurd stories. He had to apologise for having detained them so long, and all with matters more or less appertaining to himself. He would, in conclusion, beg them to receive the expression of his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him in assembling in such numbers to testify their friendship and regard for him. He gratefully received the testimony signed by them—a satisfactory proof that however much they may have differed from him at times, in the means he had deemed necessary for the advancement of homœopathy, and in the measures he and others who agreed with him had taken to uphold the honour, character, and respectability of their body, still that they gave him credit for honesty of purpose and disinterested motives in the conduct which he had thought it his duty to pursue; again he begged to reiterate his thanks to the Chairman, and them all, for the enthusiastic manner in which his health had been received, and the patience with which he had been listened to. (Prolonged cheers.)

The next toast was “Literature in relation to Homœopathy.”

Dr. RUSSELL, in rising, expressed his regret that Mr. Sampson was not present, since he, as one of the cabinet ministers of the most powerful of ancient or modern monarchs—the



*Times* newspaper, would have been a more proper person to have acknowledged the toast which it had fallen to his (Dr. R.'s) lot to do. In reviewing the history of medicine, an observation was forced upon the attention of the most cursory reader, that those who had exercised the greatest influence on medicine had also been distinguished for their high literary attainments; and in illustration of this he might cite the names of Galen, Avicenna, Boerhaave, and our own Cullen. That remark was no less true of homœopathy than of allopathy; and Hahnemann himself had distinguished himself by his literary abilities before he discovered the principles of homœopathy. It would, however, be simply absurd to say that it was owing to Hahnemann's literary ability that homœopathy occupied its present position; but it was perfectly true that it was in a great measure owing to Hahnemann's high standing in literary circles that homœopathy so soon gained the place which it did. It was his access to literary and scientific journals that secured for it the attention of men of learning such as Hufeland. The homœopathic literature of England corroborated the truth of the assertion which he (Dr. Russell) had made. Its pioneer, Dr. Quin, had not, it is true, occupied himself much with literature; not because he was not interested in it; not because he would not have excelled in it if he had had the necessary time at his command; but because he was so much absorbed in practice, and by the claims of society, that it might be justly remarked of him as of Cæsar: "He never was less at leisure than when he was at leisure." As was said of Napoleon, so they might say of Dr. Quin: "He was too much occupied in making history to have time to write it." (Applause.) Dr. Quin represented the first wave of homœopathic influence which spread over England; the second wave contained the name of a well-known and distinguished literary man—Dr. Chapman. (Applause.) It might not be known to them all that, at a very early period of his career, Dr. Chapman had gained great distinction as one of the best translators of the Greek pastoral poets, Theocritus, Bion and Moschus. His productions were criticised in the *Edinburgh Review* of the year 1837, by perhaps of all men then living the one most competent, from his knowledge of Greek and from his own literary powers, to form a just estimate of their merits; he meant Sir Daniel Sandford, Professor of Greek at Glasgow, who said of him: "Art is an apt and adequate representative of art. The quaint pathos of Bion's 'Lament of Adonis,' the neatness of 'The Teacher Taught,' the perfect grace of 'The Runaway Slave' of Moschus, the romantic beauty of his 'Europa,' may be enjoyed as well in Chapman's English as in their Greek." (Applause.) He thought that quotation established the fact that Dr. Chapman himself was one of those to whom his allusion was applicable, when he said that some of the disciples of Hah-

need of medical assistance. It also materially contributed to the life literary and pro-



nemann would have been distinguished under any circumstances even if they had adhered to the allopathic system, and would have been highly esteemed by the old school had they remained in it. Dr. Chapman had alluded to the crown of peace being preferable to that of the victorious warrior; and he (Dr. C.) had by his literary powers won such a laurel crown when yet a young man (Applause.) But there was another chaplet given by the Greeks called the civic crown, awarded only to one who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen. They would all acknowledge that to that too their distinguished Chairman had proved himself entitled (Cheers.) He had avowed his adherence to homœopathy, when to do so involved his taking up the cross; if that cross had also become a crown, he was sure they all joined in the heartfelt wish that he might long live to wear the crowns he had won by the achievements of his youth and the labours of his maturer years (Cheers).

The CHAIRMAN was at a loss why he should have been selected to respond to this toast. It is true he was somewhat something of a scholar. He had been a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, which implied some scholarship. His mind as to literature had been cast in the old Greek mould. He had also been something of a poet, and a translator from the Greek. He had indulged with the Muses—he had slept on the slopes of Latmos—he had played with the tangles of Neera's hair; but he was painfully sensible he had done nothing worth mentioning for the literature of homœopathy. Among those present there were, however, men who had so worked for our Cause. Their illustrious guest had done a good deal, and was now engaged in doing very much more. He was editing HAHNEMANN'S *MATERIA MEDICA*, to be enriched with his own annotations;—a book that would be far more valuable to homœopathists than Whately's edition of *Bacon's Essays*, enriched by his annotations, was to the student and the general reader. Dr. Quin was as much of kin to Hahnemann as the Archbishop was to Francis Bacon; and if his annotations expressed his experience of the medicines proved by our Founder, they would be valuable indeed. Dr. Rutherford Russell had done much—very much. His last work, just issued, was a proof of his learning—his skill as a scholar. His *History and Heroes of Medicine* was a classical work, and he trusted every homœopathist would get and circulate it. It did honour to our literature. He was also one of the editors of the *Introduction to the Study of Homœopathy*, which should be reprinted. He had published a first-class book on Cholera. He had collected and given us his essays in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. He had given us a proving of *Naja Tripudians*. Some ten years ago he was supplied by various friends from India with the poison. He tested it on dogs and



rabbits, and had the most scientific assistance Edinburgh could afford. It has done much good. The remedy and Dr. Russell's provings command our attention. Let it be considered our next best English proving after Drysdale's—one of the best that has been ever given. None better than Drysdale's out of Hahnemann. Among those present were some other contributors to homœopathic literature. Among the absent were Professor Henderson, Drs. Black, Drysdale, Sharp, and other authors who had done excellent service to our literature. *The British Journal of Homœopathy* was deserving our most honourable mention. It is the oldest English Medical Quarterly extant, and is distinguished alike for its science and literature. Nor should he omit to mention the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, whose Editor was present. On the spur of the moment he (the Chairman) could not refer to many who had done real service to homœopathic literature. But all could do something. His (the Chairman's) doings were, like everything he had done, writ in water; but if it could be so, he should like his name to be associated with the memory of the worthier and better advocates of homœopathy who introduced and settled this noble practice in the British Empire. (Applause.)

MR. CHAS. TRUEMAN, in rising to propose "The Prosperity of the British Homœopathic Society," after expressing the pleasure he felt at having an opportunity of showing the high respect which he entertained for their distinguished guest, Dr. Quin, the President of the Society, proceeded to say that he, as a non-medical man, could not merely regard the British Homœopathic Society in the same light as many of those present, who were members of it; he looked back with great pleasure to the good which it had effected, and he looked forward with still greater satisfaction to what it might be expected to accomplish. The object for which it had been founded had, so far as he was able to ascertain, been carried out—certainly with regard to the London Homœopathic Hospital it had been effectual. No doubt that Institution owed its existence in the first instance to the British Homœopathic Society, and to its union with the British Homœopathic Association; and the good which the Hospital had done, and was likely to do, was a fact patent to them all (applause). But there was also another light in which the Society was regarded, apart from the view which the majority of them, as medical men, took of it: he, and others not of the profession, regarded the Society as of the utmost importance, since through it, and only through it, the public really could learn who were improperly qualified homœopathic practitioners when they stood in need of medical assistance. It also materially tended to further the cause of homœopathy by its scientific, literary and practical



character; and they could not but acknowledge that the Society was deeply indebted to Dr. Quin, its President, for the estimation in which it was held by those who believed in homœopathy, and he must be no common man to be elected by his medical colleagues to that onerous position for upwards of sixteen years. The chairman had said nearly all that it was necessary to do, with reference to Dr. Quin's qualities, but there was just one point which he had not touched upon, and that was Dr. Quin's great integrity, and his unwavering attachment to his private friends. He had had the honour of possessing Dr. Quin's friendship for many years, and he could unhesitatingly state that there were few men whom he had had the happiness of knowing who were more consistent in their friendship, or more willing to serve his friends whenever it lay in his power. (Applause). He called upon them to drink to the prosperity of the British Homœopathic Society, and of its President, Dr. Quin. (Cheers.)

Dr. QUIN returned thanks for the Society, and expressed his great satisfaction at hearing the testimony of Mr. Trueman as to the estimation in which it was held by the lay followers of Hahnemann, and of the opinion entertained that it had done much to promote the cause of homœopathy. He had had so often to acknowledge this toast, and the merits and demerits of the Society had been so often discussed and canvassed in the presence of most of those now assembled here, that it was unnecessary for him to detain them long. As its founder, he naturally took great pride in its success, and he had watched its growth with great interest and satisfaction. It was his firm conviction that it had fulfilled, and that it would continue to fulfil the objects for which it was instituted, viz., the advancement and diffusion of homœopathy, and the upholding the character of the homœopathic practitioner; it had also created a bond of union among the majority of the well educated and respectable members of the homœopathic medical body, and had tended to promote that respect and good feeling which it was desirous should exist between men who were associated together for the purpose of upholding the same doctrines, of practising the same method of treatment, and of defending the same cause. (Hear, hear.)

"The Medical Staff of the Hospital" the next in order, was entrusted to Dr. Madden, and the reply to Dr. Hamilton; but Dr. Madden was obliged to leave, and so there was no speech from either of these gentlemen.

Dr. KIDD then proposed the toast of—"Science in relation to Homœopathy." He observed that all, according to their degree, were bound to assist in promoting the discoveries of science, especially those which had a bearing upon



homœopathic practice. He suggested that they might communicate, one to the other, whatever facts they might glean, either as the result of reading, or experience, or investigation, and thus utilize those facts for the world at large, and for posterity. He then alluded to the Hospital, and regretted its deficiency of funds, and remarked that the best way his colleagues had of showing their regard for homœopathy was to do their best to put the hospital on the best possible footing in the way of income. He called it one of Dr. Quin's children, and all who loved and regarded Dr. Quin should have a tender care of his pet child. [Dr. Kidd made the most eloquent remark of the night by stating, that a patient of his had that day given him a hundred guineas for the Hospital. (Cheers). *Si sic omnes!*] He, (Dr. Kidd) in conclusion said, that most of them were so engaged in curing the sick that they had little leisure to devote to science in the abstract, but there was one of their body who had pre-eminently distinguished himself—Dr. Ryan.

Dr. RYAN thanked Dr. Kidd for thus associating his name with science. Apart from his professional labours as lecturer on *Materia Medica*, in one of the metropolitan schools, he had been engaged, for years, as a teacher of science in a popular form. In his earlier career it was the fashion, for a certain clique, to sneer at popular teaching; and he (Dr. Ryan) had had a foretaste of the contumely which his adhesion, afterwards, to homœopathy, had drawn upon him. Yet, despite the sneers of the exclusives at popular teaching, he had lived to see the plan adopted in the governmental institutions, in the school of mines, in some of our universities, and by such a man as Faraday, in the Royal Institution. It is much easier, he would assure them, to deliver a lecture in abstruse or technical phraseology, than in terms so familiar as to render the subject intelligible to the commonest mind. (Hear). A man who undertakes to popularize science must of necessity be master of his subject—he has no chance of hiding his ignorance in a heap of big words. Dr. Ryan felt that after the present meeting he should return to his provincial labours with some reluctance. Any medical man who has left the metropolis for country practice must have felt that he had left behind him many privileges, the loss of which must be a subject of regret. It was so, at least, in his case; and, among his lost privileges, he ever placed prominently his more intimate association with his colleagues of the British Homœopathic Society: and although he was never a very active or useful member—preferring at that time rather to listen and to learn, than to teach or enunciate—yet he ever looked back to the meetings of the Society with regretful pleasure, and to the

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that the long list of donations and bequests which appear in the daily papers, with the name of Ralph Buchanan annexed, is on a par with "*Much Ado about Nothing*" (laughter); whilst such have been his consistency and unswerving fidelity to the discharge of his duty, that when an attempt has been made

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same day, in the same year, at the same University, the same degree in medicine was taken by two individuals; one from Bar-

Hahnemann; so that whilst one was enriching English literature



amenities of his colleagues, and of the warm-hearted President, with gratitude. (Applause).

Dr. QUIN rose and said, that in the duties allotted to him that evening, no more pleasing one could have been assigned to him than that of proposing the health of the Trustees and the Board of Management of the London Homœopathic Hospital. In doing so, however, he had to regret the absence of one to whom that Institution was greatly indebted; but although not bodily present, he was among them in spirit, as they had heard from his letter to Dr. Russell, read from the Chair. By his great influence, by his donations and subscriptions, and by his writings and exertions, Mr. Sampson had greatly contributed to the establishment and maintenance of the Hospital. His pen, whether engaged in advocating the reform of criminal jurisprudence, or in advancing the cause of homœopathy and the reform of medicine, or in detailing daily the transactions and variations which are taking place in the commerce and in the finances of the world, is always eloquent and forcible; and such is the impartiality, ability and integrity with which he conducts the important duties which are confided to him, that the breath of suspicion has never assailed him for the manner in which they are executed. Some of his articles on finance are quite state papers. Every subject which he treats of, however intricate or abstruse, is made so clear and so intelligible, and at the same time so acceptable, that one is tempted to say of him, as was said of Goldsmith, "*Nullum tetigit quod non ornavit.*" He (Dr. Quin) held that no assemblage of homœopathic practitioners could take place with honour to themselves, if an expression of gratitude and respect was not paid to one who had so disinterestedly devoted so much of his talents and time to homœopathy as Mr. Marmaduke Sampson. (Cheers.) Now that he had recorded his sense of the merits of the absent, let him turn to those present who were comprised in the toast entrusted to him. In Mr. Charles Trueman, the noble lord who so ably and humanely filled the office of Chairman to the Board of Management had a worthy and most efficient deputy; and those who had had opportunities of witnessing the manner in which he performed his duties and conducted the business brought under the consideration of the Board, could not but congratulate the Hospital on his election to the office of Deputy Chairman. Mr. Trueman, besides being a liberal subscriber to the Hospital, devotes his time and his energies in forwarding its interests; and he (Dr. Quin) could not refrain from repeating here what he had divulged the other day at the Hospital, that Mr. Trueman also does good by stealth, for he was one of those friends to the cause who sent him (Dr. Quin) £100 anonymously for the Building Fund. (Cheers.) Then comes the Honorary Treasurer of the Hospital,



Mr. Henry Rosher, who is also a Trustee; and such is the interest he takes in the Institution, that whenever the funds are low the board finds a treasure in their Treasurer, for he honours their cheques until the state of their funds permits of their drawing upon the Bankers of the Hospital. (Cheers.) Those who are familiar with the list of subscriptions know that the subscriptions and donations of Mr. Rosher and family count by hundreds instead of units. (Hear.) And now, gentlemen, we come to the Honorary Secretary. He (Mr. Quin) had so often had occasion to record his sense of the valuable services of Mr. Buchan to the Hospital, that he would not occupy their time or offend his ears by going over the same ground. On the contrary, by way of variety he (Dr. Quin) was disposed to cavil at what had been said lately in his praise. On the occasion of the opening of the Hospital, the noble lord who so ably presided on that occasion, in extolling the services of the Honorary Secretary, said many things which found an echo in his (Dr. Quin's) breast; but *apropos* of an anecdote told by the noble lord with great humour, of an answer made by a little boy at one of the ragged-school examinations, he imitated the answer of the boy, and likened Mr. Buchan to Shakespeare. Now no one was more ready than himself (Dr. Quin) to allow that in our admirable Honorary Secretary we possessed a "*Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno*;" but still he could not say that our *rara avis*—our black swan—put him in mind of the "*Swan of Avon*"—

"The applause, delight, the wonder of the stage."

On the solemn occasion to which he (Dr. Quin) alluded, it being the religious ceremony of the formal opening of the Hospital, and of calling down God's blessing on their efforts to benefit the sick poor, he could not give utterance to the objections which rose in his mind to this idea of likening the Honorary Secretary to Shakspeare. But here at this convivial meeting—at this festive board, loaded as it was by their munificence in his (Dr. Quin's) honour with all the riches of Ceres and of Bacchus—he might venture to tell them what these objections were. First, then, Mr. Buchan had openly and courageously given in his adhesion to the doctrines and practice of homœopathy; but no one here would have the hardihood to say that in so doing he had had any hand in a "*Comedy of Errors*" (laughter); as little would any one who saw the solid architectural fabric in Great Ormond-street venture to say that it was the vision of "*A Midsummer Night's Dream*" (cheers), or that the long list of donations and subscriptions which frequently appear in the daily papers, with the name of Ralph Buchan annexed, is on a par with "*Much Ado about Nothing*" (laughter); whilst such have been his consistency and unswerving fidelity to the discharge of his duty, that when an attempt has been made



to make him waver by the offer of large donations to the Hospital if he would advocate the abrogation of our fundamental law, he never has been known to hold out his hand and complacently say "*As You Like It*." (Cheers.) Again, in his controversies with opponents, when assailed with reproaches and vituperation, such has been his Christian charity and philosophic forbearance, that he has never returned "*Measure for Measure*" (cheers), and so far from having anything to do, like the Swan of Avon, with "*Alas, Well that Ends Well*," our black swan, as he swims down the placid stream of *Similar*s, leaves well alone, and means, he (Dr. Quin) hoped, to have no end to his list of donations. (Hear, hear.) Again, all who have witnessed his zealous exertions and untiring energy in forwarding the interests of the Hospital, know that with him it is a labour of love; but no one who goes over the wards of that Hospital, and hears the grateful expressions of the inmates, will be tempted to think that this labour of love is "*Love's Labour Lost*" (cheers and laughter); and none who are acquainted with the happiness of his married life can suspect him of ever having been engaged in raising "*The Tempest*" at his domestic hearth. (Laughter.) As little will any one who has the pleasure of knowing the genial nature and kindly disposition of Mrs. Buchan and her cordial co-operation in all his charitable acts, for one moment admit that he was ever engaged in "*Taming the Shrew*" (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Lastly, our black swan might possibly be tempted by the hospitality of one of our rising provincial colleagues to swim up the Thames; but no enemy of Mrs. Buchan's domestic peace—if it be possible for such a being to exist—could, on her husband's return from a visit to our esteemed friend Dr. Harpell, ever succeed in persuading her that he had had anything to do with "*The Merry Wives of Windsor*" (loud laughter and cheer) or that even the beauty and fascinations of "sweet Anne Page" could ever have tempted him to make her a page in the history of his life. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Dr. Quin expressed satisfaction at the announcement made by Dr. Kidd, of a friend of his having given the handsome donation of one hundred guineas to the Hospital, and rejoiced in this fresh proof of his friend Kidd's continued interest in the prosperity of the Hospital, to the establishment of which he had so greatly contributed; and he is sure that the Trustees and Board of Management would participate in his (Dr. Quin's) satisfaction. The happy union and good intelligence which reigned between the Trustees, the Board of Management, the Medical Staff, and the Medical Council, were the best guarantees of the Hospital's prospering; and this quadruple alliance could not fail to produce the happiest results. In Management, and to its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Buchan. (Cheers.)



Mr. BUCHAN returned thanks for the compliment paid to himself and colleagues of the Board of Management. This compliment he felt to be more than usually gratifying, because of the occasion and manner of its proposal and acceptance. It might appear to be somewhat of a bold proceeding on his part and on the part of his friends Mr. Trueman and Mr. Rosher, to be present at a meeting in which the medical element so largely predominated; for medical men were, in the words of Addison, a most formidable body of men, the sight of whom was enough to make a man serious. And yet, perhaps, from the Essayist's point of view, it was well to have a few "unenrolled stragglers," who might serve as independent witnesses in regard to Dr. Quin's claims to the respect and admiration of others, besides his professional brethren, who were humourously likened by Addison to the British army in the time of Cæsar, some of them slaying in chariots and some on foot. A very different and still better authority (Hahnemann) had, on the other hand, sketched the true physician as one whose high and only mission was for restoring the sick to health, for curing, as it is termed. It was his (Mr. Buchan's) belief, and that of his two friends beside him, that their respected guest (Dr. Quin) had fulfilled such a mission, and by those noble qualities as a man, and those accomplishments as a physician, of which Mr. Sampson makes mention in the dedication to his Treatise on Homœopathy, had been eminently fitted to be the pioneer and professional representative of homœopathy in this country. Placed in direct contact with the noble and wealthiest classes of the community, he had yet, as one of their working staff at Golden Square, proved himself by the courtesy, geniality and kindness of his bearing the physician of the less fortunate. It was unnecessary for him (Mr. Buchan) to speak of the immense, the incalculable assistance rendered to the hospital by Dr. Quin, whose creation it was, and which should in his (Mr. B.'s) humble opinion, have borne its real founder's name, for then it would, by losing its purely local designation of the London Homœopathic Hospital, have carried on its portal a name of European celebrity, and more properly commemorative of the introduction, progress and triumph of that science to which Dr. Quin had already consecrated his strength, not to say his professional standing, as one whom the Queen might have delighted to honour. Noble as were Dr. Quin's qualities as a man, and great as were his accomplishments as a physician, he yet possessed that rare combination of judgment in council, tact and moderation in his dealings with others, and withal that tenacity of purpose and comprehensiveness of view which fell to the lot of few called upon to take the lead in so difficult a task as that of revolutionising, with safety, that most conservative of bodies the medical profession of this country. Fuller, with his usual quaint-



ness, has remarked, "commonly physicians, like beer, are best when they were old;" and he (Mr. Buchan) trusted that this would be fully verified in their friend Dr. Quin, for whom he prayed that God in his mercy would vouchsafe for their sakes and that of homœopathy many more years of life, with improved health, and an old age still richer in good fruits than even the past years of his eventful career had been. (Cheers.)

Dr. HOLLAND.—I have very great pleasure in proposing the toast which has been entrusted to me, "The Prosperity of Homœopathy." That its progress has been extraordinary will not be questioned; and in my opinion it has been as great as is consistent with the soundness of its onward steps. Great practical truths, and homœopathy is one of the greatest of these, the most extensive and varied in its application, may move forward at too *great* a rate for the security of their future *status*. The opposition which they encounter is a species of *sub-soil ploughing*. It brings elements, valuable properties, into broad day, that would otherwise not even be detected by the admirers of the truths themselves. What is good is vitalized and brought into active operation, while that which possesses no such quality is destroyed or cast aside. It is unnecessary to observe that discoveries which constitute an epoch are not unfrequently, when ushered into the world, *infantile* in their proportions, are only partially developed; time, and the salutary spirit of opposition, confer upon them the commanding attributes of manhood. They are matured and recognised at their high and just worth. The existing state of homœopathy is a subject of congratulation, not of complaint. I have occasionally, in the course of my professional career, met with men, I suppose from the law of *similia similibus*, like being drawn to like, who in disposition were stubborn, awkward and inkneed, who always flattered themselves that they had their own way, when in fact their better *halves*, from supreme and exquisite tact, so managed them that they had nothing of the kind, and yet they were quite insensible of it. Until now I fancied that I was master of my own actions, could either do a thing or let it alone. I have, however, found such not to be the case. When I had the honour to be invited to this dinner, I sat down like a true philosopher to consider whether I should accept the invitation or not. Reflection placed before my mind the great distance I should have to travel, the inconvenience of leaving home, the expense of the journey, and the certain loss attendant upon absence; for when patients know you are from home, it is wonderful how much you are wanted, and of course the conclusion at which I arrived was, that it would be unwise to undertake the journey. On this matter I was fully decided. But a strange feeling gradually arose in my breast, bringing to my mind the



rare and generous qualities of Dr. Quin, but especially my personal obligations to him. Hence I am here from feeling, and not from any process of reasoning. I am here in spite of myself, and were I not my own heart would upbraid me with ingratitude. I have great pleasure in proposing "Prosperity to Homœopathy."

Mr. CAMERON, the Vice-Chairman, then proposed "Our Provincial Colleagues." He did it in his usual terse and gentlemanly way; our reporter, unfortunately, has not given a report of his speech,—but he is one we all delight to see and to hear.

Dr. HILBERS responded in his genial and excellent way, saying briefly that he felt highly honoured by being called upon to respond for his colleagues of the provinces; and although unable to thank Mr. Cameron and those present adequately, he begged them all to believe that, although he was bankrupt in words, he was not so in heart. (Hear.)

DR. QUIN, in rising to propose the last toast of the evening said, that before separating, he had a pleasing, although somewhat difficult duty to perform, that of giving the health and prosperity of the distinguished Physician who had so ably filled the chair that evening. Under any circumstances he should find it difficult to steer his course so as to do justice to the merits of their Chairman, but his difficulties were greatly increased, by having had the wind taken out of his sails by Dr. Russell's eloquent observations on Literature, coupled with the name of Dr. Chapman. He (Dr. Quin) could not conceive anything more gratifying or flattering than the quotation read by Dr. Russell from the *Edinburgh Review*, of the opinion entertained of Dr. Chapman's translations in verse, of the Greek pastoral poets, by Sir D. Sanford, the Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, the highest authority of his day. (Hear). It was a curious coincidence, that the learned Professor, who had done such justice to the literary powers of the Chairman, should have been the first among literary men in this country to call attention to the doctrines of Hahnemann, by an article on Homœopathy, in the *Edinburgh Review*. Another coincidence arises from this circumstance mentioned by him (Dr. Quin) in an earlier part of the evening, of his having been excluded from a Literary Club by 44 adverse votes, 40 of them being the votes of Physicians—and now, a similar number of both professional and lay gentlemen had signed the flattering document in his (Dr. Quin's) honour, read from the chair that evening. (Cheers.) And whilst on the chapter of coincidences in relation to the Chairman, he might be pardoned for mentioning—that many years ago, at the same hour, on the same day, in the same year, at the same University, the same degree in medicine was taken by two individuals; one from Bar-



badoes, a Member of the College of Surgeons of London; the other a Student of Medicine; these individuals were their Chairman and their guest that evening. (Cheers.) They were then not personally acquainted, and did not become so until more than 20 years after. At the same time they took their degree, 119 others graduated, making 121 in all. He held in his hand a volume which he had brought that evening to prove another strange coincidence. It was customary for every graduate to present a copy of his Inaugural Thesis to each of his co-graduates. Well, he (Dr. Quin) took away with him from the University these dissertations as souvenirs of his fellow-students, who had taken the highest honours in medicine in the same year as himself. The following year, when at Naples, he had them bound in several volumes; and in the first volume now in his hand, the first Thesis is *De Arsenico*, by Frederick F. Quin; the very next—the second in the volume, is *De Affectibus Animi*, by Matthew J. Chapman. (Hear, hear). Although they had imbibed knowledge from the same Alma Mater at the same time, they did not, as he had just stated, become acquainted with each other until 20 and more years after, when Dr. Chapman sought his acquaintance as the introducer of Homœopathy into England. But as that book proved, they were already, 20 years before they became acquainted, bound together in that volume side by side, in the same close juxtaposition, as they were that evening bound together in friendship and by their union, for the advancement of the same cause. (Hear, hear). Did it not seem as if fate had intended that they should be united and act together for the furtherance of some great and good purpose beneficial to their fellow creatures? (Cheers). It was, therefore, with no ordinary joy and satisfaction that he (Dr. Quin) had heard the burst of applause from all parts of the room which had greeted Dr. Chapman's public announcement, that from that night, his opposition to the fundamental law of the London Homœopathic Hospital should cease, and that his hearty co-operation would in future be secured to promote its prosperity. (Loud cheers). This generous avowal, so honourable to the man who had made it, had already met a reward in the enthusiastic reception they had so spontaneously given it, a reception which must prove to him that he was in the right path, and that this act had their entire sympathy (hear), but a much higher reward awaited him in the blessings and prayers of the sick poor, who would be benefited by the extension of good his co-operation and valuable aid would enable the Hospital to effect. (Cheers). On leaving their Alma Mater, each took his own course—their Chairman thirsting after knowledge, shortly after entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and became the accomplished scholar, whose poetical and classical contributions to literature in the pages of Blackwood's, Fraser's, Bentley's, and other periodicals, gained



him the approval and friendship of Professor Wilson, Sir D. Sandford, Leigh Hunt, and other men of learning and literary eminence. From 1831 to 1837, when he went to Liverpool to practice Medicine, he was devoted to Literature and the Muses. Translations of Plays from Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides ; passages of Homer, and some of the poems of the Greek Anthology, Hebrew Idylls, Hero and Leander, Musæus, and many other classical pieces, all claim their Chairman as their English parent. Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, as they had already heard to night, were translated by him. Not the Moschus with which they were familiar, and which doubtless they had translated into many tongues, the moschus from the regions of the umbilicus of the Moschus Moschiferus (laughter), but the Greek Moschus from the regions of Syracuse (cheers). In 1837 their Chairman abandoned the muses for Hippocrates, and seven years later, in 1844, he published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, under the title of "*The Plea of a Convert*," his reasons for adopting the doctrines and practice of Hahnemann, which he had been engaged in investigating during the previous years. His success and constant efforts to promulgate and defend these doctrines need not be dilated upon in their presence (hear). Whilst their Chairman was earning fame and distinction in the ranks of the literary world, pursuing his medical investigations and increasing his experience, their guest, on leaving the same Alma Mater, travelled abroad, and visited different universities on the continent to increase his knowledge and experience in his profession, and afterwards engaged in its practice in Italy, as opportunity offered. As early as 1823 he (Dr. Quin) came in contact with homœopathy, and commenced investigating its practice. It was difficult in those days to study its theory, for there were no books on homœopathy except in German, and at that time he was unacquainted with that language. It was not till 1826 that he felt compelled, by the result of his investigations, to travel to Germany, and study homœopathy under Hahnemann at Coethen, and under his disciples at Leipsic and elsewhere. In 1827 he commenced practising homœopathy in England. In 1831 he went for the fourth time to Germany ; then it was to study the Cholera, which was raging there, and he tested for the first time the powers of homœopathy in that dire malady in Moravia. In the beginning of 1832 he published in French his *Traitement Homœopathique du Cholera*. In the same year their Chairman published his *Barbadoes*. In 1834 Dr. Chapman published *Jephtha's Daughter*. In that same year he (Dr. Quin) published in Latin the *Pharmacopœia Homœopathica*. In 1835 their Chairman published his metrical translation of the Greek Pastoral Poets, and in the same year he (Dr. Quin) edited the *Fragmenta de Viribus Medicamentorum* of Hahnemann ; so that whilst one was enriching English literature



by making his countrymen familiar with the beauties of ancient Greek literature, and laying by stores of knowledge and experience in medicine, the other, *pari passu*, was occupied with the endeavour to create an interest among the learned of his profession in the discoveries of Hahnemann, by publications in languages not intended for the mass of general readers, consequently above suspicion as to their objects. Since then he (Dr. Quin) had been engaged in the practice of his profession; in promoting the objects and conducting the business of the British Homœopathic Society; in establishing and aiding in the support of the London Homœopathic Hospital, and assisting in the treatment of the in- and out-patients; in translating some of Hahnemann's works, and in publishing occasionally, in homœopathic medical periodicals, papers on the treatment of disease; in fact occupied in every way which, in his opinion, would best tend to the advancement and extension of homœopathy.

"For all his life had been but as a scene  
Acting that argument."

Meanwhile their Chairman had not been idle in advancing homœopathy; by his successful practice; by his able pamphlets and by his numerous publications in various journals (hear, hear). He (Dr. Quin) hoped he had made out his case, that there had been a chain of coincidences in the past careers of their Chairman and himself. (Hear.) This was his only excuse for introducing so much that was egotistical. In conclusion he called upon them to fill a bumper to the health and prosperity of their distinguished Chairman, who had so ably and so eloquently performed his duties that evening (loud cheers).

The CHAIRMAN thanked their honoured guest for proposing his health, and the company for the cordial manner in which it had been received. He had felt, and still did so, that on that occasion he was not the "right person in the right place." But he was anxious to testify his esteem and regard for Dr. Quin, and so occupied a place for which a much better man might have been chosen. He did not at all feel himself entitled to the eulogies of Dr. Quin, and of Dr. Rutherford Russell. He was not surprised at the "*curiosa felicitas*" exhibited by Dr. Quin, which he had noticed not only on this, but on many previous occasions, when he showed that he always had his knowledge *in promptu*; he was conversant with the minute history of persons and things, and ready in producing what he knew, better than any other man he (the Chairman) had ever known. He was glad to think they had spent a very happy evening and night on a very memorable occasion, and he had only to express his thanks and best wishes for all and each of them. (Applaud)



## JAMES M. QUIN, M.D.

The following notices are copied from one or two of the New York papers :

"We announce with regret the death of this distinguished physician, accomplished gentleman, and old and respected citizen, which occurred at his country residence, Morrisania, N. Y., on Friday night, the 27th inst. (March 27, 1868.) Dr. James M. Quin was born in New York in 1806, in a house on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, and at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 62 years. His career was closely associated with the development of one great science, Homœopathy, and of the kindred arts of Music and Painting. He was a student of Columbia College, from whence he graduated with all the honors, after a contest with some of the most brilliant minds of the day. He was afterwards Professor of Latin and Greek at the college, and the late Dr. Anthon pronounced him as second only to himself in the knowledge of those languages. Subsequently he studied medicine with Dr. Hosack, but after practicing Allopathy for several years, became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. The desire to thoroughly master the principles of Homœopathy led him to the study of the German, and subsequently of the French language, in both of which he became proficient.

As a physician he had a wide-spread popularity, based upon success resulting from profound knowledge; his specialties being those of the throat and chest necessarily brought him into contact with all the eminent vocal artists of the day, and as he could discourse fluently not only in the before mentioned languages, but also in Italian and Spanish, his office, at times, was a sort of polyglot institute, of which he was the professor.

He was an accomplished musician, being a good amateur performer on the violin. Mozart's Requiem was first performed in this country at the old house in Barclay street, and it is generally believed that the violin quartettes of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven were played first in America by himself and his friends. His library of instrumental classics comprises nearly all the choice works extant.



Tribute to the Memory of the late Dr. JAMES M. QUIN. Extract from the North American Journal of Homœopathy, May, 1868.

We announce with regret the death of this distinguished physician, accomplished gentleman, and old and respected citizen, which occurred at his country residence, Morrisania, N. Y., on the banks of the East River, on Friday night, March 27, 1868. Dr. James M. Quin was born in New York in 1806, in a house on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, and at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 62 years. His career was closely associated with the development of the one great science homœopathy, and of the kindred arts of music and painting. He was a student of Columbia College, from whence he graduated with all the honors, after a contest with some of the most brilliant minds of the day. He was afterward Professor of Latin and Greek at the College, and the late Dr. Anthon pronounced him as second only to himself in the knowledge of those languages. Subsequently he studied medicine with Dr. Hosack, but after practicing allopathy for several years he became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. The desire to thoroughly master the principles of homœopathy led him to the study of the German, and subsequently of the French language, in both of which he became singularly proficient.

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and art a true and admiring disciple; while the followers of art have lost a friend whose heart was ever open to sympathy, and whose purse was never closed in the hour of need. His death has caused unfeigned sorrow among a wide and varied circle, for few men had so many warm friends. The world halts not for the loss

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To his country he was ever loyal, devoted to her interest in her time of deepest peril, and always praying for her unity and safety.

As a citizen, he was public spirited, and a firm believer in the law of progress.

As a physician he was eminently successful and greatly beloved. There almost seemed to be a healing power in his kind words and cheerful face. To his skill and intelligence was added a care for the souls as well as the bodies of his patients, and often from the bedside of the dying have his prayers gone up for help to the great "physician of souls."

As a neighbor, he was uniformly kind and obliging.

As a friend, faithful and true.

As a Christian, he was a living epistle, known and read of all men. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Plains. A firm friend and judicious counselor of the pastor and an earnest advocate of every moral reform. He was unostentatious in his manner, scattering here and there the good seed of the kingdom and always praying for the prosperity of Zion.

In all his family relations he was what we might expect of an educated Christian gentleman. He has now gone to his reward, and his family, in their deep affliction, have the warmest sympathy of the whole community.

A. P. STOCKWELL.

QUIN.—Editor New York *Tribune* says: "We announce with regret the death of this distinguished physician, accomplished gentleman and old and respected citizen, which occurred at his country residence, Morrisania, N. Y., on the banks of the East River, on Friday night, March 27, 1868. Dr. James M. Quin was born in New York in 1806, in a house on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, and at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 62 years. His career was closely associated with the development of the one great science Homœopathy, and of the kindred arts of Music and Painting. He was a student of Columbia College, from whence he graduated with all the honors, after a contest with some of the most



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The funeral service at St. Stephen's Church was magnificently performed, and a vast number of the eminent of all professions assembled to do honor to the occasion."

*Am Hom Obs June 1868*



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Trans.N.Y.State Hom. Soc. V.VI.p 527.

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## QUINBY, STILLAM JOSEPH

STILLAM JOSIAH QUINBY, Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, December 7, 1832, son of Hosea Quinby, D. D., and Dorothy (Burleigh) Quinby. He acquired his literary education in Lapham Institute at North Scituate, Rhode Island; read medicine under direction of Dr. George Sanborn, Meredith, New Hampshire; studied, 1857-58, in the medical department of Harvard University (under preceptorship of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes), and from 1858 until 1860 in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, winning his M. D. degree. He became a homœopathist in 1872. He practiced in Moultonboro, New Hampshire, 1860-62, and in May, 1862, became a contract surgeon in the union army. He was at Memphis, Tennessee, 1866-81; Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1881-93; and Omaha, Nebraska, since 1893. He is a member and president of the Omaha Homœopathic

Medical Society and member of the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, and American Institute of Homœopathy. He married, in November, 1860, Ellen L. Coe, who died in August, 1880, leaving four children, Mary Upham, Isabelle Coe, Ellen Valentine and Lucien Eaton Quinby. He married Mrs. Susanna Riner Johnson in December, 1885.

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QUINBY, WATSON FELL, M.D., of Wilmington, Del., was born near Brandywine Springs, New-castle county, Del., on December 16th, 1825. His ancestors were English and among the earliest settlers in this country, coming over in the seventeenth century. One of them was a resident of Westchester county, N. Y., where he married Mary Molyneaux, in 1689. From the age of five until eleven, Dr. Quinby attended the district schools,

thereafter for five years studying at West-town Boarding School, an establishment directed by the Society of Friends. Thence he went to Haverford College, and subsequently to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where, after attending three courses of lectures, he graduated in the class of 1847. Being accustomed to the study of the exact sciences, he was struck by the absence of method in the practice of medicine, and would probably never have practised it, had he not on investigating homœopathy found in it a key to the formulation of what previously was merely a confused collection of facts. After spending some time travelling through the Northern and Southern States, he settled at Dover, Del., but soon removed to Mobile, Ala., taking up the practice of Dr. Belden, who had left for New Orleans. Although the practice proved lucrative, a love of adventure led him to cross the Plains with the California pioneers, in 1849. Three years later, he paid a short visit to Delaware. Marrying on February 22nd, 1855, Miss Annie Giffin, he settled down to practise in his native place. In 1863, he removed to Wilmington, where he has since continued to reside.

Although he has seen no active service, he has somewhat of a military record. He volunteered during the Mexican war, joining a company raised by Colonel Hemphill Jones, now of Washington; he also drilled a company of Home Guards at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

In politics he has always declined to participate actively; the only public position he has ever held was upon the Board of Education, of which he was a member for several years.

Agriculture and the mechanical arts have engaged much of his attention. In connection with George G. Lobdell, of Wilmington, he invented a rotary digger, of which an illustration and description appeared in the *Scientific American*, of September 30th, 1871. He has also invented a brick for the construction of arches without the employment of forms or centres, designed for use in fireproof buildings; a description appears in the *Scientific American* of February 17th, 1872. He has also designed several machines with a view to solve the problem of aerial navigation.



QUINT, SILAS HURD

SILAS HURD QUINT, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, born Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1849; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873; was a practitioner in Camden, N. J., until July 30, 1903, when he retired from practice;

during his residence there he was on the medical staff of West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital and on the surgical staff of the Camden Homœopathic Hospital; in practice he made a specialty of treatment of nervous and mental diseases.

Quint, Silas Hurd, Camden, N. J., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873; aged 78; died, May 20, of carcinoma of the gallbladder and abdominal wall. 1928.



QUISLING, ANDREAS

Andreas Quisling, M. D., State University of Iowa, College of Homeopathic Medicine, Iowa City, 1893, died at his home in Madison, Wis., May 6th, aged 52. J1 A T H JULY 1911